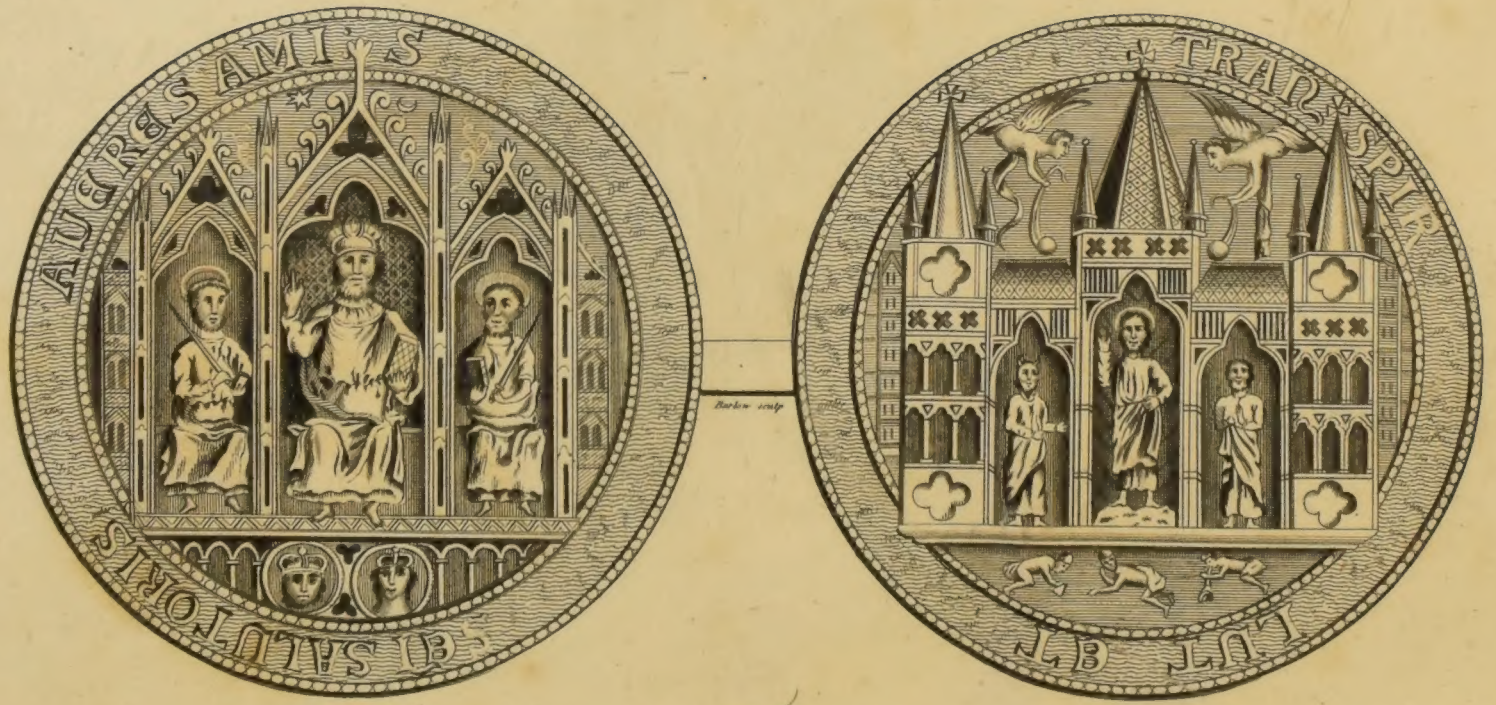

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The Seal of Faversham Abbey

Page 330.

THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

"*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humaniſſimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

"*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

"*Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

VOLUME VI.



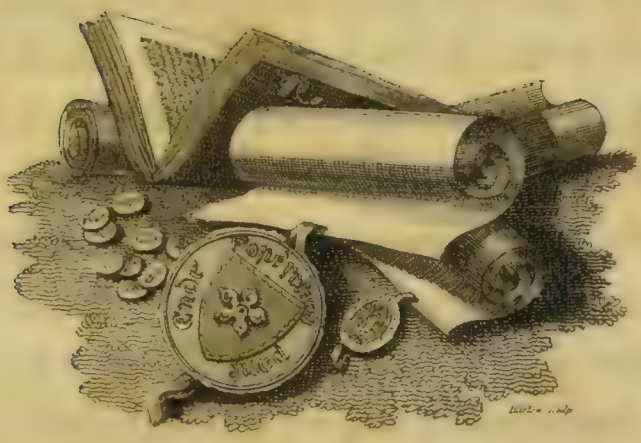
CANTERBURY

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TO

THOMAS ASTLE, ESQ. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

ONE OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER, &c. &c.

SIR,

THOUGH it is certainly a preſumption in me to offer this Volume to your notice, yet the many years I have been in the habit of friendſhip with you, aſſures me, that you will receive it, not for the worth of it, but as a mark of my grateful reſpect and eſteem, and the more ſo I hope, as to you I am indebted for my firſt rudiments of antiquarian learning. You, Sir, firſt taught me thoſe rudiments, and to your kind auſpices ſince, I owe all I have attained to in them; for your eminence in the republic of letters, ſo long

eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed by your juſtly eſteemed and learned publications, is ſuch, as few have equalled, and none have ſurpaſſed; your diſtinguiſhed knowledge in the various records of the Hiſtory of this County, as well as of the diplomatique papers of the State, has juſtly entitled you, through his Majeſty's judicious choice, in preference to all others, to preſide over the repoſitories, where thoſe archives are kept, which during the time you have been entruſted with them, you have filled to the univerſal benefit and ſatisfaction of every one.

Permit me, Sir, to join in this univerſal opinion, and juſt tribute to your merit, to acknowledge my ſentiments of it thus publicly, and at the ſame time, to expreſs my obligations to you, for the many marks of permanent friendſhip, which you have continually favored me with, who am, with the greateſt truth and reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obliged

and faithful ſervant,

EDWARD HASTED.

LONDON,
SEPT. 1, 1798.

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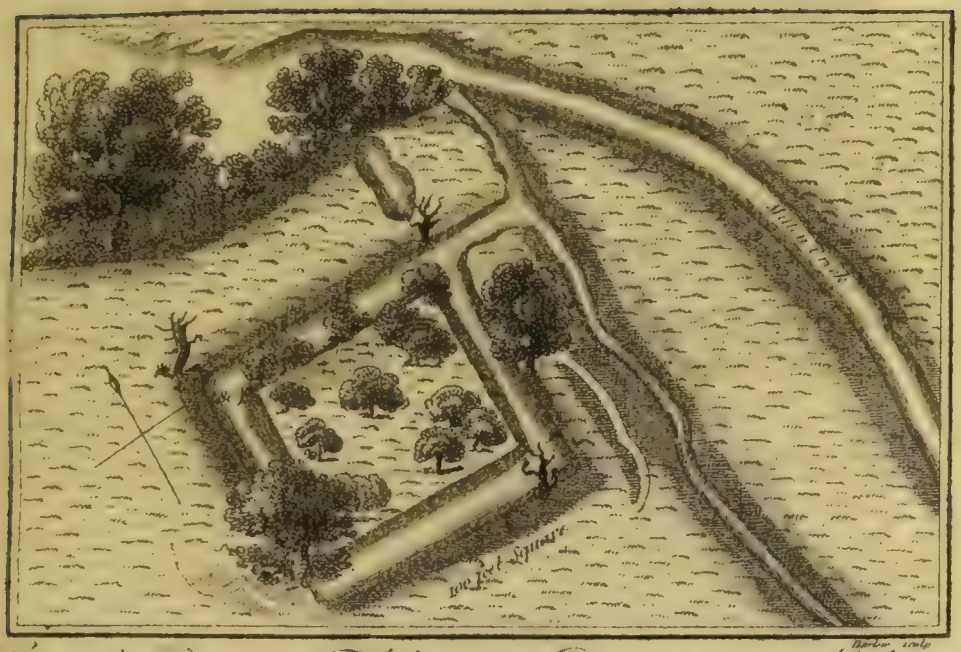
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☞ *Any* ERRORS *or* MISTAKES, *in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to* W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *To face title, ... Seal of* FAVERSHAM ABBEY.
2. *To face p.* 1. ... *Map of* MILTON, *&c.* HUNDREDS.
3. *To face p.* 317. *Ditto of* FAVERSHAM HUNDRED.

*** *The two Maps of* BRENCHLEY, *&c. and of* EYHORNE HUNDREDS, *delivered with this Volume, are to face pages* 280 *and* 323 *in volume the fifth of this History.*



Castle Rough, on Kemsley Downs, in Milton.

THE LATH OF SCRAY.

THIS lath is called SHERWINHOPE in antient records, and in the book of Domeſday, *the lath of Wiwarlet*. It lies the next adjoining eaſtward from that of Aylesford laſt deſcribed, and contains within its bounds, the following hundreds :

1. MILTON, *alias* MIDDLETON.
2. TENHAM.
3. FAVERSHAM.
4. BOUGHTON *under Blean*.
5. MARDEN.
6. CRANBROOKE.
7. BARKLEY.
8. GREAT BARNFIELD.
9. ROLVENDEN.
10. SELBRITTENDEN.
11. TENTERDEN, and
12. BLACKBORNE.

It has alſo within its bounds the *townſhip of Newenden*, which is not in any hundred.

The

The hundreds of *Felborough*, *Wye*, *Calehill*, *Chart*, and *Longbridge*, and *the townſhip of Aſhford*, were once eſteemed all within this lath, but they have been long ſince ſeparated from it, and are now accounted as part of *the lath of Shipway*.

The hundred of Bircholt barony is in antient records ſtiled *the neutral hundred of Bircholt barony*, from its being exempt from the juriſdiction of any lath whatſoever; but as it lies ſurrounded by thoſe pariſhes which are included in the lath of Shipway, an account of it will be given when thoſe adjoining to it in that lath come to be deſcribed.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

MILTON, ALIAS MIDDLETON.

THE hundred of Milton, as it is uſually called, but more properly *Middleton*, lies the next hundred northward from that of Eyhorne laſt deſcribed.

It is an appendage to the manor of Milton, and was formerly ſtiled *the court of antient demeſne*, held for the hundred of Milton; the juriſdiction of which includes the ſeveral pariſhes of the Iſle of Shepey within its bounds, excepting Harty, which is in Faverſham hundred.

It has the manor and hundred of Marden annexed as an appendage to it, which has been ſo from time immemorial.

In the pleas of the crown, taken before the juſtices itinerant, anno 21 Edward I. it is noted, that the hundred of Middleton was the king's hundred, with that

that of Marden; and further, that John de Shorne and Daniel de Burgham, whilſt bailiffs of Middleton, held pleas weekly for five days, wherever they thought fit throughout that hundred; in which roll, mention is likewiſe made of one Lucas de Gare, *Camerarius de Middleton.*

In the 25th year of the above reign this hundred had a diſtinct coroner of its own, and was then farmed of the king by John de Northwood, and anno 7 Edward III. when queen Philippa had a grant of it, the return of writs was granted to her within it.

In the tower records, among the clauſe-rolls of the 1ſt year of Richard II. No. 33, the men of this hundred were exempted from all watch and ward on the ſea-coaſts, excepting in the iſland of Shepey.

Though the manor and hundred of Milton was granted, for lives and for terms of years, at different times, a more ample account of which, and of its ſeveral privileges, will be given in the deſcription of the manor itſelf hereafter, yet the fee of it remained uninterrupted in the crown till king Charles I. in his 10th year granted it in fee to Sir Edward Browne and Chriſtopher Favell, ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as the manor of Milton, of which a more ample account will be given hereafter, to the preſent owners of it, the right hon. Sophia, counteſs dowager Wenman, and her ſiſter Mrs. Anne Herbert, who are now jointly poſſeſſed of this hundred and manor, with that of Marden appendant to it.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES AND CHURCHES OF

1. RAINHAM.
2. HARTLIP.
3. UPCHURCH.
4. HALSTOW THE LOWER.
5. NEWINGTON.
6. BORDEN.
7. TUNSTALL.
8. BREDGAR.
9. MILSTED.
10. KINGSDOWNE *near Sittingborne.*
11. RODMERSHAM.
12. BAPCHILD.
13. TONG.
14. MURSTON.
15. SITTINGBORNE.
16. MILTON, *alias* MIDDLETON.

17. BOBBING, *and* 18. IWADE.

And in the Iſland of Shepey, which is uſually ſtiled *Shepey Liberty*, the pariſhes and churches of

1. MINSTER.
2. QUEENBOROUGH.
3. EASTCHURCH.
4. WARDEN.
5. LEYSDOWN, *and*
6. ELMLEY.

And likewiſe part of the pariſhes of BICKNOR and STOCKBURY, the churches of which are in another hundred.

This hundred is under the juriſdiction of three conſtables, one of which is appointed for the liberty of the Iſland of Shepey.

RAINHAM,

CALLED in antient deeds *Reuham*, lies the next pariſh northward from Bredhurſt, and the next eaſtward from Gillingham.

The whole of this pariſh is in *the diviſion of Eaſt-Kent*, which begins here, the adjoining pariſh of Gillingham weſtward, being wholly in that of Weſt Kent. Its ſituation is for the moſt part low and unpleaſant, and from its nearneſs and expoſure to the marſhes very unhealthy, it contains upwards of 2,100 acres of land, beſide woods, which are about five hundred and forty acres. The high road from London to Dover leads through it, on which, at a little more than the thirty-fourth mile ſtone from London, is the village called Rainham-ſtreet, having the church, with the parſonage and vicarage in it; at the eaſt end of it there is a neat modern-built houſe, belonging to John Ruſſell, eſq. of Greenwich, and about a quarter of a mile further eaſtward on the road, the hamlet of Moore-ſtreet. From the high road the ground riſes ſouthward to a dreary barren country among the woods, which is exceeding hilly, the ſoil at places chalky and much covered with flints, over which it extends till it joins Bredhurſt, its ſouthern boundary.

boundary. About the ſtreet, and northward of it, where the country lies more flat and even, though declining to that aſpect, the ſoil too changes, and becomes a fertile and kindly land both for corn and fruit, inſomuch that this pariſh has been noted for growing ſome of the beſt wheat that this kingdom has produced; and it had till within memory many plantations of cherries and apples, eſpecially on the lands adjoining the high road, and to the northward of it, but the greateſt part of them have been diſplanted ſome years ſince. About a mile below the ſtreet north-weſtward, ſituated on the road leading from Chatham through Gillingham and this pariſh to King's Ferry and the Iſle of Shepey, is the hamlet of Weſt, or Lower Rainham-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of which ſtood the old manſion of Bloor's-place, mentioned hereafter, great part of which was pulled down a few years ago to adapt the ſize of it to that of a farm-houſe, though what ſtill remains of it, with the garden walls, offices, &c. ſhew it to have been of large ſize, well ſuited to the hoſpitality of thoſe times, and to the rank which the founder of it held among the gentry of the county; about half a mile ſouth-weſtward from hence is Berengrave, and at a leſs diſtance eaſtward the eſtate of Mackland, belonging to the charity of the cheſt at Chatham, the preſent leſſee of which is Mrs. Naſh. At a ſmall diſtance below the laſt-mentioned road are the freſh marſhes, and beyond the wall which incloſes them a quantity of ſalts, the northern boundary of which, and of this pariſh, is Otterham creek, which joins the Medway at each end of it. In the return of the ſurvey made of the ſeveral places in this county, where there were any ſhipping, boats, &c. by order of queen Elizabeth, in her 8th year, Rainham is ſaid to contain houſes inhabited eight, and three keys, the common key, Blower's key, belonging to John Tufton the younger, and Haſtings key, belonging to Henry Laurence, and the

heirs of Jeffry Empſon; ſhips and boats thirteen, from one up to thirty-five tons, and perſons occupied in carrying from port to port twelve.

In king Henry VIth.'s reign Sir John Paſhley reſided at Rainham, he married the widow of John Beaufitz, of the adjoining pariſh of Gillingham. The family of Norden reſided in this pariſh for ſome generations, one of whom John Norden, died in 1580, and lies buried in the chancel of this church, their arms were formerly painted in the windows, and now remain at each corner of his grave-ſtone in braſs.

In the 14th year of king Edward II. there were commiſſioners aſſigned to take a view of the banks and ditches lying on the banks of the Medway, near Rainham, which had received much decay from the freſh waters, and again, anno 50 Edward III. others were aſſigned for the view of thoſe ſituated in Moteneye marſh, at the manor called Quenes-court, and to proceed according to the law and cuſtom of the realm.[a]

The *paramount manor of Milton* claims over this pariſh, ſubordinate to which is the manor of

MERE, alias MERES COURT, which lies in *the borough of Mere*, in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, adjoining to Bredhurſt, and was in very early times part of the poſſeſſions of a family who implanted their name on it, as well as on another eſtate near it, formerly called Merethorne, but now uſually Mareſbarrow, corruptly for Mere's borough.

Peter de Mere, and Walter and Geoffry de Meredale, were owners of theſe and other eſtates in this pariſh as early as the reign of king John. However, before the reign of Edward I. the manor of Mere, with Merethorne alias Mereſborough, was become the property of Roger de Leyborne, whoſe ſon Sir William de Leyborne became poſſeſſed of it in the 2d

[a] Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, p. 42, 45.

year

year of Edward I. on his mother's death, and held it *in capite*, together with the manor of Mere, by the ſervice of walking *principal lardner* at the king's coronation. His grand-daughter Juliana, called *the Infanta of Kent*, carried this manor and eſtate in marriage to her ſeveral huſbands ſucceſſively, by neither of whom ſhe had any iſſue, and ſurviving them, died in the 41ſt year of Edward III. when no one being found who could make claim to any of her eſtates, as her heir, they eſcheated to the crown, where this manor, with Mereſborough, ſeems to have remained till it was purchaſed from thence, in the beginning of the next reign of Richard II. by the feoffees in truſt, for the performance of certain religious bequeſts in the will of Edward III. and was in conſequence of it ſettled with Bredhurſt manor and others, as already mentioned more amply before, on the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, at Weſtminſter, for the performance of the religious purpoſes therein mentioned.[b]

In which ſituation this manor continued till the 1ſt year of Edward VI.'s reign, when this free chapel was, among others, diſſolved by the act of that year, and the lands and poſſeſſions of it were ſurrendered up into the king's hands, who in his 3d year granted the manor of Mere-court, with Mereſborough, lately in the tenure of Sir Chriſtopher Hales, deceaſed, to Sir Thomas Cheney, treaſurer of his houſhold, whoſe ſon and heir Henry Cheney, eſq. of Todington, in Bedfordſhire, together with Jane his wife, alienated theſe premiſes, held *in capite*, in the 12th year of that reign, by the deſcription of the manors of Merecourt, alias Mereſcourt, Merethorne, and Bradhurſt, with their appurtenances, to Richard Thornhill, grocer, and citizen of London.

[b] Rot. Eſch. an. 12 Richard II. N 159. confirmed anno 21 ejus Regn. Pat. 1, m 35, p. 3. See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 64 et ſeq.

After which, Sir Henry Cheney, then lord Cheney of Todington, granted and made over to him all liberties, franchiſes, royalties, aſſize of bread, wine, and ale, green-wax, and all other privileges within the above manors, which he had ever poſſeſſed, or had in any ſhape a right to; which liberties were claimed by Richard Thornhill, eſq. and judgment was given for them in his behalf by the barons of the exchequer, on a trial had in Michaelmas term in the 17th year of that reign.[c]

From him they deſcended in like manner as Bredhurſt down to Charles Thornhill, eſq. who in the reign of king Charles II. alienated *the manor of Mereſcourt*, with that of Bredhurſt, for Mereſborough appears to have been ſold elſewhere, to Sir John Banks, bart. whoſe daughter and coheir Elizabeth, then married to Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage, earl of Nottingham, entitled her huſband to them, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Aylesford, this eſtate has continued down to the right hon. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

But Merethorne, called alſo *Mereborough*, and now uſually *Mareſbarrow*, was alienated by Charles Thornhill, eſq. in the reign of Charles II. to John Tufton, earl of Thanet, whoſe deſcendant, the right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, is the preſent owner of it.

Silham, or *Sileham-court*, as it is now uſually called, is a manor likewiſe, in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, of which Walter Auburie died poſſeſſed in the 1ſt year of Edward I. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of Peter de Meredale, in right of Agnes his wife, by whom he had two ſons, William and Roger, who were poſſeſſed of it jointly, as heirs in gavelkind, in the reign of Edward II. After which it became

[c] Mich. in Scacc. ex parte Rememb. Theſaur. rot. 81. See Coke's Entries, p. 104, &c.

the

the property of Donet, which family increaſed its poſſeſſions in this pariſh by the purchaſe of the eſtate of Roger de Reynham, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. At length it deſcended down to James Donet, who died in 1409, holding this manor *in capite*. He lies buried in the high chancel of this church, in one of the windows of whichwere formerly his arms, *Argent, three pair of barnacles, gules*. On his death without male iſſue, his ſole daughter and heir Margaret carried this manor in marriage to John St, Leger, eſq. of Ulcomb, ſheriff anno 9 Henry VI. whoſe deſcendant Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy of Ireland in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign alienated *that part of his eſtate here* purchaſed of Reynham, and other lands late belonging to the priory of Leeds, (which had been given to it ſoon after its foundation, by John de Eveſham, clerk, and were poſſeſſed by it at the ſurrendry of it) to Sir Thomas Cheney, treaſurer of the king's houſhold, whoſe ſon Henry Cheney, eſq. of Todington, ſold them again (together with Merecourt and Mereſbarrow, in manner as has been mentioned before) to Richard Thornhill, eſq. whoſe deſcendant Charles Thornhill, in Charles II.'s reign, paſſed them away to John Sackville, earl of Thanet, and his deſcendant the right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

But *the manor of Silham*, or *Sileham-court*, was ſold by Sir Anthony St. Leger to Chriſtopher Bloor, eſq. who rebuilt his ſeat in this pariſh, called

BLOORS-PLACE, in which his anceſtors had reſided for ſeveral generations. He procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the act of 2 and 3 Edward VI. and died poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat, having married the daughter of John Colepepyr, eſq. of Aylesford, by whom he left no male iſſue; upon which Olympia, one of his daughters and coheirs, entitled her huſband John Tufton, eſq. of Hothfield, to the poſſeſſion of them. He is ſaid, by the pedigrees of this family

mily to have been deſcended from anceſtors, whoſe original name was *Toketon*, and as appears by ſeveral deeds inſerted in them, were poſſeſſed ſo early as the reign of king John, of lands lying near Meredale, and in the reign of Edward I. and II. of others near Sileham and in the borough of Mere and elſewhere in this pariſh, hence they removed to Northiam, in Suſſex, and thence again in king Edward the VIth.'s reign, to Hothfield, in this county, where they have continued ever ſince.[d]

John Tufton above-mentioned, continued to reſide at Hothfield, and was created a baronet in 1611. His eldeſt ſon Sir Nicholas Tufton was firſt created lord Tufton, and afterwards earl of Thanet, and in his deſcendants, earls of Thanet, the manor of Sileham-court, with Bloors-place, and other eſtates in this pariſh, have continued down to the right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of them. There is no court held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF QUEENS-COURT, with *the farm* called BERENGRAVE, in this pariſh, was part of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and continued ſo till queen Alianore, widow of Henry III. and mother to king Edward I. anno 1273, gave them, together with a mill in this pariſh, by the deſcription of her lands and tenements, with their rights, liberties, and free cuſtoms, in the pariſhes of Renham and Herclope, to the maſter aad brethren of St. Katherine's hoſpital, near the Tower, to hold in pure and perpetual alms, free from all ſecular ſervice whatſoever, which was confirmed by king Edward I. in his 20th year. Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. greatly enlarged this royal hoſpital, which had been founded by queen Maud, wife of king Stephen, before the year 1148, and was augmented afterwards by the ſeveral queens

[d] See more of them hereafter under Hothfield.

of

of England, ſo that there was ſufficient to maintain a maſter, three brethren chaplains, three ſiſters, ten poor women, with ſix poor clerks. In which ſtate it continued in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and Edward VI. when it eſcaped the general ſuppreſſion of ſuch foundations; ſo that the fee of this manor of Queens-court, with Berengrave, and other premiſes in this pariſh, remain at this time part of the poſſeſſions of it. Lady Sackville was *leſſee* of it in 1653, and afterwards Sir Richard Colepepyr.

Mr. John Fowle is the preſent leſſee of this eſtate, which is held by leaſe for three lives.

CHARITIES.

Two ACRES and twenty-five perches of land, planted with cherries, of the yearly rent of 2l. 10s. One acre, three roods, and fifteen perches of land, planted with pears, of the yearly rent of 3l 10s One acre, three roods, and twenty-four perches of land, planted with apples, of the yearly rent of 4l. Alſo one acre, or thereabouts, of wood-land in this pariſh, of the yearly value of 5s. are the gifts of *perſons unknown*, to the poor of this pariſh.

AN ANNUITY of 4l. was given by *John Colſon*, in 1593, by deed, to the induſtrious poor of this pariſh, payable out of an eſtate near Payton ſtreet, in Lower Halſtow, veſted in Weſt Hyde, eſq.

AN ANNUITY of 4l. payable yearly out of Mardale and Chapel-fields, in this pariſh, purchaſed with the ſum of 50l. given by *Frances, counteſs dowager of Thanet*, and with the ſum of 20l. raiſed by the contribution of the pariſhioners in 1653, veſted in John Ruſſell, eſq.

Two TENEMENTS in Weſt Rainham were bought by the pariſhioners in 1677, now inhabited by the poor.

ONE POUND five ſhillings is payable out of the poors rates yearly, for the intereſt of money, for which the poors eſtate in Cliff was ſold in the year 1700.

AN ANNUITY of 1l. was deviſed to the poor of this pariſh by the will of Mr. John Adams, in 1723, payable out of a cherry-garden, containing five acres, in Hydore-lane, in this pariſh, veſted in John Ruſſell, eſq. All which gifts are diſpoſed of by the miniſter and pariſh officers to ſuch induſtrious poor as receive no alms, on Good Friday and St. Thomas's day yearly.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty-ſix; caſually, including vagrants and with paſſes about 200.

RAINHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is a handſome building, conſiſting of two very broad iſles, and two chancels, with a high beacon tower at the weſt end of it, in which are ſix bells and a clock. There was formerly ſome good painted glaſs in the windows of this church, all which has been long ſince deſtroyed. Among it were the following coats of arms: *Three lions paſſant, guardant, a label of three points*; *Azure, two bars, or, between nine croſs-croſlets of the ſecond*; *Or, a ſaltier engrailed, ſable*; *Or, a croſs pointed and voided, ſable*; *Per pale, gules and azure, a croſs moline, argent*; *Three pair of barnacles extended*, for Donet; *A chevron, between three attires of a ſtag, fixed to the ſcalps*, for Cocks, *and*, *On a feſs, between three beavers, paſſant, as many croſs croſlets fitchee*, for Norden.

The high chancel belongs to the parſonage of Rainham. In it lie buried ſeveral of the family of Allen; John Norden, eſq. as has been already mentioned; Thomas Norreys, eſq. maſter of the Trinity-houſe, and commiſſioner of the navy. There is a ſmall monument with the effigies of him and his wife kneeling at a deſk, arms, *Argent, billettee, a croſs pattee flore, ſable.* On the north ſide of the altar is a handſome tomb of Betherſden marble, the braſſes gone. On the pavement a memorial in braſs, for John Bloor, obt. 1529; near it are ſeveral others robbed of their braſſes, ſome of which might probably belong to the ſame family. The north chancel belongs to the earl of Thanet. In it are two coſtly monuments, one of them having the effigies of a man in military attire, fitting on part of his armour, erected for George, ſixth ſon of John Tufton, earl of Thanet, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard, earl of Dorſet, obt. 1670; the other having the figure of a perſon in his parliamentary

parliamentary robes, erected for Nicholas, earl of Thanet, obt. 1679. In the north weſt corner of the north iſle, is a vault for the family of John Ruſſell, eſq. of Greenwich. Underneath this chancel are two large vaults, partly above ground, in which are depoſited the remains of the family of Tufton. Theſe vaults, and perhaps the chancel over them, were moſt probably built by Chriſtopher Bloor, eſq. whoſe remains are depoſited in the eaſternmoſt of them. On October 20, 1791, the ſteeple was greatly damaged by a ſtorm of thunder, the lightning of which ſplit the wall of it for ſeveral feet in length.

Robert de Crevequer, the founder of Leeds-abbey, about the year 1137, gave to the canons there, in free and perpetual alms, all the churches of his eſtates, with the advowſons of them, and among them that of Renham, with eighteen acres of land in that pariſh, which gift was made in the preſence of William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and John, biſhop of Rocheſter.[e]

It was at the latter end of king Edward the IIId.'s reign, appropriated to that priory, and the parſonage of it was valued in 1384, anno 8 king Richard II. at 26l. 15s. 4d. which, with the advowſon, continued part of the poſſeſſions of the priory till the diſſolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

This church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained in the hands of the crown till the year 1558, anno 6 queen Mary, when the queen granted the advowſon among others, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, with whom it has remained ever ſince, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury being now patron of it.

But the parſonage of this church remained longer in the hands of the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it, in her 10th year, to Dorothy Stafford, for the term

[e] See the confirmations of it in Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 110.

of

of thirty years, at the yearly rent of ſixteen pounds. After which the fee of it was granted to Moyle, and captain Robert Moyle died poſſeſſed of it in 1659, whoſe grandſon, John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, left an only daughter and heir Mary, who carried it in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover, and he died poſſeſſed of it in 1708. His eldeſt ſon Moyle Breton, eſq. of Kennington, ſucceeded him in this eſtate, which he alienated to Sir Edward Dering, bart. whoſe ſon Sir Edward Dering, bart. is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 14l. 4s. 7d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 8s. 5½d.

In 1640 it was valued at ſeventy pounds. Communicants one hundred. It is now of the value of about two hundred pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF RAINHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Chriſtopher Powell,* S. T. B. July 6, 1595, obt. Jan. 10, 1609.[f]
	John Grime, A. M. Feb. 21, 1609
The King.	*The ſame.* Auguſt 1, 1610.
The King, ſede vac.	*Thomas Bladen,* A. M. Nov. 9, 1646.[g]
	Thomas Lambe, A. M. obt. April 11, 1662.[h]
The Archbiſhop.	*John Campleſhon,* A. M. May 14, 1662.
	William Walter, A. M. July 19, 1665, reſigned 1676.
	Thomas Cradock, A. B. Oct. 2, 1676, obt. Oct. 9, 1723.[i]

f He lies buried in the high chancel.

g This is the laſt induction in the Regiſter-office of Canterbury, till the reſtoration in 1660, that office being in the intermediate time ſuppreſſed.

h He lies buried in the high chancel; on his graveſtone he is ſaid to have been ſix years vicar.

i Likewiſe rector of Frinſted. He lies buried in the ſouth iſle of this church. His ſon Thomas Cradock was M. D. and eminent in his practice at Rocheſter, where he died in 1781, and was buried here.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Henry Shove*, Oct. 19, 1723, obt. Dec. 8, 1771.[k]
	William Taſwell, A. B. 1772, reſigned 1777.[l]
	James Richards, Nov. 7, 1777, the preſent vicar.

[k] And vicar of Doddington.
[l] Before vicar of Brookland. He vacated this vicarage for that of Ayleſham, in Norfolk.

HARTLIP

IS the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Rainham. It is not ſo unhealthy a ſituation as Rainham, lying further from the marſhes, the noxious vapours of which are intercepted, in ſome meaſure, by the intervening hills, it contains about one thouſand and forty acres of land, beſides one hundred and ſixteen acres of wood. The London road runs along the northern ſide of it, where the ſoil is very gravelly, whence the ground riſes up to the village, which is ſituated, as well as the church, on the weſt ſide of it, on high ground, ſurrounded by frequent orchards of apple and cherry trees, which renders the view of it from the London road very pleaſing, though ſeveral of theſe plantations being worn out and decayed, have been grubbed up. Notwithſtanding the gravelly ſoil ſtill continues, there is ſome fertile land, the hedge-rows of which, and throughout this and the other parts of the pariſh before-mentioned, being filled with rows of tall ſpiring elms; above the village the ſoil becomes chalky, extending over a poor and barren country, very hilly and much covered with flints, having a great quantity of coppice woods, interſperſed over it. In this part of the pariſh is a long tract of waſte ground, called *Queen-down*, which was for many years *a noted warren* for rabbits, but it has been diſuſed for ſome

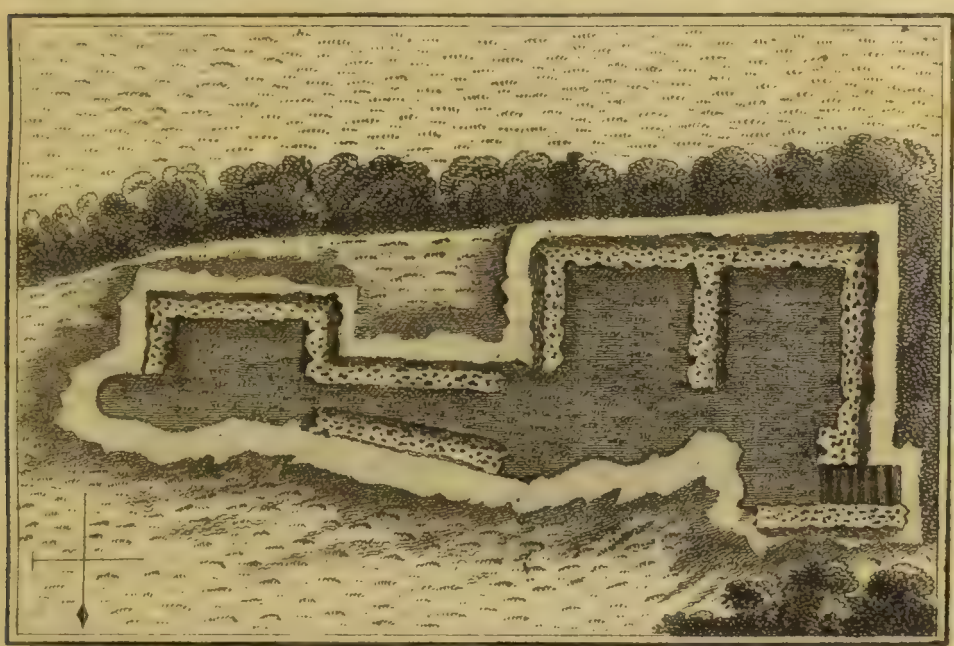
ſome time paſt. In the north-eaſt part of the pariſh, about half a mile from the London road, there is a good old manſion, ſituated in the midſt of fruit grounds, called *Paradiſe*, having a large farm belonging to it. In queen Elizabeth's time it was the property of Rowland Searle, gent afterwards it came into the name of Pitt; the widow of admiral Temple Weſt was lately poſſeſſed of it.

William Brooke, eſcheator of this county in the reign of James I. reſided at Hartlip. He was the eldeſt ſon of Cranmer Brooke, eſq. of Aſhford, the grandſon of Thomas, the ſecond ſurviving ſon of John, lord Cobham.

In and about this and the adjoining pariſhes, many lands are called by the name of Dane, as Dane-field, Dane-croft, Danoway, and the like, which ſhews that nation to have formerly had much intercourſe hereabout. In one of theſe, called *Lower Dane-field*, belonging to Mareſbarrow-farm, at the ſouth-weſt corner of it, and about a mile's diſtance ſouth weſtward from the church of Hartlip, there were diſcovered about fifty years ago the ruins of a building, the top of which reached but even with the ſurface of the ground; a quantity of the earth within it was cleared away, in hopes, as uſual, of finding hidden treaſure. As it appears at preſent, the eaſt end of it has been cleared of the earth, which filled it, about three feet deep, and thence gradually deeper, in length ſixty feet, to the weſt end of it, where it is about ten feet deep. At each end of it, where the walls return as part of a ſquare, they are plaiſtered over; in the narrow part, between theſe extremes, they are bare, and appear to be compoſed of large flint ſtones, laid regularly in rows; on the upper part, even with the ſurface of the ground, there are two rows of large Roman tiles, laid cloſe together. They are of a very large ſize, and ſome of them are made with a rim at the end, to lap over the others. Great quantities of theſe tiles are ſcattered round

round about the place, and many foundations of buildings have been from time to time diſcovered in different parts of the adjoining grounds.

Several buſhels of wheat were found in the room at the weſtern part of this building, which ſeemed, ſome of it, parched and ſcorched by the fire, and ſome of it was turned entirely into black aſhes; and there were ſome tares likewiſe, but not ſo large a quantity. Nothing elſe whatever was found among the earth with which it was filled. Underneath is a ſketch of the ground plot of it.



The *manor of Milton* claims *paramount* over the whole of this pariſh.

POPES-HALL is an eſtate ſituated in it, which had formerly owners of the ſurname of Pope, who reſided at this ſeat till the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, when Richard Pope alienated it to Chriſtopher Bloor, eſq. of Rainham, whoſe daughter and heir Olympia carried it in marriage to John Tufton, eſq. of Hothfield, and in his deſcendants, earls of Tha-

net, this eſtate has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[m]

CROFT, alias YAUGER, is an antient manſion in this pariſh, which was formerly, as appeared by ſeveral old deeds without date, the patrimony of William de Elmſted, in whoſe family it did not continue long, for in the 13th year of Edward I. it was become the property of Roger de Northwood, in whoſe deſcendants it remained until the beginning of the reign of king Henry VI. when it was conveyed by ſale to Norton, of Borden, from whom, in the 4th year of king Edward IV. one part of it was alienated to Champneys, as was the remainder of it, in the 8th year of that reign, from which name it was again reconveyed back again to Norton, in two parts likewiſe, in the 24th and 36th years of Henry VIII. in which name it remained till John Norton, in the 4th and 5th year of king Philip and queen Mary, conveyed his right in it to Gilbert Fremlin, who in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth ſold it to John Palmer, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a feſs between three lions rampant, or.* He was the eldeſt brother of William, of Snodland, and reſided at Hartlip. His ſon, Sir Anthony Palmer, was knighted at the coronation of king James I. and left by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Diggs, of Chilham, three ſons, of whom Dudley Palmer, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed this eſtate, which in the reign of king Charles I. he alienated to Sir Thomas Crew, one of the king's ſerjeants-at-law, deſcended from the antient family of Crew, in the county palatine of Cheſter, who bore for their arms, *Azure, a lion rampant, argent.* His ſon John Crew, eſq. of Stene, in Northamptonſhire, was anno 13 Charles II. created lord Crew, of Stene. His eldeſt ſon, Thomas, lord Crew, left two daughters his coheirs, Anne, married to Mr. Jolliffe, of London, merchant, and Tempe-

[m] See more of the earls of Thanet under Hothfield.

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rance, to Rowland Alſton, eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Rowland Alſton, bart. of Woodhall, in Bedfordſhire, the latter of whom in his wife's right became poſſeſſed of this eſtate of Croft, alias Yauger, which his ſon Sir Thomas Alſton, bart. alienated in the preſent reign to Arthur Jones, eſq. whoſe only daughter and heir carried it in marriage in 1780 to John Macnamara, eſq. and he, in her right, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

GRAYNEY is a manor in this pariſh, corruptly ſo called for Graveney, by which name it is mentioned in old deeds, having been antiently the patrimony of a family of that ſurname, of which one of them, Stephen de Graveney, held it in the reign of king Edward I. and in his deſcendants the property of it continued till the reign of Henry VI. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of John Maney, eſq. of Biddenden, whoſe deſcendant Sir John Mayney, of Linton, in this county, poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Charles I. and was created a baronet in 1641.

How this eſtate paſſed after it was alienated from this family, I have not found, but that it came at length into the poſſeſſion of Barrow, by virtue of a mortgage made to him. He left three ſons, who ſettled at Borden, Newington, and Shorne, and his widow ſurviving, to whom he deviſed this eſtate by will. She afterwards married Jordan, and then Wildaſh; on her deceaſe, this eſtate became divided into moieties, one of which became the property of her only ſurviving ſon by her firſt huſband Barrow, and the other moiety of her ſon by her ſecond huſband Mr. Jordan. Mr. Barrow afterwards purchaſed the laſt-mentioned moiety, and ſo became poſſeſſed of the whole of this manor, which at his death he, by will, deviſed to his widow Mrs. Barrow, and ſhe is at preſent entitled to it.

THE FAMILY of Oſborne was ſeated in this pariſh before the reign of Edward IV. their ſeat here being

called *Hartlip-place*, ſituated at Cruxhill, in the weſtern part of this pariſh, ſo called from its having been formerly the reſidence of the family of Crux, the deſcendants of which afterwards removed to Sheldwich and Milton. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a pale, within a bordure, ſable, an eagle diſplayed, between two croſſes, formee of the firſt.*[n] Here the Oſbornes reſided for ſeveral generations. The firſt of this family whom I have met with is William Oſborne, who was of Hartlip, and died in 1464. He was ſucceeded by John Oſborne, his ſon, who was one of the auditors of the queen's exchequer, and died in 1577, both of whom, as well as their ſeveral deſcendants, lie buried in the north chancel of this church, uſually called *the Oſborne's chancel.* They bore for their arms, *Quarterly, argent and azure; in the firſt and fourth quarter, an ermine ſpot, over all, a croſs, or, charged with five annulets, ſable.* At length it deſcended to John Oſborne, eſq. of Hartlip-place, who built for his reſidence a large houſe, about half a mile ſouth-weſt from the church, in this pariſh, which he named *Dane-houſe.* He afterwards removed to Maidſtone, on account of a moſt daring robbery committed on him whilſt he reſided at Dane-houſe, after which it ſtood many years uninhabited, and was at laſt entirely pulled down. He died in 1683, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas Oſborne, eſq. major of the militia, whoſe two ſons, John and Thomas, ſucceſſively inherited his eſtates in this pariſh, and both dying *ſ. p.* were buried with their anceſtors in Hartlip church; on which their two ſiſters became their coheirs, of whom Elizabeth was married to Richard Tylden, eſq. of Milſted, and Mary to the Rev. Mr. Milway, of Borden; the latter of whom ſold her ſhare of theſe eſtates in which *the ſcite of Dane-houſe* was included, to Tyndale, of Glouceſterſhire, and of Bobbing, in

[n] See Guillim's Heraldry, p. 211.

this

this county, whoſe deſcendant William Tyndale, of North Certon, in Glouceſterſhire, is the preſent proprietor of them; but *Hartlip-place*, *Queendown-warren*, and the reſidue of the Oſborne eſtates in this pariſh, were allotted to Mr. Tylden, who had one ſon the Rev. Richard Oſborne Tilden, of Milſted, and three daughters, of whom, Hannah was married to Edward Belcher, eſq. of Ulcomb; Mary, to the Rev. Thomas Bland, and the third, Philippa, died unmarried. His widow ſurvived him, and becoming poſſeſſed of this eſtate, levied a fine of it, and died in 1766, having by her will deviſed the whole of her intereſt in it to her two daughters, Mary and Philippa. *Hartlip-place* was included in that part deviſed to the former, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1780; upon which, by the limitation in the above will, it deſcended to her two younger ſons, Thomas and William Bland, but the former having before ſold his intereſt in the reverſion to it to his brother, Mr. William Bland, he became poſſeſſed of it, and is the preſent owner of it.

The other part of the Oſborne eſtate, deviſed to Mrs. Philippa Tylden, which included the freehold part of Queendown, has been ſince alienated; but the remainder of Queendown, containing about ſeventy acres, being held of the maſter and brethren of St. Catherine's hoſpital, near the Tower, by leaſe, was renewed in the name of the Rev. Mr. Tylden, on whoſe death in 1766, his intereſt in it deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Richard Tylden, eſq. of Milſted, who is now entitled to it.

CHARITIES.

MRS. MARY GIBBON, by her will in 1678, gave a houſe and ſix acres of land in Hartlip, of the value of about 12l. per annum, for the purpoſe of putting to ſchool poor children inhabiting this pariſh, to be inſtructed in reading Engliſh; and, in caſe the eſtate ſhould be more than ſufficient for that purpoſe, then to put to ſchool thoſe inhabiting one of the adjoining pariſhes; and when ſuch children ſhould be able to read Engliſh ſo well as to read any chapter in the bible, then for

them to have a bible bought and given to ſuch child who ſhould thereupon be taken from ſchool. And ſhe likewiſe charged it with the payment of 20s. yearly to the vicar of Hartlip. The land is now veſted in Mr. William Danne, and the produce of it in truſt, to be applied by the miniſter and churchwardens for the above purpoſe.

TWELVE BUSHELS of barley, one and a half of wheat, and 6s. 8d. in money, are yearly payable out of the parſonage of Hartlip to the poor of this pariſh, given by *a perſon unknown*.

The ſum of 20s. is yearly payable out of a farm in this pariſh belonging to Richard Tylden, of Milſted, given likewiſe by *a perſon unknown*, and now veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers.

The number of poor conſtantly relieved are about ſeventeen; caſually four.

HARTLIP is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which hang five bells.

King Henry III. in his 9th year, gave the church of *Hertlepe*, with its appurtenances, to the prior of St. Andrew's, in Rocheſter.

Stephen, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1225, admitted the monks into the poſſeſſion of this church, to be poſſeſſed by them to their own proper uſes for ever: ſaving, nevertheleſs, a vicarage to be conferred on a proper perſon at their preſentation, who ſhould ſuſtain the burthens of this church, reſerving to him, the archbiſhop, the taxation of the vicarage. Which inſtrument was confirmed by John, prior, and the convent of the church of Canterbury.[o]

The church of Hartlip, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Rocheſter till the diſſolution of it in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it was, together

[o] See the confirmations of the appropriation in Reg. Roff. p. 185.

with

with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, ſurrendered up into the king's hands, who the next year ſettled it by his dotation-charter on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, where the parſonage and advowſon of the vicarage remain at this time.

In the 8th year of Richard II. the church of Hartlip was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 9l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 1d. and is of the yearly certified value of 62l. 18s. 8d.

In the ſurvey of eccleſiaſtical benefices within the dioceſe of Rocheſter, taken by order of the ſtate in 1649, it was returned, that the parſonage of Hartlip, late belonging to the late dean and chapter of Rocheſter, conſiſted of a parſonage-houſe, barn, yard, &c. and the tithe within the ſaid pariſh, at the improved rent of ſixty-ſeven pounds per annum, and ſundry pieces of land, containing together twelve acres and one rood, of the yearly value, with the above, of 69l. 19s. 7d. which premiſes were let by the late dean and chapter, anno 15 Charles I. to Henry Barrow, at the yearly rent of nineteen pounds, and three couple of good capons, ſo there remained the clear rent of 50l. 7s. 7d. per annum, out of which leaſe the vicarage of Hartlip was excepted, worth forty-five pounds per annum.[p]

The parſonage is now leaſed out by the dean and chapter, but the advowſon of the vicarage is reſerved in their own hands.

CHURCH OF HARTLIP.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Prior and convent of Rocheſter	*Thomas*, the laſt rector, reſigned in 1225.[q]

p Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-library, vol. xiv.

q Reg. Roff. p. 412.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Rocheſter....	*Thomas*, the firſt vicar, in 1225. *George Boyce*, A. B. July 18, 1595, obt. 1609. *Edmund Hayes*, A. M. Jan. 12, 1609, reſig. 1622. *Gabriel Saliſbury*, A. M. Jan. 16, 1622, and in 1638 . . . *Edward Garland*, obt. . . . . . *John Lorkin*, March 27, 1661. *Benjamin Crompe*, obt. 1664. *John Edwards*, A. M. Sept. 5, 1664, reſigned 1676. *John Crew*, A. M. Feb. 26, 1676, obt. 1704. *Robert Beresford*, A. M. 1704, reſigned 1728.[r] *Walter Frank*, A. B. Jan. 20, 1728, reſigned 1747.[s] *Cæſar Curtis*, A. B. Auguſt 25, 1747, reſigned 1750.[t] *Charles Soan*, LL. B. inducted Aug. 3, 1750, obt. Sept. 5, 1755.
Archbiſhop, hac vice.	*Pierce Dixon*, A. B. March 13, 1756, reſigned 1759 *John Pratt*, Nov. 3, 1759. *Richard Hodgſon*, obt. Feb. 1792.[u] *T. G. W. Walker*, 1795, the preſent vicar.

[r] He reſigned this vicarage for that of Goudhurſt.

[s] Son of Dr. Frank, archdeacon of Bedford, he was curate of Looſe and of Chatham.

[t] See Stockbury before.

[u] He was unfortunately trampled to death under the horſes of a coach in ſeeing the king paſs to the parliament houſe, on Jan. 31, 1792.

UPCHURCH

LIES the next pariſh northward from that of Hartlip, and is ſo named from its high ſituation.

This pariſh lies in a moſt unhealthy ſituation, cloſe to the marſhes, and a large extent of ſome hundreds of

of acres of ſalts beyond them, as far as Standgate creek, the river Medway its northern boundary, the noxious vapours ariſing from which, ſubject the inhabitants to continued intermittents, and ſhorten their lives at a very early period; it contains about 1760 acres of land, near one hundred acres of wood, and about 1200 acres of freſh and ſalt marſh; the face of the country is rather hilly, the land in general is very thin and poor, having much gravel mixed with it, the other ſoils throughout it are in ſome parts black ſand, in others a ſtiff clay, of which latter there is but a ſmall portion; the poorneſs of the ſoil occaſions the growth of much broom and fern, or brakes in it, with which there are many fields entirely covered. The ſouthern part of the pariſh has much woodland interſperſed throughout it, which is in general but of ordinary value, being moſtly oak coppice; the ſoil is much however adapted to the growth of the elm, with which the hedgerows abound, but theſe continued groves of tall ſpire trees ſtop the free circulation of air, and render this place much more unwholeſome than it would otherwiſe be. The village of Upchurch, called the ſtreet, (through which the high road leads from Chatham to Kingsferry and the Iſle of Shepey) ſtands on high ground, nearly in the centre of the pariſh, with the church cloſe to it, the ſpire of which is accounted a ſea mark.

It ſeems to have been of much more conſequence as well for its craft in ſhipping, as in the number of its inhabitants, than it is at preſent, both of which are much diminiſhed from what they were formerly, and the latter are in general now in a ſtate of poverty. In the return made of thoſe places where there were any ſhipping, boats, &c. anno 8 Elizabeth. Upchurch is ſaid to contain forty inhabited houſes, three lacking habitations, twelve ſhips and boats, from one ton to fourteen; and fourteen perſons occupied in carrying from port to port, and fiſhing. At the weſtern boundary

boundary of the parish there is a key called Attrum, or Otterham key, with a wharf for the landing and shipping of corn, and the produce of the neighbouring woods. The creek, called by the same name, flows up by it from the river Medway. In the 17th year of the above reign there was a common arrivage place at Upchurch, called Karter's hythe, probably the same as that before-mentioned. In the southern part of the parish is a hamlet called Halywell, near which there is much woodland, most of which belongs to the earl of Thanet; on the eastern side of it is situated in the valley, close to the sheere way to Newington, the manor of Gore, now only a mean farmhouse. In the northern part of it the land, which is very wet, stretches along a narrow space between the marshes, at the end of which is another hamlet called Ham. There is no commission of sewers for the repair of the marshes in this or the adjoining parishes, but the sewers, walls, &c. which defend them from the tides, are kept in repair by the respective owners of them, at no inconsiderable expence. At some distance from the uplands, across the marshes, lies one of notoriety, called Slayhills, containing five hundred acres, formerly belonging to the Leybornes, and given with the manor of Gore as before-mentioned, to the abbey of St. Mary Grace, Tower-hill.[w] After the suppression of which, king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Wyatt, to hold *in capite*. Sir Warham St. Leger afterwards possessed it, whose daughter Anne carried it in marriage to Thomas Diggs, esq. after which it acquired the name of Diggs marsh, which it kept but a small time before it resumed its former name; but this estate, from its exposed situation, and the force of the tides, which from the walls of it being neglected, at length broke through them, and overflowed it, and it is now gone to sea, and

[w] See Augtn. off. bundle, London, 299, 316.

nearly

nearly the whole of it is become a tract of falts, which is covered by every ſpring tide. In the 49th year of Edward III. there was a commiſſion iſſued for the viewing of the banks in the king's marſhes of Slayhill, Greneberghe, &c. as far as the Iſle of Shepey, and to do what was requiſite to them according to the law and cuſtom of the realm.

The *paramount manor of Milton* claims over this whole pariſh, ſubordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF GORE, otherwiſe UPCHURHH, formerly called *De la Gare*, which is held of the above manor, by a yearly ſuit and ſervice. It is ſituated in a vale in the ſouth-eaſtern part of this pariſh, over which, ſubordinate to that of Milton, it in great meaſure claims.

It was in very early times in the poſſeſſion of a family, who took their name from it. Lucas de la Gare was returned a knight of the ſhire for this county, anno 25 Edward I. before which time however it was become the property of the Leybornes. Roger de Leyborne held it in the 51ſt year of Henry III. in which year he obtained a grant to hold in fee all his hereditaments and tenements *in gavelkind*, in Rainham, Upchurch, and Hereclop, of the king, by knight's ſervice.[x]

After which this manor deſcended down to Juliana de Leyborne, uſually ſtiled *the Infanta of Kent*, whoſe huſbands ſucceſſively became entitled to it, each of whom however ſhe ſurvived, and died in the 41ſt year of Edward III. when no one being found who could make claim to any of her eſtates, this manor and eſtate in Upchurch eſcheated to the crown, where it remained till the king, in his 50th year, granted it, among other premiſes, to the abbey of St. Mary Graces, on Tower-hill, then founded by him, which was confirmed to the abbey in pure and perpetual

[x] Pat. Rolls, No. 84. This grant was confirmed to Juliana de Leyborne, anno 14 Edward II.

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alms for ever, by king Richard II. in his 12th and 22d years.

It remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till the diſſolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up into the king's hands, who ſoon afterwards granted this manor to Chriſtopher Hales, eſq. his attorney-general and maſter of the rolls, who died in the 33d year of that reign,[y] leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom Margaret, the ſecond daughter, married firſt to Weſt; ſecondly to Dodman, and thirdly to William Horden, gent. of the Weald of Kent, inherited this manor, which ſhe entitled her three huſbands to ſucceſſively. At length it was alienated by William Horden, in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth to Mr. Richard Stanley, who, in the 22d year of that reign, paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Wardegar, or Wardacre, as he was commonly called, whoſe grandſon William, ſon of George Wardegar, ſold it, in the 17th of king James I, to Sir Nicholas Tufton, who was created earl of Thanet, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Thanet, this manor has continued down to the right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

A court baron is held for this manor.

HORSHAM is a reputed manor in this pariſh, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from the church. It ſeems formerly to have been poſſeſſed by a family of its own name, one of them, Stephen de Horſham, poſſeſſed it in king Edward the IIId.'s reign, how long they continued here I have not found, but that it in after times came into the poſſeſſion of archbiſhop Chichele, who in the 26th year of Henry VI. ſettled it on the college of All Souls, in Oxford, then founded by him, moſtly out of the eſtates of the ſuppreſſed

[y] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. See more of the Hales's under Tonſtall hereafter.

alien

alien priories, of which probably this might have been a part, ſince which it has continued among the poſſeſſions of that college, being at this time the inheritance of the warden and fellows of it. There is no court held for this manor.

The *leſſee* of this eſtate, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was Sir Cheney Colepeper, who alienated his intereſt in it to Clement Milway, and he paſſed the leaſe of it away to Mr. William Harding, whoſe deſcendant Mr. John Harding, of London, in 1715, alienated it to Joſeph Haſted, gent. of Chatham, whoſe grandſon Edward Haſted, eſq. of Canterbury, afterwards became poſſeſſed of the leaſe of it, but Mr. Thomas Williams, gent. of Dartford, is the preſent leſſee of it.

THE MANOR OF OTTERHAM, ſituated in the weſtern part of this pariſh, near the hamlet of Otterham, or Ottram, as it is now called, had formerly poſſeſſors of the ſame name, who, however, were extinct here before king Richard the IId.'s reign, for John Peche, citizen of London, in the 4th year of it, died poſſeſſed of the manor of Otterham, in Upchurch, with its appurtenances, in right of Mary his wife, during her life-time, the reverſion of it belonging to Thomas de Alburton, when it was held of the king, as of his manor of Milton, by divers ſervices, according to the cuſtom of *gavelkind*. How it paſſed afterwards I have not found, but at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign it was in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Butts, gent. In later time it paſſed by ſale into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Beſt, of Chatham, whoſe grandſon Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chilſton, died poſſeſſed of it in 1793, *ſ. p.* and gave it by will among his other eſtates to his nephew George Beſt, eſq. now of Chilſton, the preſent owner of it.[z]

[z] See Boughton Malherb before, p. 410.

HAM,

HAM, alias WEST-COURT, is a manor in the northern part of this parish, situated in the hamlet of Ham, which, with an estate called Sharpnash, alias Sharpness, belonged to the abbey of Boxley, as early as the reign of king John, and in the 33d year of king Edward III. the abbot had a grant for free warren on their manor and estate here, which continued part of the possessions of that monastery till the dissolution of it in the 29th year of Henry VIII. when it was, together with all its revenues, surrendered up into the king's hands, who granted it in his 31st year, to Thomas Greene, gent. to hold *in capite* by knight's service. He was the natural son of Sir John Norton, of Northwood, in this county, for which reason he was frequently stiled in deeds of that time Norton, alias Greene. He died in the 6th year of Edward VI. being then possessed of the manor of West-court, with its appurtenances, held of the king, as of the duchy of Buckingham, by knight's service; and the manors of Ham and Sharpnash, and lands, pastures, fresh and salt marshes, belonging to those manors in Upchurch and Halstow, held in manner as before-mentioned. He left two sons, Norton and Robert, of whom Norton the eldest, left an only daughter and heir Mary, wife of Sir Mark Ives, of Essex, and Robert, the second son, was of Bobbing. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a cross potent, ermine, within a bordure of the second.*[a] Norton Green, the eldest son of William as before mentioned, inherited these manors, which he alienated to Thomas Alderscy, gent. of Bredgar, in whose descendants the manor of Ham continued till it was length alienated to Thomas Hous, who passed it away to Thomas Skip, after which it came at length to his grandson Thomas Skip Bucknal, who in 1792, with the royal licence, took the name of Dyot. He is now of Hampton-court, in Middlesex, esq. and is the present possessor of

[a] Pedigree of Norton, in Suffolk pedigrees, marked Clopton.

the

the manor of Ham, alias Weſt-court, and its appurtenances. What became of the part called Sharpneſs, I know not, excepting it was the marſh called Harfleet, alias Sharpneſs, afterwards called New-marſh, from one Mr. Elfet's ſtopping up the breach, and new making the walls of it; but it has long ſince been ſwallowed up by the ſea again. It lies between Bayford and Burntwick marſhes, and contains about five hundred acres of land.

CHARITIES.

THERE is a yearly ſum of 6s. 8d. paid on Michaelmas-day from the parſonage to the poor of this pariſh.

TEN SHILLINGS is paid to the like purpoſe, from Highfield in Mun-farm, veſted in John Sharpe.

BENJAMIN TROWTES, gave by will in 1623, bread to the value of 10s. payable out of Stains-farm, is yearly diſtributed to the poor on Maundy Thurſday, and the Saturday before Michaelmas day, veſted in Luke Miles.

TWO ACRES of wood in Herſt-wood, belonging to Gore-farm, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the ſheere-way leading to Newington, was given by *a perſon unknown*, to the uſe of the poor, now of the annual produce of 40s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twelve; and caſually fifteen.

UPCHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very large, handſome building, conſiſting of three broad iſles and two chancels; the pews for the preſent decreaſed number of inhabitants taking up only a ſmall part of the middle iſle. In the north chancel there are ſeveral grave ſtones, all of which are robbed of their braſſes. In the north windows of this chancel there are good remains of painted glaſs, for the moſt part well preſerved; underneath is a vault, which, by the circular ſtair-caſe to deſcend into it, ſeems to have been made uſe of only as a charnel-houſe, having many bones laid up in it. The ſteeple at the weſt end of the church

church is very remarkable, being a tower on which is placed a ſquare part of a ſpire for about ten feet, and on that an octagon for the remaining or upper part to the point of the ſpire at top.

There is an old monument in the wall of the north chancel, garniſhed about with acorns and oak leaves, which Weever ſays, was, by report, ſet up over the grave of one Woodokes, entombed there.

The church of Upchurch belonged antiently to the *Premonſtratenſian Abbey de Inſula Dei*, or *Liſle Dieu*, in Normandy, founded by Reginald de Paveley, in 1187, who having lands in this county, might probably give this church for the better ſupport of his new foundation.

This church appears to have been appropriated to it very early, for in 1369, anno 44 Edward III. a commiſſion was iſſued by archbiſhop Wittleſeye for the augmentation of the portion of the perpetual vicar of Uppechirche to the above-mentioned abbey for ſome time appropriated, to five marcs.

Upon the ſuppreſſing of theſe foreign houſes, this church was, in the 4th year of king Richard II. given to the hoſpital of St. Katherine, near the Tower, towards the founding of a chantry for three chaplains in it. But this ſeems to have been a grant only for a term of years, for king Henry VI. in his 17th year, on the foundation of All Souls college, in Oxford, granted this church, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, to that college, part of the endowment of which it remains at this time.

The parſonage is leaſed out by the college of All Souls for a term of years, to Mr. Packman, of Upchurch; but the advowſon of the vicarage the college reſerve in their own hands.

The parſonage conſiſts of a houſe, &c. eighty-one acres of arable, freſh, and ſalt marſh, being the glebe land of it, and the tithes of about five hundred acres of arable land in this pariſh, and is held at the yearly rent of

of 16l. 13s. 8d. in money, ſixteen quarters of wheat, and ſixteen quarters of malt. The leſſee repairs the chancel of the pariſh church.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. this church was valued at 23l. 6s. 8d. then belonging to the abbey of Liſle Dieu, by which it ſhould ſeem, that it was not diveſted of its property here then, though the hoſpital of St. Katherine's held the poſſeſſion of it. It is valued in the king's books at eleven pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 2s. In the reign of queen Elizabeth there were one hundred and thirty-nine communicants. In 1640, it was valued at 60l. Communicants forty.

The vicar of Upchurch holds of Milton manor one acre of land at Culvers valley, in Upchurch.

CHURCH OF UPCHURCH.

PATRONS, &c. *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
College of All Souls.	*Richard Jones*, A. M. May 1, 1590, obt. 1609.
	Thomas Long, reſigned 1611.
	William Bradenham, A. M. Aug. 3, 1611, obt. 1619.
	Francis Webb, A. M. June 12, 1619, obt. 1630.
	Chriſtopher Collard, A. M. Nov. 20, 1630, reſigned 1639.
	Enoch Stephens, A. M. April 24, 1639, obt. 1640.
	John Meſſenger, A. M. Feb. 6, 1640, obt. 1641.
	Edward Vaughan, A. M. Nov. 30, 1641.
The Archbiſhop...	*John Campleſhon*, A. M. Oct. 14, 1664.
College of All Souls.	*Benjamin Phinnies*, clerk, April 1, 1667.
	Thomas Milway, July 2, 1685.
	Henry Warren.[b]

[b] See Reg. Roff. p. 770.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
College of All Souls.	*John Saunders*, A. M. Dec. 20, 1708, obt. 1719.
	James Brent, A. M. July 17, obt. 1727.
	Baynton Parſons, A. M. April 10, 1727, obt. 1742.
Archbiſhop, by lapſe.	*Henry Piers*, A. M. Auguſt 11, 1742, reſigned 1746.[c]
College of All Souls.	*Francis Baker*, LL. D. inducted November 11, 1746, obt. 1749.[d]
	Richard Jacob, A. M. 1749, reſigned 1757.[e]
	Richard Brereton, A. M. Feb. 4, 1758, reſigned 1766.
	Wolley Leigh Shencer, A. B. February 12, 1766, the preſent vicar.[f]

c Preſented by the archbiſhop, by lapſe.
d Alſo vicar of New Romney.
e Before vicar of New Romney, which he reſigned as well as this, on being preſented to the vicarage of Eaſt Malling.
f Fellow of All Souls college.

HALSTOW

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Upchurch. it is written in antient deeds Halegeſtow, and is uſually called Lower Halſtow, from its low ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from the pariſh of High Halſtow, in the hundred of Hoo.

It is a very obſcure and unfrequented pariſh, though the road from Chatham to the King's Ferry leads through the lower part of it, acroſs a branch of the creek, here called *the Stray*, which is at high water hardly paſſable with ſafety. The little ſtreamlet which riſes ſouthward near Newington church, runs on hither to the corn mill, belonging to All Souls college, ſituated on another branch of this creek, up to which the tide flows likewiſe, the mill being turned by it; below theſe the two branches acquire the name of

of Halſtow creek, and ſoon afterwards joining, about three miles below, that of Standgate creek, a little further from which it flows into the river Medway, at ſome diſtance above Sheerneſs. At the lower end of *Standgate creek*, all veſſels arriving from foreign countries, where the plague, or any other infectious diſtemper is known to rage, are obliged by order of the privy council and the king's proclamation to *perform quarantine* for a limited time, and for the purpoſe of airing the cargoes of them, there are two large hoſpital ſhips, commonly called *lazarettos*, being the hulks of forty-four gun ſhips ſtationed here conſtantly, on board which the goods and merchandize are removed, for the purpoſe of airing them, and a government cutter attends to ſee this properly obſerved, and to prevent the crews getting on ſhore before the time is expired,

Halſtow creek above this becomes ſo ſhallow, as to be uſed only by the ſmall veſſels belonging to the dredger men, who live here, and make up the principal part of the inhabitants of this pariſh, it is navigable in both branches as high up as the ſtray on the one, and the bridge built over the other, juſt above the church, where there is a wharf belonging to All Souls college, which, if in a proper condition, might be made of great uſe to the neighbouring country, which, as appears by the ſurvey made in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, by her order, was then called Halſtow key, and that there were then in this pariſh houſes inhabited twenty-four, ſhips and boats fourteen, from one ton to ſeven; and perſons occupied in carrying from port to port and fiſhing fourteen. There are two ſmall hamlets in the lower part of it, near the creek, the one built round a green, and called from thence Halſtow-green, and the other at a ſmall diſtance from it called Lower ſtreet. This part of the pariſh lies on a level, and open to the adjoining marſhes, which render it moſt unpleaſant, and at the ſame time unhealthy to an extreme, the look of which

the inhabitants carry in their countenances; indeed, it ſeems ſo enveloped among creeks, marſhes and ſalts, the look over which extends as far as the eye can ſee, that it ſeems a boundary, beyond which the traveller dreads to hazard his future ſafety.

The whole of this pariſh, excepting towards the marſhes, has a woody appearance, the ſhaves and hedge rows being very broad round the fields, it contains about twelve hundred acres of land, the ſoil of it is in general a very ſtiff and wet clay, a heavy tillage land, ſome few parts of it are gravel, and others, a black unfertile land, with much broom and brakes, or fern on it. The clayey lands have of late years been much improved, by ſpreading them over with lime, brought at a heavy expence from the upper part of Hartlip, a diſtance of between three and four miles, by which means they produce a good crop of wheat. Near the ſtray there are ſome fertile meadows and orchards, the lands in general let at a high rent of fifteen and twenty ſhillings an acre, much of it throughout the pariſh belongs to All Souls college, as part of their manor farm of Horſham, in Upchurch. Towards the eaſtern part of the pariſh the hills riſe pretty high, over much of which the adjoining manor of Norwood in Milton claims. In the north-eaſt part is Baſſer farm, almoſt the whole of which is paſture, and ſome of it ſo fertile as to be good fatting land for beaſts.

The paramount manor of Milton claims over this pariſh, ſubordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF BERKESORE, commonly called BASSER, which is ſituated in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh. It was given to the monks of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, to the finding of a light before the ſhrine of St. Anſelm there, which gift was confirmed by Henry II. who added to it fifteen pounds of rent in this place likewiſe, as did

Reginald

Reginald de Clere, certain land bounding to that of Roger de Wardun and William de Northwode.

King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted and confirmed to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, *free-warren* in all their demeſne land in Berkeſore, held in the time of his grandfather king Henry III.

In which ſtate this manor continued till the diſſolution of the above-mentioned priory, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all the lands and poſſeſſions belonging to it, ſurrendered up into the king's hands, who ſettled this manor, by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it now remains.

The family of Darell, of Calehill, have for many generations been *leſſees* of this manor under the dean and chapter. Sir Robert Darell held it as ſuch in the 17th year of king James I. and in his deſcendants it has continued down to Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, *the preſent leſſee* of it. A court baron is regularly held for it.

CHARITIES.

A HOUSE, with a garden, and two acres of land, in this pariſh, occupied in 1775 by William Judſon, at the yearly rent of 5l. were given by a *perſon unknown*, to the poor of this pariſh.

ONE ACRE of land in Southfield, in Halſtow, belonging to Weſt Hide, eſq. in 1775 occupied by Samuel Buckland, at 10s. per annum, was given by a like perſon to the ſame purpoſe.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of this pariſh, by will in 1632, gave 20s. in money, and two buſhels of wheat, out of land now uſed with the Stray farm in this pariſh, to be diſtributed yearly on St. Thomas's Day for ever.

CATH. WOOTTON, of this pariſh, gave by will in 1678, a field called Budington, in Newington, of the annual produce of 20s. to be diſtributed yearly on Eaſter Monday to the poor of this pariſh for ever.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave a cottage and two tenements, with a garden, in *the lower ſtreet*, worth 4l. per annum, to the poor of it; all which gifts are veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens.

The poor conſtantly relieved here are about eighteen; caſually ſixteen.

HALSTOW is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which ſtands cloſe to the creek, is dedicated to St. Margaret; it conſiſts of three ſmall iſles and one chancel, with a low pointed ſteeple, in which hang five bells, and has nothing remarkable in it. The church of Halſtow was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church in Canterbury, as appears by the inſtrument of archbiſhop Baldwin, who came to the ſee of Canterbury in 1184, who, at the preſentation of the prior and convent, granted to his beloved ſon John de London, nephew of the then bleſſed martyr Thomas, the church of St. Margaret of Halegeſtowa, in perpetual alms; ſaving the penſion of one marc, which the ſaid John ſhould be bound to pay to the monks above-mentioned, twice in each year.[s]

King Henry III. in his 19th year, granted to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, the privilege of a fair at the church of Halowesto.

In which ſituation this church continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all the lands and poſſeſſions of it, ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

The church of Halſtow, with the vicarage of it, did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king ſettled it by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it now remains, the parſonage being leaſed out by them for twenty-one years, but the advowſon of the vicarage they retain in their own hands.

The yearly rent to the dean and chapter is 3l. 6s. 8d. who pay yearly to the archdeacon five ſhillings for procurations for it.

[s] See the confirmations of this church in Reg. Chriſt church, Cant. carr. 91, 100, 151, 157.

The

The vicarage is a diſcharged living in the king's books of the yearly certified value of forty pounds, the yearly tenths being 16s. 2½d. In 1642 it was valued at ſixty pounds per annum, firſt receipt. Communicants eighty-two.

Dr. Francis Walwin, prebendary of Canterbury, in 1770, but a ſhort time before his death, paid into the hands of the Rev. John Tucker, of Canterbury, and rector of Ringwold, ſince deceaſed, ten pounds to be laid out for the benefit of this vicarage.

John White, vicar of this pariſh in 1696, preſented a petition to archbiſhop Teniſon, ſetting forth, that he had two vicarage-houſes, one an old uninhabited houſe adjoining to the ſea ſide, which every ſpring tide overflowed with ſalt water, and which the ſeamen and others had in a manner demoliſhed; that the other is a houſe given by two maids, who died there, and bequeathed it to the vicar for ever; that it had been recovered by his predeceſſor by courſe of law, and that he himſelf had inhabited it for twenty years. He therefore prayed the archbiſhop to grant him licence to demoliſh the former, in regard that the vicarage was ſmall, not being worth thirty pounds per annum. To which the archbiſhop aſſented, and granted his licence for that purpoſe in 1696.

The ſcite of the old houſe and garden was afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by a dredgerman; a houſe has been ſince rebuilt on it, by a perſon who now claims it as his freehold, and the vicar has not as yet made any attempt to diſpoſſeſs him of it.

CHURCH OF HALSTOW.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Canterbury.	*George Atton*, A. B. Feb. 13, 1595, obt. 1609.
	John Warde, Jan. 30, 1609, obt. 161~.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Canterbury.	*William Tonſtall*, A. M. Nov. 27, 1617; reſig. 1619. *Thomas Parker*, A. M. Nov. 1619, obt 1632. *Henry Dering*, A. M. July 13, 1632, obt. 1666.[h] *John White*, A. B. Nov. 1, 1666, obt. 1706.[i] *Ralph Milway*, March 11, 1707, obt. 1759. *Thomas Lamprey*, jun. Jan. 1, 1760, the preſent vicar.

h Alſo vicar of Newington. He was ſequeſtered, and afterwards reſtored. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 231.

i See Ducarel's Repertory, p. 15.

NEWINGTON.

THE next pariſh ſouthward from Halſtow is Newington, written in Domeſday, *Newetone*, which certainly took its name from its having been raiſed on the ſcite of ſome more antient town, perhaps built in the time of the Romans, of whom there are many *veſtigia* in and about this place. It has the addition of *next Sittingborne*, to diſtinguiſh it from a pariſh of the ſame name next Hyth.

THE PARISH of Newington lies for the moſt part on a flat plain, extending from eaſt to weſt near two miles, at the edges of which, excepting towards the north, it is ſurrounded by a range of high hills, moſt of which are covered with woods, which reach as far eaſtward within the boundaries of it as the high road leading from Key-ſtreet to Detling. The pariſh is far from being unpleaſant, but the unhealthineſs of it, occaſioned by its being expoſed to the noxious vapours ariſing from the large tract of marſhes covered of it, as far as Standgate creek and the Medway, which are blown hither uninterrupted, through the vale, and the

the unwholeſomeneſs of the water drawn from the wells for culinary uſes, throughout it, make it a far from eligible ſituation to dwell in, and keep it thin of inhabitants, eſpecially of the better ſort; in the centre of the above plain, though on a ſmall riſe is the village, called Newington-ſtreet, containing about fifty houſes, moſt of them antient and ill built, it is encircled by orchards of apples and cherries. In the ſtreet almoſt oppoſite to the lane leading ſouthward to Stockbury is the old manor houſe of Lucies, now inhabited by a ſhopkeeper, and in another part of it is another old-timbered building, much of it now in a decayed ſtate, belonging to the eſtate here of Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart. formerly of the Troughton's, and before that the reſidence of the Holbrook's.

Here was, as appears by a preſentment made of the cuſtoms, &c. of the queen's manor and hundred of Milton, in 1575, *a market*, held weekly on a Tueſday, but the diſuſe of it has been beyond memory. At a ſmall diſtance northward is the vicarage, and a quarter of a mile further on the parſonage and church, and cloſe to the church-yard the manor-houſe of Tracies. At no great diſtance north-weſt from hence there is a ſpring, which produces a freſh ſtream, and runs from thence northward, having a ſmall breadth of ſwampy poor meadow or marſhes on each ſide, till it empties itſelf into the creek at Halſtow, as has already been mentioned in the deſcription of that pariſh.

The high road from London to Canterbury and Dover, runs acroſs this pariſh, and through Newington-ſtreet, at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from which, in the road to Stockbury, is the manor houſe of Cranbrooke, and about half a mile further, the ground ſtill riſing to it, the hamlet of Cheſley-ſtreet, corruptly ſo for Checheley-ſtreet, as appears by the will of Robert Bereforth, anno 13 Edward IV. who lies buried in this church, and ſtiles himſelf of Checheley-ſtreet, deviſing by it his principal tenement called Frognal, and his other

other called Patreches, in this parish, to his three daughters and coheirs. On a green close to this hamlet there is a handsome slashed house, built not many years ago by Robert Spearman, esq. lessee of the possessions of Merton college, in this parish, in which he resides.

The parish contains about thirteen hundred acres of land, exclusive of about two hundred acres of wood, great part of it, especially in the environs of the street, was formerly planted with orchards of apples, cherries, and other kind of fruit, but these falling to decay, and the high price of hops yielding a more advantageous return, many of them were displanted, and hops raised in their stead, the scite of an old orchard, being particularly adapted for the purpose, which, with the kindliness of the soil for that plant, produced large crops of it, insomuch that there has been one particular instance here of an acre having grown after the rate of thirty-four hundred weight of hops on it, but these grounds wearing out,.and hops not bearing so good a price, tother with other disadvantages to the growers of them, orchards are again beginning to be replanted in Newington, to which these grounds afford a good nursery, till the trees by their increased size are less liable to hurt, though the hop grounds in it are still very considerable.

The soil of this parish on the plain, and towards Chesley, is very rich and fertile, consisting in general of a kindly loam, near and on the hills it is mostly a stiff clay, and to the northward of the street it becomes a sand, where on the hills it becomes poor land, and much covered with broom and furze. This tract of land called from thence Broomdown, belong most of it, as does much other land in this parish, to All Souls college, as part of their manor of Horsham, in Upchurch; in the parts near Chesley-street, at some depth, they come to the chalk, which by means of draw wells is obtained for the manure of their lands.

On

On the continued chain of hills, from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-eaſt boundaries of this pariſh, there are large tracts of woodland, in which are great plenty of cheſnut ſtubs, no doubt the indigenous growth of them, theſe join to others of the like ſort, reaching for ſeveral miles ſouthward, thoſe in this pariſh and its neighbourhood, being from the great plenty of the above wood in them, commonly known by the name of *Cheſnut woods*, a large tract of them, within the bounds of this and the adjoining pariſhes, reaching as far as the turnpike road leading from Key-ſtreet to Detling, belong to the earl of Aylesford. The rents in general are high, great part of the lands being let from fifteen to twenty ſhillings per acre and upwards.

THE ROMAN ROAD, having croſſed the river Medway at Chatham, is ſtill viſible on the top of Chatham-hill, the hedge on the north ſide of the great road from thence to Rainham ſtanding on it, from which place hither it ſeems to run on the ſouthern ſide of the road, till within a very ſmall diſtance of Newington-ſtreet, where it falls in with the great road, and does not appear again till it has paſſed Key-ſtreet, a mile and a half beyond it.

The name of Newington, as has already been mentioned, implies its having been built on, or in the lieu of, ſome more antient town or village; the names of places in and about it, plainly of Roman original, ſhew that nation to have had frequent dealings hereabouts. Keycol-hill at the 38th mile ſtone ſeems to be the ſame as *Caii Collis*, or *Caius*, Julius Cæſar's hill; Key-ſtreet beyond it, *Caii Stratum*, or Caius's ſtreet; and Standard-hill, about half a mile ſouthward of Newington-ſtreet, ſeems to have taken its name from ſome military ſtandard having been placed on it in thoſe times.

On Keycol-hill above-mentioned, at a ſmall diſtance northward from the great road, is a field, in which quantities of Roman urns and veſſels have continually been

been turned up by the plough, and otherwiſe, and the whole of it ſcattered over with the broken remains of them, from whence it has acquired the name of Crockfield. The ſoil of it is moſtly ſandy, excepting towards the north weſt part of it, where it conſiſts of a wet and ſtiff clay.

The ſituation of this field is on an eminence, higher than the ſurrounding grounds, commanding a moſt extenſive view on every ſide of it; a little to the ſouth-weſt of it, in the adjoining field, there is a large mount of earth thrown up, having a very broad and deep foſs on the ſouth and weſt ſides of it, from whence there ſeems to be a breaſt-work of earth thrown up, which extends in a line weſtward about forty rods, and thence in like manner again northward, making the ſouth and weſtern boundaries of the two fields next below Crockfield, above-mentioned.

The greateſt part of the northern ſides of theſe fields, and the eaſtern ſide of Crockfield, are adjoining to the woods, in which there are many remains of trenches and breaſt-works thrown up; but the coppice is ſo very thick, that there is no poſſibility of tracing their extent or form, ſo as to give any deſcription of them. Theſe veſſels have been found lying in all manner of poſitions, as well ſideways as inverted, and frequently without any aſhes or bones in them, quite empty; and this has induced many to think this place to have been only a Roman pottery, and not a burying-place, eſpecially as ſome of them lay in that part which is a ſtiff, wet ſoil, and others in the dry and ſandy part of it.

Notwithſtanding which, ſeveral of our learned antiquarians, among which are Somner, Burton, archbiſhop Stillingfleet, Battely, and Dr. Thorpe, are inclined to fix the Roman ſtation, called in the ſecond iter of Antonine, *Durolevum*, at or near this place. Indeed moſt of the copies of Antonine make the diſtance from the laſt ſtation *Durobrovis*, Rocheſter, to

Durolevum

Durolevum xiii or xvi miles, which would place it nearer to Greenſtreet, or Judde-hill, a little on the weſtern ſide of Oſpringe; but the Peutingerian tables make it only vii, in which Mr. Somner ſeems to acquieſce, and it anſwers tolerably well to this place. If this diſtance of miles is correct, no doubt but Newington has every circumſtance in its favor, to fix this ſtation here, if the number of xvi ſhould be preferred, full as much may be ſaid in favor of Judde-hill, or thereabouts; every other place has but mere conjecture, unſupported either by a knowledge of the country, or by any remains of Roman antiquity ever diſcovered in or near it.

The urns and veſſels found here were firſt taken notice of in print by the learned Meric Caſaubon, prebendary of Canterbury, whom Burton ſtiles incomparable for his virtues and learning, who, in his notes on his tranſlation of the emperor Marcus Antoninus's Meditations, gives an account of the remains found in Newington, which contains many curious particulars relating to the cuſtom of burial, though of too copious a nature to be wholly inſerted in this work.

Among other obſervations he ſays, that not only the great numbers of theſe urns, for he does not remember an inſtance of ſo many having been found, in ſo ſmall a compaſs of ground, was remarkable, but the manner of their lying in the ground; for thoſe who had been preſent at the digging of them up obſerved, that where one great urn had been found, ſeveral leſſer veſſels had been likewiſe, ſome of them within the great one, and others round about it, each covered either with a proper cover of the like earth as the pots themſelves were, or elſe more coarſely, but very cloſely, ſtopped up with other earth. Hence he infers that the cuſtom ſeems to have been, to appoint one great urn to contain the bones and aſhes of all one houſhold or kindred, as often therefore as any of them died, ſo often they had recourſe to the common urn, which was as often uncovered for the purpoſe.

Beſides

Beſides the great and common urn, it is likely that every particular perſon that died, had ſome leſſer one particularly dedicated to his own memory, and it is not improbable, that there might be ſtill another uſe of them, and that not an unneceſſary one, which was, that by them the common greater urns might be the better known and diſtinguiſhed one from another, being ſo much alike in ſhape and ſize, in ſo ſmall a compaſs of ground, and ſo near each other; and it ſeems more likely, as of the many hundreds of the leſſer ſort which have been taken up, ſcarce any have been found of one and the ſame making. What this place has been many would certainly be glad to know; thus much may at leaſt be concluded, that from the multitude of urns, it was once a common burial-place for the Romans, and that from the ſituation of it, which is upon an aſcent, and for ſome ſpace beyond it hilly, not far from the ſea, and near the highway, it may be affirmed with great probability, that this place was once the ſeat of *a Roman ſtation*.[k] Thus far Mr. Caſaubon.

The great numbers of urns, and the fragments of them, found at this place from time to time, have been diſperſed among the curious throughout the county, many of whom have, through curioſity and a fondneſs for antiquarian knowledge, dug here for that purpoſe. The laſt earl of Winchelſea ſearched here ſeveral times for them with ſucceſs, and had a numerous collection of them; among others, one of the larger ones, which was dug up here, and held twenty-four pints, came into the hand of Dr. Battely, who ſays, it was dug up among many urns here, being a veſſel not to hold the bones, but to be filled with wine, being pitched on the inſide, which was uſually done for that purpoſe. It had four handles, by which it might be plunged into the earth, and raiſed up again whenever there was oc-

[k] See Caſaubon's Notes on Antonine's Meditations, p. 32. Burton on Antonine's Itinerary, p. 179.

caſion,

caſion, which was of no uſe to a ſepulchral urn, which there was a religious dread of removing; it being their cuſtom to extinguiſh the funeral pile with wine, to waſh the bones, to ſprinkle the ſepulchres in their funereal ſacrifices, and to pour it out as an offering to the funereal gods.

Another of theſe urns, which held near a buſhel, came into the poſſeſſion of John Godfry, eſq. of Norton-court, and another into the hands of Mr. Filmer Southouſe; the figures of each of which may be ſeen in an engraved plate in the folio edition of this hiſtory, vol. ii. p. 562.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over great part of this pariſh.

IN THE TIME of Edw. the Confeſſor this place was held of queen Editha, wife of that prince, by one Sidgar, with whom moſt probably it continued till after the death of king Harold, in 1060, when William, duke of Normandy, afterwards ſurnamed the Conqueror, having obtained the crown of England, ſeized on this eſtate, and then beſtowed it on Albert, his chaplain, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the title *Terra Alberti Capellani.*

In the half left of Mildetone, in Mildetone hundred, Albert, the (king's) chaplain, holds of the king Newetone. Sidgar held it of queen Eddid, and then, and now, it was and is taxed at ſeven ſulings and an half. The arable land is . . . . . The arable land, which was in demeſne, is let to ferme for ſixty ſhillings. In the manor itſelf ten villeins, with forty-eight borderers, have five carucates. There are twelve acres of meadow, and four denns of wood, ſufficient for the pannage of thirty hogs. There is one fiſhery belonging to the Halimote, and two ſervants. A ſmall coppice for the ſupporting of the fences.

To this manor there belong in Canterbury four houſes, and two in Rocheſter, which yield twenty-four pence.

And

And there is a cuſtom of the manor of Mildentone paid in Neuuetone, that is, twenty eight weight of cheeſe; and of twenty-eight ſulings belonging to Mildentone in Neuuetone, ten pounds and ten ſhillings; and of another part of nine ſulings belonging to Middeltone in Neuutone, twenty-eight weight of cheeſe and an half, and fifty-eight ſhillings of rent from theſe nine ſulings; and of theſe nine ſulings Sigar paid average at Mildetone.

Of this manor there are in the foreign three dennes, which were ſo in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, as the hundred witneſſes.

The whole manor, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, was worth forty pounds, and afterwards thirty-ſix pounds, now thirty-four pounds. The archbiſhop has from thence ſix pounds, and the biſhop of Baieux has three dennes worth forty ſhillings.

Of the land of this manor Goiſfrid de Ros holds one yoke, and it is worth ten ſhillings.

Adam, ſon of Hubert, holds as much wood as produces forty pence per annum.

Some time after the taking of this ſurvey, THE MANOR OF NEWINGTON became part of the poſſeſſions of *a priory* founded here, the nuns of which held it of the king, of his manor of Middleton; but the prioreſs having been ſtrangled in her bed, the king ſeized on this manor, and kept it in his own hands, and removed the remaining nuns to the Iſle of Shepey. After which king Henry II. by the perſuaſions of archbiſhop Thomas Becket, placed in their room here ſeven prieſts as ſecular canons, and gave them the whole of the manor; and as a further increaſe of their maintenance, twenty-eight weight of cheeſe from his manor of Middleton.

After which, one of theſe canons having been murdered, four of his brethren were found guilty of the crime, and the two others acquitted. Theſe laſt, with the king's licence, gave *their portions or ſhares* of the manor of Newington to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, near Canterbury, who ſeems to have had poſſeſſions here

here long before, as will be further mentioned hereafter, and *the other five parts* of it, being ſeized into the king's hands, remained there till he granted them to Richard de Lucy, his chief juſtice, by which means this manor became divided; *two parts of it* remaining with the abbot of St. Auguſtine, as one manor; and *the other five parts* with the family of Lucy, as another ſeparate manor, which from their continuing in the poſſeſſion of it, acquired afterwards the name of *Newington Lucies*, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

After which, ſeveral diſputes ariſing between the abbot and Almerie de Lucy, concerning their reſpective poſſeſſions here; they were afterwards ſettled, by the award of Sir Stephen de Penchester, who decreed, that the latter ſhould give in exchange to the abbot and convent, among other annual profits, the ſeveral rents, reliefs, ſuits, ſervices, and all other cuſtoms of the tenements, and holdings within the hundreds of Middleton, Marden, and Eihorne, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms. In conſideration of which he decreed, that the abbot and convent ſhould releaſe, in exchange, the two parts of rents and cheeſe belonging to this manor, (which had been formerly given to them in alms by the king, who had divided them into ſeven parts) to Almerie de Lucy and his heirs for ever.[1]

In the iter of H. de Stanton, and his ſociates, *juſtices itinerant*, anno 7 king Edward II. the abbot of St. Auguſtine's was ſummoned by *quo warranto* to ſhew why he claimed ſundry liberties, therein mentioned, in the manor of Newyngton, among others; and likewiſe view of frank-pledge, and all belonging to it in this manor, and aſſize of bread and ale. And the abbot pleaded, that the liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, had been granted by king John and the ſucceeding kings to him and his convent in pure and perpetual alms; by the tenor of which he

[1] Dec. Script. col. 1927. Regiſt. Sci Aug. cart. 136.

claimed all of them; and further, that they had all been allowed in the laſt iter of John de Berewick, and likewiſe in the 7th year of king Edward II. before Henry de Stanton, and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, as before-mentioned.

King Edward III. by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 36th year, confirmed to the monaſtery all the manors and poſſeſſions given to it by former kings. In this charter there is recited, one granted to the abbot and convent by the Conqueror, of eight prebends in Nyewynton, and the lands belonging to them, witneſſed before archbiſhop Lanfranc, and others, in as ample a manner as their anceſtors ever held them. What poſſeſſions theſe were is not now known. Thorn mentions them, and ſays, king Henry I. confirmed the gift of his father, of the eight prebends of Newenton. By the Conqueror's charter, theſe prebends appear to have belonged before his time to the monaſtery, and to have been wreſted from it, and again reſtored at the famous aſſembly held at Pinenden-heath. What became of them afterwards does not appear, but moſt probably they were blended with the manor of Newington, after the abbot and convent became poſſeſſed of it, eſpecially as by an antient dateleſs cuſtumal of the manor or church of Newington, as it is there called, tranſcribed among Dr. Plot's manuſcript papers, it appears formerly to have been of a very conſiderable account, and might well contain theſe prebends as parcel of it.

The manor of Newington remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when this great abbey, with all its revenues, was ſurrendered up into the king's hands. After which this manor remained part of the royal revenue till the death of king Charles I. in 1648, when the powers then in being, paſſed an ordinance, to veſt them in truſtees, in order to their being immediately ſold to ſupply the neceſſities

ceſſities of the ſtate. Soon after which a ſurvey was taken of this manor, by which it appears, that there were quit-rents due to the lords of it from the free-holders within the town or borough of Newington, within the borough of Otham, within the pariſh of Clapham; within the borough of Bedmanton, in Wormſhill; within the borough of Wyarton, in Boughton Monchelſea; within the pariſh of Weſt Farleigh; within the borough of Minſter and Layſdown, in the Iſle of Shepey, all ſeverally holding in *free ſocage* tenure, and from Mr. Alderſey, of the pariſh of Bredgate, and Mr. John Allen, of Stockbury, in the like tenure; that there was a court baron and court leet, fines and amerciaments of courts, &c. all which quit-rents, together with the profits of the courts *coibs annis*, worth in total 16l. 18s. 9½d.

Soon after which this manor was ſold by the ſtate to Mr. John Brown, with whom it remained till the reſtoration of king Charles II. when it again became part of the revenues of the crown, where it ſeems to have remained till the 9th year of king William III. anno 1697, when the king having raiſed Sir John Somers, keeper of the great ſeal, to the office of lord high chancellor, and to the title of lord Somers, baron of Eveſham, in Worceſterſhire, made him a grant, for the ſupport of thoſe honors and dignities, of the fee-farm rents of this manor, among others. In the year 1700 he gave up the ſeals, but queen Anne, in her 8th year, appointed him preſident of the council; two years after which, growing infirm in his health, he gradually decayed, till his death on April 26, 1716. Lord Somers bore for his arms, *Vert, a feſs dancette, ermine.*[m] He died unmarried, leaving the greateſt part of his eſtates by his will to his nephew, James Cocks, eſq. of Worceſterſhire, ſon and heir of Mary, his eldeſt ſiſter,

[m] See the life of lord Somers, Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3744, et ſeq.

(the youngeſt ſiſter married Sir Joſeph Jekyll, maſter of the rolls) by Charles Cocks, gent. of the city of Worceſter; one of whoſe daughters married Philip, earl of Hardwick, afterwards lord chancellor.

James Cocks, eſq. before-mentioned, becoming thus poſſeſſed of theſe fee-farm rents, died in 1750, leaving one ſon James Cocks, eſq. who was ſlain in the unfortunate expedition againſt St. Cas, in France, in 1759. He died under age and unmarried, ſo that theſe rents, among the reſt of his eſtates, devolved on his father's younger brother, John Cocks, eſq. of Caſtleditch, in Herefordſhire, which eſtate he was poſſeſſed of, in right of his wife Mary, only daughter and heir of the Rev. Thomas Cocks, of that place, deſcended of the elder branch of this family, as he was likewiſe of Dumbleton, in Glouceſterſhire, on failure of the iſſue of Sir Robert Cocks, bart. of Dumbleton, who was of the younger branch of it. He died in 1771.

Charles Cocks, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him both at Caſtleditch and Dumbleton, and in theſe fee-farm rents of the manor of Newington, of which he is the preſent poſſeſſor. He was created a baronet on Sept. 19, 1772, and by letters patent on May 17, 1784, lord Somers, baron of Eveſham. He reſides at Bruckmans, near Hatfield, in Hertfordſhire, formerly the ſeat of the lord chancellor Somers. He married firſt, Elizabeth, third ſiſter of Edward, lord Eliot, by whom he has a ſon John Somers, who married Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Treadway Naſh, the Worceſterſhire hiſtorian, and two daughters; ſecondly, Anne, ſiſter of Reginald Pole Carew, eſq. by whom he has had three ſons and one daughter. Lord Somers bears for his arms, *Sable, a chevron between three ſtags, attires, fixed to the ſcalps, argent*, quartered with thoſe of Somers as before-mentioned.

IT HAS BEEN ALREADY mentioned before, in the account of the manor of Newington, that in the reign of Henry II. five parts out of ſeven of it had eſcheated to

to the crown, and were given by the king to Richard de Lucy, his chief juſtice, and being afterwards accounted *a ſeparate manor*, acquired from him and his deſcendants the name of NEWINGTON LUCIES, which it retains at this time.

He was a man much in that prince's eſteem, as well for his prudence and juſt diſtribution of the laws, as for his piety, being not only chief juſtice, but the king's lieutenant of the realm during his abſence, and conſtable of the tower of London and caſtle of Windſor. Among other acts of piety, as they were then eſteemed, he founded and liberally endowed the abbey of Leſnes, at Erith,[n] and having taken upon himſelf the habit of a religious there, he died in the 26th year of that reign.

After which, according to the account given in the regiſter of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, the manor of Lucies deſcended to Godfrey de Lucy, biſhop of Wincheſter, and after his death in 1204, it deſcended in equal moieties to Roeſie, or Royce de Dover, and Maud de Lucy, his ſiſters; the latter of whom gave her part to her ſon, (by her ſecond huſband) Richard de Ripariis, or Rivers, whoſe deſcendants afterwards poſſeſſed it; and the former gave hers (which ſeems to have comprehended the manor itſelf) to her kinſman Geoffry de Lucy, each holding their reſpective parts of the manor of Milton.

What kindred Geoffry de Lucy was of to Royce de Dover, I cannot find, but it appears that he died poſſeſſed of this manor, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Amery de Lucy, who was with king Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in Paleſtine, and in memory of ſome ſignal ſervice performed in the holy war, added *the croſs-croſlets* to his paternal coat, which before was only three fiſhes, *lucii*, or pike-fiſh, in alluſion to their name.

[n] See vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 231, 249. Dugd. Baronetage, vol. i. p. 563.

Theſe arms of the Lucys were formerly painted in the windows of this church, *Gules, femee of croſlets, three lucies hauriant, or*; and again, *Lucy*, the ſame coat, *without the ſeme of croſs-croſlets*, being their original bearing. The former arms are likewiſe remaining on the roof of the cloiſters of Canterbury cathedral, as they were formerly in the windows of Goodneſtone church, near Wingham.

Geoffry de Lucy had a grant of *free-warren* for his lands in Newington, among others in different counties, in the 6th year of Edward III. in the 20th year of which reign he died. Sir Walter de Lucy had a confirmation of that charter in the 27th year of king Henry VI. in which year he died poſſeſſed of it, leaving one ſon William, and two daughters, Alianore, married to Thomas Hopton, and Maud, to Thomas Vaux, eſq. of Northamptonſhire.[o]

Sir William Lucy, the ſon, poſſeſſed this manor on his father's death, and died *ſ. p.* upon which this manor became divided *into moieties*, one of which became veſted in Elizabeth, widow of Sir Robert Corbet, of Shropſhire, only daughter, and at length ſole heir of Alianore, wife of Thomas Hopton, eſq. before-mentioned. *The other moiety* became veſted in Sir William Vaux, ſon and heir of Thomas Vaux, eſq. by Maud, the other ſiſter and coheir of Sir William Lucy abovementioned.

Lady Elizabeth Corbet, in the 8th year of king Edward IV. married John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who being a firm friend to the houſe of York, was, on the reſtoration of king Henry VI. in the 31ſt year of that reign, beheaded on Tower-hill. He left a ſon by her, who was afterwards reſtored in blood by king Edward IV. but died *ſ. p.* anno 3 Richard III. Elizabeth, his mother, widow of John, earl of Worceſter, after his death re-married with Sir William Stanley, of

[o] Morant's Eſſex, vol. i. p. 340. vol. ii. p. 109.

Holt-

Holt-caſtle, knight of the garter, ſecond ſon of Thomas, lord Stanley, who, though he was, as well as his elder brother, inſtrumental in ſetting the crown on the head of Henry VII. yet on pretence of his having engaged in the conſpiracy of Perkin Warbeck, he was beheaded in the 10th year of that reign, leaving Elizabeth his widow ſurviving, by whom he had no iſſue. She died in the 14th year of that reign, as appears by the inquiſition then taken, and poſſeſſed of *a moiety* of the manor of Newington Lucies, held of the king by knight's ſervice.

Upon her death without iſſue, *her moiety* of this manor came to Sir Nicholas Vaux, the grandſon of Thomas Vaux, by Maud, the other daughter and coheir of Sir William Lucy, who being owner of the other moiety before, became now as her heir and next of kin poſſeſſed of the entire manor of Newington Lucies. He bore for his arms, *Chequy, argent and gules, on a chevron, azure, three roſes, vert.*

Having been a great aſſertor of the cauſe of the houſe of Lancaſter, he received many marks of favor from Henry VII. and was by Henry VIII. in his 15th year, created lord Vaux, baron of Harrowden, in Northamptonſhire. His eldeſt ſon Thomas, lord Vaux, about the 27th year of that reign, conveyed this manor to truſtees, who paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Roger Cholmeley, ſerjeant-at law, and recorder of London afterwards, chief juſtice of the king's bench,[p] ſoon after which he died, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, firſt married to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, in Yorkſhire, by whom ſhe had a ſon Roger, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Vavaſor, and Frances, to George Hervey; ſecondly, to Sir Chriſtopher Kenn, of Somerſetſhire; the other daughter and coheir was married to Sir Thomas Ruſſell, of Worceſterſhire.

[p] See vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 148.

Sir Chriſtopher Kenn became poſſeſſed of this manor in his wife's right, and with her, in the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, levied a fine of it; ſoon after which, they paſſed it away to Sead, from which name it was ſold, in the reign of king James I. to Oſborne, and thence again to James Pagitt, eſq. of Northamptonſhire, whoſe grandſon Juſtinian Pagitt, eſq. of Grays-Inn, married Catherine, one of the daughters of Dr. Lewin, and ſiſter of Sir Juſtinian Lewin, of Otterden, and bore for his arms, *Sable, a croſs engrailed, argent, in the dexter quarter, an eſcallop of the ſecond*; he together with Thomas Bedford, gent. of Doctors Commons, in the 32d year of king Charles II. anno 1680, alienated it, by the name of the manor of Newington, alias Newington Lucies, with its rights and appurtenances in this and other pariſhes, to Roger Jacſon, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gent. He died in 1691, and left it by his will to his brother George Jacſon, M. D. of Derby, who deviſed it in like manner to his ſon George Jacſon, of Saffron Walden, in Eſſex, and he alienated it in 1712 to Mr. Edward Pemberton, of London, whoſe two ſons, Mr. John Pemberton, of London, and Henry Pemberton, M. D. fellow of the Royal Society, and profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, became ſucceſſively entitled to it, but both dying unmarried, and the latter of them in 1791, he by will deviſed it to Mr. Henry Mills, of Rotherhithe, who had married his niece and heir at law, and he is now entitled to this manor. He bears for his arms, *Ermine, a mill rind, ſable, on a chief, azure, two martlous wings, or.*

There has not been any court held for this manor within memory. The manor-pound was remaining till within theſe few years.

There is *a borough* in this pariſh, called *the borough of Lucies*, extending over this manor, the borſholder of which is annually choſen at the court of the paramount manor of Milton.

FROGNAL, or more properly *Frogenhall*, is an eſtate in this pariſh, lying about a mile ſouth-eaſtward from the manor of Lucies laſt-deſcribed, of which it was probably once accounted a part, and ſeems to have been given by Richard de Lucy, the owner of that manor, about the reign of king Henry III. to William de Frogenhall, whoſe anceſtors were ſeated at Frogenhall, in Tenham.

He fixed his name on it, and tranſmitted the poſſeſſion of it to his deſcendants, one of whom Richard Frogenhall, died poſſeſſed of this eſtate about the 34th year of Edward III. from whom it deſcended down to Thomas Frogenhall, who died in the reign of king Henry IV. without male iſſue, from him it paſſed by Elizabeth, one of his two daughters and coheirs, in marriage to John Northwood, of Northwood, in this county, which family ending in two daughters and coheirs, Joane, the youngeſt of them, carried this eſtate in marriage to Sir John Norton, who about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, conveyed it to Thomas Lynacre, prieſt, and phyſician to that king, who was one of the moſt learned of that profeſſion in England, or perhaps in Europe, and eſteemed the moſt accompliſhed ſcholar of his age, eſpecially for his knowledge of the two learned languages. He was born in the city of Canterbury, in 1460, and deſcended from the Lynacres, of Lynacre-hall, in Derbyſhire. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, before the rood of the north door, where a monument was ſeveral years afterwards erected to his memory by Dr. Caius. By his will he deviſed it, with other eſtates, to the founding and endowing of three phyſical lectures, to be called *Lynacre's lectures*, two of which were to be in the univerſity of Oxford, and one in that of Cambridge. Thoſe in the former were, after ſome years, limited to Merton college there, by the ſurvivor of his truſtees, (Dr. Tunſtall, the deprived biſhop of Durham) and Frognal, as well as Tracies, another

another eſtate in this pariſh, which will be mentioned hereafter, were both ſettled in 1549 on that college, for the ſupport and maintenance of them; for the performance of which truſt, the warden and fellows of it ſtill continue to own the inheritance of theſe eſtates.

John Trafford, gent. was leſſee of Frognals and Tracies in 1649, and ſold his intereſt in them to Nicholas Hurleſtone, gent. of Redriff, who died in 1665, the rent to the college amounting *coibs annis* to about twenty eight pounds per annum.

Robert Spearman, eſq. of this pariſh, is the preſent leſſee of theſe eſtates.

LEVENOKE was formerly accounted a manor, though even the name of it has long ſince fallen into oblivion. It was, however, certainly ſituated within the bounds of this pariſh, and is mentioned as ſuch in ſeveral antient deeds.

This manor, as appeared by an old court-roll, in the reigns of king Edward III. and Richard II. was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Beaufitz, who were likewiſe poſſeſſed of eſtates in the neighbouring pariſh of Gillingham, in which it continued down to John Beaufitz, who died in the 12th year of Henry VI. by one of whoſe daughters and coheirs, Joane, it went in marriage to Robert Arnold, of Suſſex, whoſe deſcendant William Arnold, of Rocheſter, in the reign of king Henry VIII. ſeems to have paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Knight, whoſe ſon of the ſame name was proprietor of it at the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. His deſcendant alienated it in the reign of king James I. to Goldſmith, as he did to Barrow, whoſe deſcendant having mortgaged it to Mr. Alſton, of London, he, about the death of king Charles I. anno 1648, conveyed his intereſt in it to Mr. Liſle, of London. He afterwards gained poſſeſſion of it under that title, and his heirs, though interrupted by ſeveral ſuits at law, ſtill continued to enjoy the rents and profits of it; but the transfer of their intereſts in it has been,

been, from time to time, ſo ſecretly managed, and the very name of this eſtate is ſo carefully concealed from every enquiry, that I have not, with the moſt induſtrious endeavours, been able to find out either the ſituation of this obſolete manor, or the owners of it, ſince thoſe mentioned before.

TRACIES is an eſtate in this pariſh, ſituated almoſt adjoining to the ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard. It was formerly accounted a manor, though it has had for many years only the reputation left of having been one.

It was in very early times in the poſſeſſion of owners of the name of Tracy, who ſettled their name on it; but whether they were of any, or what kindred to the family of Tracy, ſeated in Devonſhire and Glouceſterſhire, I cannot find, though the coat of arms borne by theſe of Newington had a near affinity to thoſe borne by the Tracys, of Glouceſterſhire. For Philipott ſays, that the Tracys of Newington bore for their arms, *Argent, two bends, between nine eſcallops, gules*, which has certainly an alluſion to thoſe borne by the Tracys, of Glouceſterſhire, viz. *Or, two bars, gules, in the chief point an eſcallop, ſable*; the difference of the colours and the number of eſcallops being only a diſtinction, for this perhaps younger branch of the family. The above mentioned arms of Tracy were originally thoſe of the elder branch of it, barons of Sudeley, who bore, *Or, two bends, gules*, to which William, the younger brother of Ralph, lord Sudeley, ſurnamed Tracy, as above-mentioned, added the *eſcallop*, as a diſtinction.

John de Tracy was poſſeſſed of Tracies, in Newington, in the reigns of king Henry III. and king Edward I. and in the 26th year of the latter, Margery, late wife of John de Tracy, recovered againſt Sir John de Northwood, the elder, certain lands and rents in this pariſh, among which theſe of Tracys were in all likelihood included, to which he had made claim.

In

In the 28th year of Edward III. Thomas, ſon of James Tracy, died poſſeſſed of this manor, with its appurtenances, in Newington, by the ſervice of finding together with the manor of Lucy, one man and one horſe, with a ſack and a pack, viz. each by the moiety of the ſaid ſervice, for the carrying of the king's kitchen utenſils, *(ſquillariam regis*; which I take to mean *the furniture of the king's ſcullery,)* as far as Wales, for his war there, as often as it ſhould happen. Soon after which it ſeems this family became extinct here, though it ſeems to have remained elſewhere in this county, for the name of Treſs, or Treſſe, ſtill remaining in it, is, with great probability ſuppoſed to be a corruption by length of time from that of Tracy. If ſo, it is not unlikely but that the Treſſes, ſettled for many years at Town Malling and Ofham, might be a branch of the Tracys, of Tracies, in Newington, before-mentioned; and the ſame coat of arms having been confirmed by Sir William Segar, garter, to Mr. Francis Treſſe, gent. of Town-Malling, ſeems in ſome meaſure a confirmation of it.

This manor after this came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage, for it appears by the eſcheat-rolls, that Sir Arnold Savage, of Bobbing, in this county, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of Edward III. holding it by the like ſervice.

From this time it had the like owners as the manor of Bobbing, till it came into the poſſeſſion of Lewis Clifford, eſq. ſheriff anno 13 Henry VII[q]. who paſſed away this manor by ſale, in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, to Thomas Lynacre, phyſician to that prince, as mentioned before, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1524, and by will deviſed it, with Frognall, in this pariſh, an eſtate which he likewiſe purchaſed about the ſame time, to truſtees, towards the founding and endowing of phyſical lectures in the two univerſities of

[q] See more of the Savages and Cliffords under Bobbing.

Oxford

Oxford and Cambridge, as has already been more fully mentioned before. Thoſe in the former were after ſome years limited to Merton college, and both theſe eſtates of Tracys and Frognals, are now veſted in the wardens and fellows of Merton college, for the above truſt. Robert Spearman, eſq. of this pariſh, is the preſent *leſſee* of theſe eſtates.

AYINGTON is a manor in Newington, which has ever had the ſame owners as that of Bobbing, and as ſuch is now the property of William Tyndale, eſq. of North Cerney, in Glouceſterſhire.

THE MANOR OF WORNEDALE, alias *Borden*, lying in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, and in Stockbury and Borden, had formerly poſſeſſors of the name of Wornedale; Richard de Wornedale owned it in the reign of Edward III. and left one ſon Thomas, and a daughter Maud, who on her brother's death unmarried, became his heir.

In later times it was owned by the family of Eve. Henry Eve, of Edwards, in Linſted, ſettled it in 1675, on his eldeſt ſon Henry, on his marriage with Dorothy, ſiſter of James Ady, eſq. of Barham, and their ſon Henry Eve, clerk, with Elizabeth his wife, ſold it to Sir John Banks, bart. of Aylesford, one of whoſe daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, marrying Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Henry, earl of Nottingham, he became in her right, on *the partition* of her father's eſtates, entitled to it, and he was afterwards created earl of Aylesford. His ſon Heneage, ſecond earl of Aylesford, becoming poſſeſſed of this manor on his father's death, alienated it in 1721, an act having that year paſſed for this purpoſe, to his next brother, the hon. John Finch, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Savile, eſq. of Methley-hall, in Yorkſhire, and having repreſented the town of Maidſtone in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments, died in 1740, poſſeſſed of this manor, in which he was ſucceeded by his only ſon

ſon Savile Finch, eſq. who died in 1788, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

CRANBROOKE is a manor, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward of Newington-ſtreet, adjoining to the lane leading to Cheſley-ſtreet and Stockbury.

It was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of Sir William Brooke, knight of the bath, ſon of George Brooke, third ſon of William, lord Cobham.[r] He died about 1668, leaving four daughters his coheirs, of whom, Hill, the eldeſt, was married to Sir William Boothby, bart. Pembroke to Mathew Tomlinſon, eſq. Margaret to Sir John Denham, and Frances to Sir Thomas Whitmore, K. B.

Soon after which, Sir John Denham, and Margaret his wife, died *ſ. p.* and her ſhare in this manor deſcended to her three ſiſters and their huſbands.

After which it was ſold to Sir John Fagg, bart. of Wiſton, in Suſſex, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1715, as did his ſon, of the ſame name, in 1736, leaving iſſue by Chriſtian, daughter of Sir Cecil Biſhop, bart. of Suſſex, one ſon Robert, and four daughters, one of whom married Gawen Harris Naſh, eſq. of Petworth, in Suſſex, and Elizabeth, another daughter, was the ſecond wife of Sir Charles Mathews Goring, bart. of that county.

Sir Robert Fagg, bart. the ſon, ſucceeded his father in the poſſeſſion of this manor, but dying in 1740 *ſ. p.* it became the property of his ſiſters, of whom, Elizabeth entitled her huſband, Sir Charles Mathews Goring, bart. above-mentioned, to the poſſeſſion of it. He left by her a ſon Charles Goring, eſq. who ſold it with the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh and Stockbury, to Edw. Auſten, eſq. of Rolling, the preſent owner of it.

KEYCOLE is an eſtate in this pariſh, lying on the high road about a mile eaſtward of Newington-ſtreet, which houſe ſtands at the foot of the hill, cloſe to the

[r] See Cowling, vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 520.

edge

edge of the woods, and is become a place, noted for the Roman remains found on it. This eſtate formerly belonged to Sir John Garrard, knight and baronet, but it has been for many years paſt in the family of Weſtbrooke, and is now the property of John Weſtbrooke, eſq. of Foreſt-hall, in Eſſex.

A branch of the family of Diggs, of Barham, in this county, was for ſeveral generations ſettled in this pariſh, to which Odomarus Diggs, younger ſon of John Diggs, of Barham, by Juliana his wife, ſiſter and heir of James Horne, removed,[1] being poſſeſſed of much land here, and in the neighbouring pariſhes, and in queen Elizabeth's reign the eſtate was in the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Diggs, gent. of Barham.

The family of Holbrooke was poſſeſſed of lands in Newington, one of whom, George Holbrooke, reſided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His deſcendant Francis Holbrooke, lies buried in the ſouth chancel of this church. The viſitation of this county, anno 1619, in their pedigree, has their arms, *Azure, a croſs, or, fretty of the field, between four mullets, pierced of the firſt.* But Edmondſon, in his Heraldry, ſays, they bore *a chevron, between ten croſs-croſlets*, which is corroborated by the grave-ſtone over Francis Holbrooke before-mentioned, on which are the figures in braſs of him and his two wives, with ten children behind the firſt wife, and three behind the ſecond; on one ſhield of arms, *On a chevron, a lion's head eraſed, between ten croſs-croſlets*; on another, *quarterly*, firſt and fourth, the ſame arms as above-mentioned; ſecond and third, *On a feſs, three plates, between three bears heads, eraſed, and muzzled.*

John Cobham, alias *Brooke*, third ſon of George, lord Cobham, and brother of Sir William Brooke, knight of the garter, and lord Cobham, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was owner of much land in this pariſh, and

[1] Pedigree of Diggs, Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

dying

dying in 1594, was buried under a monument in the high chancel of this church. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Cobb, and widow of Sir John Norton, who died in 1580, and lies buried here near her ſecond huſband.

CHARITIES.

THREE QUARTERS of wheat are payable yearly out of the parſonage to the poor of this pariſh, on Old Lady-day for ever.

MR. SIMON TOMLYN, by will in 1684, gave a barn and three yards of land to the miniſter, churchwardens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, for the uſe of the poor, to buy twelve penny loaves, to be diſtributed on each Sunday in the year, to ſuch as ſhould be preſent at divine ſervice, of the annual produce of 5l. 4s.

A PIECE OF LAND, containing near two acres, lying in the Playſtool, alias Wellfield, in Halſtow, called *the clerk's piece*, was given by *a perſon unknown* to the uſe of the pariſh clerk here for ever, veſted in the churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 2l. 1s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty; caſually, including vagrants and paſſes, near four hundred yearly.

NEWINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles and two chancels, with a ſquare beacon tower at the weſt end. On the north ſide of the high chancel is the lower part of a ſquare tower, which reaches at preſent no higher than the roof of the church, where it has a flat covering. There was ſome good painted glaſs formerly in the windows of this church, and among others, the arms of Leyborne, *Azure, ſix lions rampant, three, two, and one, argent*; of Northwood; of Lucy, as well with the *croſſets* as without; of Burwaſh; Diggs *impaling* Monins; Norton *impaling* Northwood; Beresford; Diggs; Horne; of the cinque ports; of the ſee of Canterbury; of archbiſhops Becket and Warham; of Holbrooke, and of Brooke.

The

The ſouth chancel of this church belongs to the pariſh, who keep it in repair. In it were, till within theſe few years, among many others now defaced, memorials of Brian Diggs and his wife, anno 1490; of Thomas Holbrook, gent. anno 1587; of Francis Holbrook, gent. of this pariſh, in 1581, and a tomb for Sir John Norton. A ſtone, with the figure of a woman, and an inſcription in braſs for Mary Brook, alias Cobham, widow of Edward Brook, alias Cobham, eſq. obt. 1600.

Againſt the north wall of this chancel is a monument for Joſeph Haſted, gent. of Chatham, obt. 1732, poſſeſſed of a good eſtate in this pariſh. His remains, with thoſe of his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Yardley, gent. lie depoſited in one coffin, in a vault under this chancel, in which are likewiſe the remains of their only ſon and heir Edward Haſted, eſq. of Hawley, near Dartford, obt. 1740; of Anne, his only daughter, widow of captain James Archer, and of George Haſted, gent. obt. 1787, *adoleſcens optimæ ſpei*, the third ſon of the editor of this hiſtory.

The church of Newington was given in the 25th year of Henry II. anno 1178, to the abbey of Weſtwood, alias Leſnes, in Erith, then founded by Richard de Lucy, which gift was confirmed, among other poſſeſſions of that monaſtery, by king John, in his 7th year.

Notwithſtanding which the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, to whom part of the manor of Newington had come in the above-mentioned reign, as has been already related, claimed this church from time to time, as having been given to their monaſtery by Richard de Lucy above-mentioned. After much diſpute, during which Thorne, their chronicler, ſays, the abbey of St. Auguſtine kept poſſeſſion of it, it was at laſt, by the interpoſition of their common friends, agreed between them, that the abbot of St. Auguſtine's ſhould releaſe to

the abbot of Leſnes all right to the advowſon of this church, for which the latter agreed to make a recompence in other matters, as mentioned in the agreement.[1] The abbot and convent of Leſnes, having thus gained the firm poſſeſſion of this church, obtained a confirmation of it from the ſeveral ſucceeding kings, and it remained part of the revenues of their monaſtery till the final diſſolution of it, in the 17th year of Henry VIII. when, being one of thoſe ſmaller monaſteries which cardinal Wolſey obtained of the king that year, for the endowment of his colleges, it was ſurrendered into the cardinal's hands, to whom the king granted his licence next year, to appropriate and annex this church of Newington, among others, of the cardinal's patronage, to the dean and canons of the college founded by him in the univerſity of Oxford, &c. But this church remained with them only four years, when the cardinal being caſt in *præmunire*, all the eſtates of the college, which had not as yet been firmly ſettled on it, were forfeited to the crown.

How long this appropriated church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained in the crown, I have not found; but at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, it was become part of the poſſeſſions of the royal college of Eton, in Buckinghamſhire, where it continues at this time.

The parſonage is leaſed out from time to time on a beneficial leaſe. The advowſon of the vicarage, the provoſt and fellows keep in their own hands.

The glebe land belonging to the parſonage contains twenty-two acres, and upwards. The family of Short were for many years tenants of it.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 14l. per annum, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 8s. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of ſeventy-two pounds.

[1] Decem. Script. 1930. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 173.

In

In 1578 the dwelling-houſes in this pariſh were ſeventy-ſeven. Communicants two hundred and thirty-ſix. In 1640 it was valued at ſeventy pounds. Communicants two hundred and five.

The glebe land belonging to the vicarage, conſiſts of only one acre, beſides the homeſtall. The annual value of the vicarage is very precarious, owing to the income of it ariſing much from fruit and hops, the latter of which have of late years much increaſed the value of it.

CHURCH OF NEWINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Provoſt and fellows of Eton.	*Thomas Gatheſende*, March 14, 1583, obt. 1613.
	Mathew Donatt, A. M. Jan. 5, 1613.
	Henry Deering, November 24, 1626, obt. 1666.[u]
	Adam Reve, A. B. Sept. 14, 1666, reſigned 1684.
The Archbiſhop.	*James Stratton*, A. M. Feb. 27, 1684, obt. 1693.
Provoſt and fellows of Eton.	*Thomas Milway*, clerk, Feb. 26, 1693.
	John Goodyer, A. M. Jan. 3, 1708, obt. 1715.
	John Burman, A. M. May 5, 1715, obt. April 13, 1726.[w]
	Robert Tyler, Sept. 19, 1726, reſigned 1740.[x]
The crown, by laſſe	*Sir Hugh Burdett, bart.* Feb. 18, 1742, obt. 1760.[y]
Provoſt and fellows of Eton	*John Saunders*, A. M. Dec. 22, 1760, the preſent vicar.[z]

[u] He was very ſtudious in antiquity and a great friend of the learned Meric Caſaubon.

[w] Alſo vicar of Bobbing, and formerly fellow of Univerſity college, Oxford.

[x] And vicar of Sittingborne. See St. Laurence in Thanet, of which he was vicar.

[y] Second ſon of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. of Burthwaite, in Yorkſhire.

[z] In 1768 he was preſented to the vicarage of Farningham, which he holds with this vicarage.

BORDEN

IS the next parish eastward from Newington. The name of which seems to be derived from the Saxon words *Burg* and *dena*, signifying a mansion or town among the woods.

THIS PARISH lies nearly midway between Newington and Sittingborne, and contains about 1550 acres of land, of which two hundred are wood. The high London road runs along the north side of it, whence the ground rises southward for about a mile, (leaving the house of Cryals at about half that distance) to the village of Borden, through which there is but little thoroughfare. It is plainly seen from the high road, encircled by orchards of fruit trees, with the church and Borden-hall standing within it, a little to the eastward is the vicarage, a neat pretty dwelling. The land about the village, and northward of it is very fertile, being mostly a hazely mould, the plantations of fruit here, though many are not so numerous as formerly, for being worn out, no new ones have been planted in their room, and several of them have been converted into hop-grounds. This part of the parish, though it may certainly be deemed pleasant, yet from the water from the wells not being good, is not accounted healthy; southward of the village the ground still rising, it grows very hilly, and the land poor and much covered with flint stones, and the soil chalky, which renders the water wholesome, and this part much more healthy; about half a mile southward from the village is the house of Sutton Barne, and a small distance eastward Wrens, now called Rains farm, and a small hamlet called Heart's Delight. On the opposite side from Sutton Barne is the hamlet of Wood, formerly called Hode-street, situated on high ground,

ground; at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from which is a long tract of woodland, in which there is a great plenty of cheſnut ſtubs, whence they are uſually known by the name of cheſnut woods. Theſe woods reach down the ſide of the hill to the Detling road, and the weſtern boundary of this pariſh.

In 1695, in the ſinking of a cellar by Dr. Plot, at Sutton Barne, ſeveral Roman bricks were found, with their edges upward, much like thoſe, he ſays, which had been turned up at the antient *Roman Sullonicæ*, near Elleſtre, in Middleſex;[a] and near Hoadſtreet was, about the ſame time, found an antient Britiſh coin.

In the fields ſouthward of the village, the ſtones affect a globular form, where there are numbers of them, of different magnitudes; but the biggeſt of them was ploughed up at Sutton Barne, by Dr. Plot's tenant, exactly globular, and as big as the largeſt cannon ball.

In 1676, Dr. Thomas Taylor found in Fridwood, in this pariſh, belonging to his uncle Dr. Plot, *an oak*, which bore leaves ſpeckled with white; ſuch a one, Mr. Evelyn informs us, in his Diſcourſe on Foreſt Trees, from Dr. Childrey, was found in Lanhadron-park, in Cornwall.

THE JURISDICTION of the *paramount manor* of Milton claims over this pariſh, ſubordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF SUTTON, alias SUTTON BARNE, as it is corruptly now called, its antient name being *Sutton Baron*, which addition it took, undoubtedly, from the court baron of the manor held for it. It is ſituated about a mile ſouthward of the church and village of Borden, and in the reign of Richard II. was in the poſſeſſion of Angelus Chriſtopher, who with Margaret his wife, paſſed it away, in the 17th year of that reign, by fine then levied, to Henry Vanner, ci-

[a] Plot's MSS. See Camden's Brit. p. 359.

tizen of London, who paid them one hundred marcs of ſilver for the purchaſe of it. He ſold it that year to John Wotton, clerk, maſter of the college of All Saints, in Maidſtone, who reſerving an annual rent of ten pounds from it, for the term of his life, conveyed it, in the 10th year of king Henry IV. to William Bereford, by whom it was alienated in the 19th year of king Henry VI. to Mr. John Grangeman, of this pariſh, whoſe ſon Nicholas Grangeman, in the 29th year of that reign, paſſed it away to Stephen and John Norton, one of whoſe deſcendants, Alexander Norton, eſq. by his will, in the 4th and 5th year of king Philip and queen Mary, deviſed his eſtates here, among which this manor was included, to John Coty and Alice his wife, Thomas Plot and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas and Alexander Pettenden, Norton Greene, Thomas and Edward Norton, and their heirs, who being afterwards much at variance concerning their reſpective portions in them, they were divided, according to the judgment of Ambroſe Gilberd, and Roger Manwood, as appears by their award.

But the manor of Sutton Barne, not being ſo conveniently to be divided among ſo many, they finally agreed that year, to paſs it away to William Cromer, eſq. and John Dryland; the former of whom, in the 2d year of queen Elizabeth, ſold it, together with a wood, called Fridd-wood, in this pariſh, to Mr. Robert Plot, of Borden, one of the ſons of Mr. Alexander Plot, of Stockbury, in which pariſh his anceſtors had been ſettled in the reign of Edward IV. and bore for their arms, *Vert, three quaterfoils, argent, each charged with a lion's head, eraſed, ſable.* His great grandſon, of the ſame name, reſided here, and made great additions to this ſeat.[b]

He was born here in 1641, and became a moſt learned antiquarian, and excellent natural hiſtorian,

[b] Taken from the MSS. account of Dr. Plot.

of

of which his hiſtories of Oxfordſhire and Staffordſhire are ſufficient proofs. Being educated at Oxford, he commenced LL D. and became fellow, and afterwards ſecretary of the Royal Society, hiſtoriographer to king James II. Mowbray herald extraordinary, and laſtly, regiſter of the court of honor. He died in 1696, at Sutton Barne, and was buried in the church of Borden, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory.

Dr. Plot left two ſons, Robert and Ralph Sherwood, of Newington, the eldeſt of whom inherited this manor, and at his death gave it by his will to Mr. John Palmer, who had married his only daughter Rebecca. He ſurvived her, and at his death deviſed it to his ſecond wife, and Mr. John Lucas, of Milton, whoſe reſpective heirs, about the year 1767, joined in the ſale of it to Abraham Chambers, eſq. of London, who for ſome time reſided at Sutton Barne, till he removed to Tonſtall. He died in 1782, leaving by his wife, daughter of Mr. James, of London, four ſons, and one daughter Maria Emely, who afterwards became jointly entitled to this manor, among his other eſtates in this county, and they, after ſome years poſſeſſion of them, made a diviſion of them, when this manor became the property of the eldeſt ſon, Samuel Chambers, eſq. of Tonſtall, who married one of the daughters of the hon. Philip Roper, and he is the preſent owner of this manor. A court baron is held for it.

CRIOLS, alias KYRIELLS, with an appendage to it, called *Poyles*, the very name of which has been long ſince forgotten, is a manor here, which in early times was in the poſſeſſion of the eminent family of Criol, who fixed their name on it, as they did on other eſtates belonging to them in different parts of this county.

Bertram de Criol died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of king Edward I. anno 1294, whoſe ſon John de Criol dying in the 34th year of that reign, *ſ. p.* Joane

his ſiſter, married to Sir Richard de Rokeſle, became his heir, and entitled her huſband to this manor.

He left by her two daughters his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldeſt, married Thomas de Poynings, who in her right became poſſeſſed of it, and in his name and deſcendants it continued down to Sir Edward Poynings, governor of Dover-caſtle, and lord warden, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1522, not only without legitimate iſſue, though he had ſeveral natural children, but without any collateral kindred, who could lay claim to his eſtates, ſo that this manor, among others, eſcheated to the crown.[c]

After which, king Henry VIII. granted this manor to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who in purſuance of an act paſſed for the purpoſe, in the 32d year of that reign, conveyed it back among other premiſes in the year following, in exchange to the king. After which it ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown, till the year after the attainder and execution of his ſon Sir Thomas Wyatt, when queen Mary, in her ſecond year, out of her royal bounty, granted it to his widow, the lady Jane Wyatt, to hold of her, as of her manor of Eſt Grenewich, by knight's ſervice, and not *in capite*. This grant ſeems to have been only for the term of her life, and of her ſon George Wyatt, who was reſtored in blood in the 13th year of queen Elizabeth, during which time the reverſion of it was granted by king James, in his 16th year, to Thomas Hooker and John Spencer, gent. who joining in a fine levied for that purpoſe, ſettled it on the heirs of Geo. Wyatt, eſq. above-mentioned. He died in the poſſeſſion of it in 1624, when Francis Wyatt, eſq. of Boxley-abbey, was found to be his eldeſt ſon and heir,

[c] See more of the families of Rokeſle and Poynings, under North Cray, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 152.

and

and accordingly ſucceeded to it.[d] He was afterwards knighted, and ſome years afterwards joining with lady Margaret his wife, conveyed it by ſale to Mr. Iſaac Seward, gent. from which name it afterwards paſſed into that of Baker, in which it remained till it was carried in marriage by Jane Baker to James Brewer, of Weſt Farleigh, eſq. who died in 1724, leaving an only daughter and heir Jane, who joined with her ſecond huſband, John Shrimpton, eſq. in the conveyance of it, about the year 1750, to Mr. Robert Wollet, of Sheerneſs, who died in 1760, and his infant daughter, Sarah, afterwards marrying with Mr. Tho. March, entitled him to it. He rebuilt this ſeat, and afterwards reſided in it. He died in 1797, leaving one ſon, Mr. Thomas Marſh, who is the preſent owner of it.

Posiers is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which was antiently the inheritance of a family of that ſurname, who continued owners of it till the reign of king Henry VIII. about which time they became extinct here. After which it became the property of the family of Wolgate, whoſe ſeat was at Wolgate, now called Wilgate-green, in Throwley, where they reſided for ſeveral generations. At length it became the property of Mr. Ralph Wolgate, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1642, leaving an only daughter and heir, who marrying with Mr. Willam Gennery, entitled him to the fee of this manor, with other eſtates in this pariſh. After which it was ſold to Grove, of Tunſtall, one of whom, John Grove, eſq. of Tunſtall, died poſſeſſed of it in 1755, leaving by Catherine his wife, daughter of Mr. Pearce, of Charing, two ſons, Pearce and Richard, and a daughter Anne. He deviſed this manor to his ſecond ſon Richard Grove, eſq. of the Temple, London, and of St. John's college, Cambridge, who dying unmarried in 1792, deviſed it among the reſt of

[d] See more of the Wyatts under Boxley and Allington, vol. iv. p. 337, 450.

his

his eſtates to W. Jemmet, gent. of Aſhford, and W. Marſhall, of London, and they joined in the ſale of it to W. Wiſe, gent. of this pariſh, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor, with that of *Vigo*, alias *Gorts* adjoining to it.

THERE was antiently a family which took its name from their poſſeſſions in this pariſh. *Philip de Borden* is mentioned in the chartulary of the abbey of St. Radigund, as having given half a ſeam of peas yearly from his manor in Borden to that abbey, and Oſbert de Borden is recorded in a charter of king Henry III. and another of Henry IV. as having given paſture for ſixty ſheep to the monaſtery of St. Sexburg, in the Iſle of Shepey.

There is A HAMLET in this pariſh, called *Wood-ſtreet*, but formerly HOADE STREET, corruptly for *Oade-ſtreet*, the yoke of which in 1653, was held by William Genery, already mentioned before.

The family of Allen was formerly of good account in Borden, and reſided at *Hoad*, or *Oade ſtreet*. John Allen reſided here in the very beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, and then held among other premiſes in this pariſh, the yoke of Boxfield. His deſcendant John Allen, gent. of Oade-ſtreet, died in 1679, and was buried in this church, they bore for their arms, *Or, a chevron, between three blood-hounds, paſſant, ſable, collared of the firſt*; which coat was granted to Chriſtopher Allen, by Sir William Segar, bart.[e] The Allens of Rocheſter, deſcended of the ſame ſtock, bore *Parted per feſs, a pale ingrailed, and three blood-hounds, paſſant, collared and counterchanged.*

A younger branch of the family of Forſter, of Eveleigh, in Shropſhire, was ſettled in Borden in the reign of king James I. Thomas Forſter then reſiding here; but this family have been long ago extinct here. They bore for their arms, *Per feſs, indented and pale, argent*

[e] See Guillim, p. 196. Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619. Pedig. Allen.

and

and ſable, two bugle horns ſtrung in the firſt and fourth quarters, counterchanged.

Thomas Seager held in this pariſh in 1653, *the yoke of Corbett*, containing a houſe, called *Banſies*, and other lands in this pariſh, lately belonging to Thomas Keader; which name of Seager remained here till of late years, one of them having but lately owned a houſe here, called *Borden-hall*, alias *Borden-court* belonging to the rectory, of which a further account will be given hereafter.

The family of Napleton, which was poſſeſſed of good eſtates in many pariſhes of this county, reſided here for ſome generations; but they have been for ſome time extinct. Several of them lie buried in this church. They bore for their arms, *Or, a ſquirrel ſejant, gules.*

There is an eſtate in this pariſh, formerly called WRENS, but now uſually *Rains farm*, which in 1664 was held of Tunſtall manor, by Richard, ſon of Chriſtopher Allen, eſq. from which name it was paſſed away to Mr. Butler Lacy, and his daughters now poſſeſs it.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS EVERARD, formerly vicar of this pariſh, gave by will in 1619, two pieces of land, containing about ſix acres, in Borden and Stockbury, for the uſe of the poor, of the annual value of 1l. 10s. and a ſilver cup for the uſe of the communion ſervice.

MICHAEL GOODLARD, of Borden, gave a houſe, with an orchard and garden, to the uſe of the poor, of the annual produce of 4l.

A PERSON UNKNOWN, gave five ſeams of barley, to be paid yearly on a Good Friday out of the parſonage; and two buſhels of wheat yearly on Eaſter-day, for the uſe of the poor farmers of this pariſh.

MR. JOHN KENWARD gave one ſeam of malt, to be paid yearly on Aſcenſion Thurſday, out of ſome tithe-free land belonging to a farm at Oade-ſtreet, late Mrs. Hendreſſe's.

A PERSON UNKNOWN, gave five groats-worth of bread, to be paid yearly on Eaſter day, out of a houſe and orchard called Iron-latche, late belonging to Mr. Stephen Chapman, of Sittingborne.

MR.

Mr. Ralph Sherwood, citizen of London, in 1700 gave a cuſhion and pulpit-cloth, and a cloth for the reading-deſk.

Mr. John Napleton, and Elizabeth his wife, of this pariſh, gave a very handſome ſilver flaggon for the uſe of the communion.

Mr. John Bromfield, of Borden, in 1776, gave to the value of 10l. towards erecting the altar-piece.

Mr. William Barrow, of Borden, who died in 1707, deviſed the greateſt part of his eſtates in this and many other pariſhes in this county, to *four truſtees*, to the uſe of the poor widows and poor men of this pariſh, not entitled to receive alms, directing the rents of them to be diſtributed half yearly, the annual amount of them now being 609l. 17s. 6d.

The diſtribution of this charity was ſettled and eſtabliſhed by a decree of the court of chancery, in the 8th year of queen Anne; by which it was ordered, that the income of this eſtate ſhould be diſtributed half yearly to the poor men and poor widows of this pariſh, the pooreſt of it next above thoſe who ought to be entitled to relief by the poor's rate; that the proportion of the diſtribution ought to be equal to all, and not leſs than 5l. in one year to each; that the truſtees ſhould account annually to a veſtry of this pariſh, who ſhould paſs and allow the ſame, and ſhould be allowed their coſts and expences in the managing of it. According to which decree this charity is now managed.

Two of the truſtees act yearly, one of whom makes the Lady-day diſtribution, and the other that at Michaelmas. The total annual rents now amount to the ſum of 584l. 16s. beſides forty acres of woodland, and the clear ſum diſtributed, after all payments and deductions, amounts to about 200l. per annum.

The poor relieved annually, (excluſive of thoſe by Mr. Barrow's charity) are about 28, caſually 30.

Borden is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which there is a clock, and ſix bells. It is built moſtly of flint, but as a mark of its antiquity, it has a Roman brick or two interſperſed among them, and the mortar is compoſed of cockle-ſhells. What is very remarkable, in the ſteeple there are the remains of a chimney, which ſeems coeval with it. The door-caſe on the weſtern ſide of the ſteeple is of Saxon

Saxon architecture, with zigzag ornaments, as is that on the oppoſite or inner ſide, but of a much larger ſize. It is kept exceedingly clean and neat, and the greateſt part of it has been lately ceiled, that part of it over the high chancel, at the expence of the lay impropriator. In the high chancel is a braſs plate and effigies for William Fordinall, vicar, obt. anno 1490. Several of the family of Plot lie buried in the ſouth chancel, and there are monuments for Robert Plot, anno 1669, and his ſon Dr. Robert Plot, anno 1696; and there are among others in this church memorials for the Seagars, Barrows, Napletons, and Allens, all of whom have been mentioned before.

The church of Borden was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Leeds, to which it was appropriated before the 8th of king Richard II.[f] In which ſituation it continued at the diſſolution of it in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was, together with the other poſſeſſions of the priory, ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

It appears by the bailiff's accounts in the Augmentation-office, of the revenues of the late priory of Leeds, that this rectory with the lands in this pariſh belonging to it, was then of the annual value of 41l. 14s. 5d. Soon after which it was granted by the king to Greene, but it ſeems to have been only for a term, for king Edward VI. in his 6th year, granted it, with all meſſuages and woods belonging to it, to Sir John Norton, of Northwood, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He alienated it to Margaret Roch, who died in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded in it by Elizabeth her daughter and heir, whoſe huſband, Robert Colt, poſſeſſed it in her right. She ſurvived him and died poſſeſſed of it, in the 13th year of that reign, at which time it appears to have been accounted *a manor*, and to have conſiſted of a

[f] Thorn's Chron. Decem. Script. col. 2166.

houſe

houſe called *Borden-hall*, with its appurtenances, and three acres of land, with the rectory, tithes, and glebe belonging to it, in Borden. Her ſon Roger Colt died three years afterwards, leaving his widow Mary ſurviving, who afterwards married John Norris, eſq. His grandſon, Sir John Colt, bart left three ſons, John, Rowland, and Henry, who became entitled to this rectory and advowſon, with the manor and lands appertaining to it, as coheirs to their father, *in gavelkind*; the eldeſt ſon, John Colte, eſq. was of Rickmanſworth, in Hertfordſhire, and left an only daughter and heir, Gentilles, who entitled her huſband, Sir Benjamin Titchborne, (a younger ſon of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, bart. of Hampſhire) to his *undivided third part* of them, and his ſon Colte Tichborne, eſq. of Woodoaks, in Hertfordſhire, (which had been the antient ſeat of the Coltes) conveyed it jointly with his ſiſter Frances in 1743, to Joſeph Muſgrave, eſq. Rowland and Henry, the two younger ſons of Sir John Colte above-mentioned, in 1676 conveyed *their reſpective thirds* to Mr. Charles Seager, gent. of Tunſtall, whoſe ſon and heir of the ſame name was of Borden-hall, gent. and dying in 1758, was buried, with others of his family in this church. They bore for their arms, *Or, a chevron between three mullets, azure.* He deviſed them by will to his ſiſter Mrs. Mary Seager, who in 1765 conveyed her *two undivided thirds* to Joſeph Muſgrave, eſq. ſon of Joſeph Muſgrave, eſq. above-mentioned, who having inherited *the other third part* from his father, became poſſeſſed of *the entire fee* of this rectory and advowſon, with the manor of Borden-hall, and the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, of which he is the preſent owner. Joſeph Muſgrave, is of Kypier, in the biſhopric of Durham, and is deſcended from Joſeph Muſgrave, eſq. of that place, the eldeſt ſon of George, the youngeſt ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave, by his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Frank-

lyn,

lyn, which Sir Chriſtopher, by his firſt wife, was anceſtor of the preſent Sir Philip Mulgrave, of Edenhall, in Cumberland, and of Kempton park, in Middleſex, bart. and was younger brother of Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart. grandſon of Sir Richard, who was created a baronet anno 9 James I. He bears for his arms, *Azure, ſix annulets, three, two, and one, or.*

The vicarage of Borden is valued in the king's books at 8l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at ſeventeen ſhillings. It is now of the yearly certified value of 67l. 14s. Sir John Norton, and Alice his wife, gave an annuity of forty ſhillings, to be paid yearly out of the parſonage, to the vicar of Borden and his ſucceſſors. In 1578 there were fifty-three dwelling-houſes in this pariſh. Communicants one hundred and ſixty. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds. Communicants two hundred and ſeven.

A part of the *portion of tithes*, already mentioned in the deſcription of the pariſh of Stockbury, called *Ambry Tanton*, extends into this pariſh.

There ſeems to have been continual diſputes between the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's, and the prior and convent of Leeds, relative to the church of Borden, which at laſt was finally ſettled between them, about the year 1204; the prior agreeing to pay one marc of ſilver to the church of St. Auguſtine.

CHURCH OF BORDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
John Norris, eſq. in right of Mary his wife, widow of R. Colte, eſq.	*Richard Parteriche*, ind. Feb. 22, 1593, obt. 1611.
The King, hac vice.	*Thomas Evered*, A. M. Feb. 13, 1611, obt. 1619.
	Michael Beresford, A. M. June 12, 1619, obt. 1648
John Colte, eſq. of Rickmanſworth	*John Woodcock*, obt. 1657.
	Thomas Griffin, obt. 1670.
	Thomas Haines, A. M. Sept. 24, 1670.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Anne Colte.	*Thomas Milway*, A. B. May 26, 1673, vacated 1690.
The crown, by lapſe.	*William Edward*, A. M. Feb. 3, 1690, obt. 1704.
Sir Benjamin Titchborne.	*John Bland*, A. M. 1704, obt. 1710.
	Ralph Milway, A. M. May 16, 1710, obt. 1759.[g]
Mary Seager, of Borden, ſpinſter.	*John Smith*, A. M. April 15, 1760, obt. Nov. 11, 1768.
Joſeph Muſgrave, eſq.	*Thomas Frank*, LL. B. Nov. 30. 1768, obt. 1794.[h]
	William Filmer, A. M. 1794, the preſent vicar.

g He died in the Iſle of Scilly, this vicarage having been ſequeſtered for the ſpace of twenty-ſeven years.

h And vicar of Stockbury by diſpenſation in 1768, for which he reſigned the vicarage of Darent.

TUNSTALL

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Borden. It is uſually called by the common people *Dunſtall*, a name by which it is not unfrequently deſcribed in antient deeds and writings, and which ſeems very expreſſive of its ſituation, *dun*, or *dune*, in the Saxon language ſignifying a hill, and *ſtealle*, a place. Indeed this ſeems to have been its original name, and the former, by which it is deſcribed in Domeſday, a miſtake of the Norman ſcribes, who frequently, and perhaps for the purpoſe, miſtook the pronunciation of their Saxon informers.

THE PARISH adjoins to Sittingborne northward, whence towards the ſouth it riſes to high ground, among the hills, and to a chalky barren country covered with flints, the ſouthern and eaſtern boundaries extending among the woods, thoſe in the latter being ſtill called from the former owners, Cromer woods. It is in compaſs about five miles, and contains near nine

nine hundred acres of land, of which about one hundred and forty are wood. The village, with the church and parſonage, a ſmall modern houſe, ſtands nearly in the centre of the pariſh, and near them Tunſtall-houſe, which though not large, yet has the look of ſome reſpectability. At no great diſtance from the church ſtood the unfiniſhed manſion of the Cromer's, erected in the beginning of king James the Iſt.'s reign, as mentioned before, the materials of it were not long afterwards purchaſed by Sir Robert Viner, and uſed in the building of his houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, now the General Poſt-office, and nothing was left remaining but the foundations and vaulted cellars, which were afterwards known by the name of the Ruins, and were for many years afterwards the rendezvous of thieves and beggars, who at laſt became ſo great a nuiſance to the neighbourhood, that theſe vaults were blown up with gunpowder, and otherwiſe deſtroyed, to prevent future reſort to them. At the eaſt end of Tunſtall-green ſtands the houſe built for Sir John Hales's ſon during his minority, in the latter end of king Charles the Iſt.'s reign. He afterwards reſided in it, but after the family removed to St. Stephen's, it was left uninhabited for many years, and in the late Sir John Hales's time fell almoſt to ruins. It has ſince been repaired, and being but a mean building, is let accordingly. About half a mile ſouthward from hence is Grove-end, the antient habitation of the Cromer's, now only a farm-houſe, but where the manor-court of Tunſtall is ſtill kept; and near a mile ſouth-eaſtward Mr. Chambers's ſeat at Piſtock, a neat modern built houſe, ſituated in a romantic country, almoſt ſurrounded by the woods. In the lower part of the pariſh near Sittingborne, is Gore-court, the houſe of which has been rebuilt in a coſtly manner by Mr. Harpur, and not far from it weſtward Upton manor. Almoſt the whole of the pariſh, but eſpecially the lower part of it, muſt be called unhealthy,

both as to air and water, and yet the number of inhabitants in the ſpace of the laſt two hundred years have been nearly doubled, for in 1557 the number of houſeholds here were no more than ſixteen, and the pariſhioners ſixty; ſince which it appears they have ſo greatly increaſed, that in 1757 there were houſeholds twenty, and pariſhioners one hundred and ſeventy.

In 1738 ſeveral hundred broad pieces of gold were dug up in a ſmall wood near the ruins mentioned before. They were caſually diſcovered by a boy, but the perſon who gained poſſeſſion of them not being able to keep the ſecret, he was afterwards obliged to refund ſix hundred and twenty four of theſe pieces to the crown, though Sir John Hales claimed the whole, not only as lord of the manor, but from their having been hid there by his anceſtor during the civil wars, the fact of which was remembered by a perſon then living, together with a large quantity of jewels, which latter has been ſought for, but without any ſucceſs.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, Tunſtall was in the poſſeſſion of Oſward, a Saxon, who probably continued owner of it till the great change of property made in this kingdom by the Conqueror, who gave it, with other great eſtates in this county, to his half-brother, the biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken about the 15th year of that reign:

In the half lath of Middeltone, in Mildetone hundred, Hugo de Port holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Tuneſtelle. It was taxed at three ſulings and an half. The arable land is four carucates. In demeſne there are two, and nine villeins, with one carucate, and nine ſervants. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs, and a ſalt-pit of twelvepence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth ſeven pounds, now eight pounds. Oſuuard held it of king Edward.

Four

Four years after which, on the biſhop's diſgrace, the king ſeized on all his poſſeſſions; upon which Hugo de Port, who before held the manor of Tunſtall of the biſhop, became immediate tenant to the king for it, as his ſupreme lord.

Of this family, as lords paramount, it was held in the reign of king Henry II. by Manaſſer Arſic, who, in the 12th year of it, held one knight's fee, of the old feoffment, of John, grandſon of Hugh de Port before-mentioned. His grandſon John Arſic, married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Vernun, and died *ſ. p.* about the 7th year of king John's reign, leaving Robert de Arſic, his brother, his heir, who alienated this manor to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and chief juſtice of England, a man as eminent as he was unfortunate, who taſted the viciſſitudes of fortune oftener than any other perſon perhaps within the compaſs of our Engliſh annals. During his continuance in the king's favor, in the 12th year of Henry III.'s reign, he obtained that king's confirmation of this manor, among others which he had purchaſed, to himſelf and Margaret his wife, the king of Scotland's ſiſter. After which, having, for upwards of ſixteen years, gone through a variety of ſufferings, and being wholly worn out with troubles, he was permitted at laſt to enjoy thoſe poſſeſſions in peace, which the king had left him. But he ſurvived this calm only a few years, and died at Banſted, in Surry, in the 27th year of that reign, anno 1240; and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, commonly called the Black Friars, in Holborne, to which convent he had been a munificent benefactor.[1]

He left two ſons, John and Hubert, and two daughters, one of whom Margaret married Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter. After his death, Margaret his widow poſſeſſed this manor in dower. She died in the

[1] See a full account of his life in vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 136.

44th year of king Henry III. when, as appears by inquiſition, her eldeſt ſon John de Burgo became entitled to it, who afterwards obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor, among others.

He did not enjoy the title of earl of Kent, which ſeems to have diſguſted him ſo much, that he attached himſelf to the confederated barons; for which he was pardoned by the general pacification at Kenelworth. When he died, I find no mention made, but that he left John his ſon and heir, who became poſſeſſed of this manor, and died in the 8th year of king Edward I. anno 1279, leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom Margerie married to Stephen de Pencheſter, entitled her huſband to it, whoſe ſecond wife ſhe was.[k]

He was then warden of the cinque ports, and conſtable of Dover caſtle, and the ſame year that he came into the poſſeſſion of the manor of Tunſtall, he claimed, and was allowed, all the uſual privileges of a manor for it. He reſided both at Allington and Penſhurſt, and dying ſoon after the 31ſt year of that reign, left his wife Margerie ſurviving, who died in the 2d year of king Edward II. having been remarried to Robert de Orreby, by whom ſhe had a ſon, John de Orreby, clerk. By the inquiſition taken after her death, at Dunſtall that year, ſhe was found to hold this manor for her life of John de St. John, by knight's ſervice, and that Joane, the wife of Henry de Cobeham, of Rundale, and Alice, of John de Columbers, were her daughters and coheirs, by Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, her huſband.

Alice de Columbers died about the 7th year of king Edward III.'s reign, poſſeſſed of one moiety of this manor, and leaving two ſons, Sir Philip de Columbers, and Stephen de Columbers, clerk; but ſhe ſeems, ſometime before her death, to have paſſed away

[k] See *Inquis poſt mortem ejuſdem Margeriæ*, anno 2 Edward II.

her

her moiety to Sir Henry de Cobeham, poſſeſſor of the other moiety, who then became poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it. He died in the beginning of the reign of king Edward II. leaving one ſon Stephen de Cobham, of Rundale, who was knighted anno 34 Edward I.[1] In the 7th year of king Edward III. Stephen de Cobeham, of Dunſtalle, claimed in his manor of Tunſtalle, tumbrell, aſſize of bread and ale, and free-warren in all his demeſne lands within it, as appears by the pleas of the crown of that year.

His ſon John ſeems to have alienated it to Sir Walter Manny, who in the 20th year of Edward III. paid aid for it, as one knight's fee. Sir Walter Manny was an alien born, and was lord of the town of that name in the dioceſe of Cambray, and roſe to great honor and preferments by his military atchievements. He bore for his arms, *Or, three chevronels, ſable*, as they were painted in one of the windows of this church. He died in the 46th year of that reign, and was buried in the monaſtery of the Carthuſians, of which he had laid the foundation that year. His death was much lamented by the king and the nation in general, ſo that his obſequies were performed with great ſolemnity, king Edward and all his children, with the great prelates and barons of the realm, being preſent at them.

He left by Margaret Marſhal, counteſs of Norfolk and lady of Segrave, as ſhe then ſtiled herſelf, who ſurvived him, an only daughter Anne, the wife of John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, ſon of Lawrence, earl of Pembroke, who became poſſeſſed of this manor in his wife's right, and having before gained great reputation for his valour in France, was afterwards made lieutenant of Aquitaine; but being unfortunately taken priſoner by the Spaniards, at the ſiege of Rochel, he was kept a priſoner in Spain for

[1] See Shorne, vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 448.

ſome years, where he is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned, for on his releaſe he fell ſick in his way home, before he could reach Calais, and dying anno 49 Edward III. and being brought over was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers, at Hereford. He was the firſt ſubject who bore for his arms two coats quarterly, viz. firſt, *Haſtings*, and ſecondly, *Valence*. His ſon bore four coats quarterly, viz. firſt, *Brotherton*; ſecond, *Haſtings*; third, *Valence*; fourth, as the firſt.[m]

He was ſucceeded in this manor by John his only ſon, who was afterwards killed at a tournament at Woodſtock, anno 13 Richard II. in the 17th year of his age, being a youth of a noble and moſt liberal diſpoſition, which made his death to be much lamented. He had, ſome years before, though ſo very young, married Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he left no iſſue, upon which Reginald, lord Grey of Ruthin, was found by inquiſition to be his couſin and next heir of the whole blood, and as ſuch, at the coronation of king Henry IV. he carried the great golden ſpurs; after which, being taken priſoner in Wales, by Owen Glendowrwy, he was forced to obtain the king's licence for the ſale of ſeveral of his manors and lands, to pay his ranſom, which being ſettled for that purpoſe in feoffees, they ſoon afterwards conveyed this manor to John Drue, rector of Harpley, and John Seymour, citizen of London, and they ſeem ſoon afterwards to have conveyed it by ſale to Sir William Cromer, or Crowmer, for his name was frequently ſpelt both ways, citizen and draper of London, and lord mayor in the years 1413 and 1423, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three crows, ſable.*

He was ſon of John Cromer, of Aldenham, in Hertfordſhire, in which county there was a manor of this

[m] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 578. Sandf. Gen. Hiſt. p. 209.

name;

name; but whether theſe Cromers had any connection with it, I find no mention. He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Squerie, of Squeries-court, in Weſterham, and dying in 1433, was buried on the ſouth ſide of the church of St. Martin, in London, in a chapel he had built there.[n] His widow afterwards married Robert, lord Poyning.

He was ſucceeded in this manor by his ſon and heir William Cromer, eſq. of Tunſtall, ſheriff in the 23d year of that reign; but five years afterwards he was put to death by the rebel Jack Cade, and his followers, being beheaded as well for his oppoſition to them, as on account of his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of the lord Say and Seal, whom they maſſacred likewiſe in Cheapſide, and their heads were fixed by them on London bridge. Elizabeth his wife ſurviving him, afterwards married Alexander Iden, eſq. of Weſtwell, ſheriff in the 35th year of that reign, who ſlew the rebel Cade, the murderer of her former huſband. In whoſe deſcendants, reſident at Tunſtall, this manor continued down to William Cromer, eſq. of Tunſtall, who being afterwards, in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, concerned with Sir T. Wyatt's rebellion, he was that year attainted, and this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown, where it remained till he was reſtored in blood, as well as in his poſſeſſions, by act of parliament anno 5 queen Elizabeth. After which he ſerved the office of ſheriff in the 9th and 27th years of that reign, and was a juſtice of the peace, and knighted.

Sir William Cromer died in 1598, and was buried among his anceſtors in this church. By his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Guldeford, he left one ſon, Sir James Cromer, of Tunſtall, ſheriff in the 2d year of king James I. He neglected the antient ſeat of the Cromers, at Grove-end, in this pariſh, and began

[n] Strype's Stow's Survey, book ii. p. 187.

building another, about a mile eaſtward from it; but undertaking it but juſt before his death, it was never finiſhed, and even of what was, there has been nothing remaining for many years. He died in 1613, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the chancel of this church, where there is a coſtly monument erected to his and his ſecond wife's memory, with their figures, and thoſe of his four daughters. He was twice married; firſt to Frances, daughter and heir of John Somers, eſq. by whom he had one only daughter Frances, afterwards married to Sir Mathew Carew, jun. ſecondly to the daughter of Sir Mathew Carew, ſenior, by whom he had three daughters.

Upon the partition of the eſtates of Sir James Cromer among his two ſurviving daughters and coheirs, (of whom Elizabeth the eldeſt, married Sir John Stede, of Stede-hill) the manor of Tunſtall was, among others, allotted to Chriſtian, the youngeſt daughter, who carried it in marriage to John Hales, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tenterden. The family of Hales was originally ſeated at Hales-place, in Halden, whence they were uſually called at-Hale. Nicholas at-Hale, or Hales, lived there at the latter end of the reign of Edward III. and left two ſons, Sir Robert Hales, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, and lord treaſurer; and Sir Nicholas de Hales, who ſucceeded to his father's eſtates in this county. His ſon Thomas de Hales, of Hales-place, left three ſons, the eldeſt of whom, John, was anceſtor of the Hales's, of this county, and from the ſecond ſon, deſcended thoſe of Coventry, in Warwickſhire, and thoſe of Shitterfield, and Newland, likewiſe in that county, which two latter are both extinct, and from the third ſon thoſe of Eſſex. John Hales abovementioned, the eldeſt ſon, was of Hales-place, whoſe ſon Henry married Julian, daughter and heir of Richard Capel, of Tenterden, by whom he had two ſons, John and Thomas, the latter of whom was A. M. and father

father of Sir Chriſtopher Hales, attorney-general, and maſter of the rolls, in the reign of king Henry VIII. who left three daughters and coheirs. John Hales, the eldeſt ſon, was one of the barons of the exchequer, and was ſeated at the manor of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, and married Iſabella, daughter and coheir of Stephen Harvy, by whom he had four ſons, of whom Sir James Hales, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him at the Dungeon; which branch ended in a female, who died *ſ. p.* in the reign of king Charles II. Thomas, the ſecond ſon, was of Thanington, whoſe deſcendant Robert was created a baronet in 1660, and was anceſtor of the preſent Sir Philip Hales, bart. Edward, the third ſon, was of Tenterden; and William, the fourth ſon, was of Reculver and Nackington, and ended in a daughter and heir Margaret, married to Roger Manwood.

Edward Hales, the third ſon, of Tenterden, left two ſons; John, the eldeſt, was of Tenterden, eſq. and married Mary, daughter and coheir of Robert Horne, biſhop of Wincheſter, but died *ſ. p.* Edward was of Tenterden, and his brother's heir; and William the third ſon, was of Chilham, which Edward Hales, eſq. of Tenterden, the ſecond ſon, was the father of Sir Edward Hales, created a baronet in 1611. He was twice married; firſt to Deborah, only daughter and heir of Martin Herlackenden, eſq. of Woodchurch, by whom he had four ſons, of whom John the eldeſt, married Chriſtian, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir James Cromer, as before-mentioned, and in her right became poſſeſſed of the manor of Tunſtall, and other large eſtates, and Samuel the youngeſt, married Martha, daughter of Stephen Heronden, remarried to William Kenewick, and left an only ſon Edward Hales, eſq. of Chilſton.

Sir Edward Hales, bart. removed his ſeat from Tenterden to Woodchurch, in which pariſh he poſſeſſed the antient ſeat of the Herlackendens, in right of his wife, after whoſe death he married Martha, daughter of Sir

Sir Mathew Carew the elder, and relict of Sir James Cromer, by whom he had no iſſue, and dying in 1654, was buried in this church, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory, with his effigies in white marble lying at length on it.°

John Hales, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward as before-mentioned, was afterwards knighted, but died in his father's life-time in 1639, and was buried in Tunſtall church, leaving a ſon Edward, then about thirteen years of age, for whom, during his nonage, there was afterwards built a houſe in this pariſh, at the eaſt end of Tunſtall-green, in which he afterwards reſided. He ſucceeded his grandfather in title and eſtate in 1654, but being moſt zealouſly attached to the royal cauſe, he riſqued his fortune as well as his perſon, in the ſupport of it; by which means he ruined the former, and was obliged on that account to abandon his native country, to which he never afterwards returned, but died in France ſoon after the reſtoration of king Charles II. He married Anne, the yougeſt of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas, lord Wotton, who died in 1654, by whom he had four ſons, the eldeſt, Sir Edward Hales, bart. in the reign of Charles II. purchaſed the manſion and eſtate of St. Stephens, near Canterbury, where his deſcendants have ever ſince reſided.

He was a perſon much in favor afterwards with king James II. who made him of his privy council, and lieutenant-governor of the Tower when king James left Whitehall in 1688, in hopes of eſcaping into France, he took with him only three perſons, one of whom was Sir Edward Hales; but the veſſel, in which they were, being diſcovered, the king was conducted on ſhore, with his three attendants, and Sir Edward Hales being well known, was made priſoner, and afterwards

° MSS. pedigree of Hales. Kimber's Bar. vol. i. p. 94, and vol. ii. p. 60, 99.

conveyed

conveyed to the Tower. On his releaſe from whence he went immediately to France, and was received with great marks of favor by king James, who created him earl of Tenterden and viſcount Tonſtall. He died there in 1695, and was buried in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris, having married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Windibank, of Oxfordſhire, who died before him, by whom he had five ſons and ſeven daughters. Of the ſons, Edward, the eldeſt, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, and was buried here, and John became his heir, the others died *ſ. p.*

Sir John Hales, bart. his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, reſided at his ſeat at St. Stepens, near Canterbury, where he died after ſeveral years recluſe retirement in it, in 1743, having been twice married; firſt to Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Bealing; ſecondly to another Helen, daughter of Dudley Bagnall, eſq. who died at Luckly, in Berkſhire, in 1737.

He left by his firſt wife, two ſons and one daughter Frances, married to George Henry, earl of Litchfield. Of the ſons, Edward, the eldeſt, died at Canterbury, during his life-time, in 1729, and was buried at Tunſtall, having married the relict of captain Bulſtrode, who ſurvived him, by whom he left a ſon Edward, who ſucceeded his grandfather in title and eſtate; and John, who died *ſ. p.* By his ſecond wife he left three ſons, James, Alexander, and Philip, who all died *ſ. p.*

Sir Edward Hales, bart. ſucceeded his grandfather in title and eſtate, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor of Tunſtall. He married firſt Mabella, daughter and heir of Sir John Webb, bart. who died in 1770, by whom he had one ſon Edward Hales, eſq. who married a daughter of Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Barbara; and ſecondly, Mrs. Palmer, of Weſtminſter, widow, by whom he has no iſſue. He bears for his arms, *Gules, three arrows in pale, or, feathered and bearded, argent.*

A court

A court baron is held for this manor, on the ſcite of the antient manor-houſe at Grove-end. It extends into the pariſhes of Bicknor, Bredgar, and Borden.

Ufton is a reputed manor, the houſe of which ſtands at the northern extremity of this pariſh, next to Sittingborne. It was antiently the property of the family of Shurland. Sir Robert de Shurland, of Shurland, in Shepey, poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward I. having attended that prince into Scotland, to the ſiege of Carlaverock, where he was knighted, and in the 29th year of it, he obtained a charter of *free warren* for his manor of Ufton.

He left an only daughter and heir Margaret, who carried it in marriage to William de Cheney, afterwards of Shurland, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th year of king Edward III. His deſcendant Richard Cheney, of Shurland, left iſſue two ſons, William, who was of Shurland, and anceſtor of the lords Cheney ;[p] and Simon, who ſeems to have inherited the manor of Ufton. He married Eleonora, daughter and heir of John Nottingham, of Higham, in Milſted, at which place his deſcendants reſided. The Cheneys bore for their arms, *Ermine, on a bend, azure, three martlets, or*, and quartered the arms of Shurland, Cralle, and Nottingham. They continued owners of this manor, (during which time William Maries reſided here in the reign of king Henry VI. as their tenant; in the 21ſt year of which reign he was ſheriff, and kept his ſhrievalty here) till John Cheney, eſq. of Sittingborne, in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, gave it in marriage with his daughter Frances to John Aſtley, eſq. of Norfolk, the only ſon of Thomas Aſtley, eſq. of Hill Morton and Melton Conſtable, in Norfolk, by his firſt wife Anne; by whoſe ſecond wife was de-

[p] See Shurland, in Shepey, and Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1574 and 1619.

ſcended

ſcended Sir John Aſtley, of Maidſtone.[q] He left by his firſt wife, Iſaac his heir, and ſeveral other children, but he gave this manor in marriage with his eldeſt daughter Bridget, to Walter Herlackenden, deſcended from thoſe of Woodchurch, and bearing the ſame arms. He afterwards reſided here, and in his deſcendants reſident at Ufton, all of whom lie buried in this church, this manor continued down to Silveſter Herlackenden, who, about the year 1700, conveyed it by ſale to Robert Weſt, gent. who left two daughters his coheirs; of whom, Mary was married to John Hyde, eſq. and Elizabeth to Samuel Hyde, eſq. and the latter and his wife dying *ſ. p.* the whole of this manor became veſted in the former, John Hyde, eſq. of Blackheath, who had two ſons, Weſt and John; the eldeſt of whom, Weſt Hyde, eſq. is now poſſeſſed of it.

GORE-COURT is an antient ſeat in this pariſh, about half a mile diſtant eaſtward from Ufton, which gave name to the family who poſſeſſed it, called in old writings at-Gore. Henry at-Gore held Gore-court at his death in the 31ſt year of king Edward III. His deſcendants continued poſſeſſed of it for ſeveral generations, till at laſt James Gore ſold it to Thomas Roydon, of Eaſt Peckham, whoſe ſon ſold it to Mr. Chriſtopher Wood, deſcended from thoſe of Muſton manor, in Hollingborne. His ſon Mathew Wood poſſeſſed it on his deceaſe, as did his ſon Henry, whoſe ſon Chriſtopher Wood, of Gore-court, in 1674, alienated it to Charles Seager, of Tunſtall, who dying in 1679, left three ſons, Charles, Henry, and William, and a daughter Jane, who married Mr. John Netherſole, of Barham, and they ſhared this eſtate among them. Of the ſons, Henry died unmarried, and William parted with his intereſt in it to his elder brother Charles Seager, of Borden, who joining with his ſiſter Jane Netherſole, widow, conveyed the manor of Gore,

[q] See an account of this family, vol. iv. p. 288, 452.

in

in 1723, to Edward Mores, clerk, rector of this parish, descended of a good family, of Great Coxwell, in Berkshire. He bore for his arms four coats, *Quarterly*, first and fourth, *Mores, argent, on a fess couped, gules, between three heathcocks, gules, a garb, or*; second and third, *Rowe, gules, a quaterfoil, or.*[r] He died possessed of it in 1740, and was succeeded in it by his only son Edward Rowe Mores, who was of Low Layton, in Essex, M. A. and F. R. S. and published several tracts of antiquity and other subjects, and left several in MSS. unpublished, among which was, *the history of this parish*, since published by Mr. Nicholls. He died in 1778. Before his death he alienated this estate to Mr. Charles Stanley, who afterwards resided here. He died in 1791, and his heirs sold it to Gabriel Harper, esq. who rebuilt this seat at a great expence, and served his shrievalty here in 1795, he continues the proprietor of it, and now resides at it.

Pitstock, usually called *Pistock*, is a small manor, situated in the south east part of this parish, adjoining to Rodmersham, which name has been for some years changed to that of *Woodstock*, by the present owner of it, as being of a more genteel sound.

In the reign of king Edward IV. this manor was in the possession of William Robesart, of Minster, in Shepey, who by his will, proved anno 15 Henry VII. devised it to Cicelie his wife, for her life, and afterwards to the Benedictine nunnery of Minster, in Shepey, for the use of a solemn *obit*, and other like services, and it continued part of the possessions of it till the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 27th year of which this nunnery was suppressed, in consequence of an act passed that year for the suppression of all such houses, whose clear yearly revenue did not amount to two hundred pounds.

[r] See his life prefixed to his account of Tunstall, published by Mr. Nicholls.

This

This manor becoming thus veſted in the crown, the king granted it two years afterwards to Sir Thomas Cheney, treaſurer of his houſhold, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His ſon and heir Henry Cheney, eſq. of Todington, in the 13th year of queen Elizabeth, alienated the manor of Piſtocke, and thoſe woods, parcel of it, called Mynchyng-wood, to Richard Thornhill, citizen and grocer of London, whoſe ſon and heir Samuel Thornhill, upon his death gave it to his ſecond ſon Sir John Thornhill, of Bromley, and his ſon and heir Charles Thornhill, eſq. in the reign of Charles II. ſold it to Mr. James Tong, whoſe anceſtors had been reſident here, and were poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh for ſome generations before, for his anceſtor William Tonge, reſided at Piſtocke in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, as tenant of it. In the viſitation of this county, anno 1619, is the pedigree of Tonge, of Tunſtall; their arms, *Azure, a bend cotized, or, between ſix martlets of the ſecond.* In which name it continued till at length it was ſold to Hayter, and Mr. William Hayter, gent. reſided here, who paſſed it away by ſale to Abraham Chambers, eſq. of Bicknor, who built a new ſeat on this manor, at a ſmall diſtance north-weſtward from the old houſe, in which he afterwards reſided, till he removed to Totteridge, in Hertfordſhire. He died in 1782, leaving four ſons, Samuel, Abraham-Henry, James, and William, and one daughter, Anne-Maria-Emely, who married Mr. Foley; ſince which, on the ſale and diviſion of his eſtates by them, this manor is become the ſole property of the eldeſt ſon Samuel Chambers, eſq. who now reſides in it.

TUNSTALL-HOUSE is a ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from the church, which was for ſeveral generations the property and reſidence of the family of Grove. It was moſt probably built by Mr. John Grove, gent. ſteward to Sir Edward Hales, bart. who reſided in it, and died in 1678, as did his grandſon John Grove, in 1755, and were both buried in

in this church, bearing for their arms, *Ermine, on a chevron, gules, three eſcallops, argent.* The latter left by Catherine his wife, daughter of Mr. Pearce, of Charing, two ſons, Pearce and Richard, and a daughter Anne, married to John Putland, gent. of Stafford, one of the curſitors in chancery. His two ſons beforementioned, Pearce Grove and Richard Grove, eſqrs. became entitled to this ſeat, among the reſt of their father's eſtates, as heirs *in gavelkind*, and ſome years ago joined in the ſale of it to the Rev. Thomas Bland, vicar of Sittingborne, who afterwards reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1776. He left by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Tylden, eſq. of Milſted, three ſons, Richard, afterwards in holy orders, who married Frances-Clara Kempe; Thomas, and Wm. who married Elizabeth, ſince deceaſed, daughter of the Rev. Brian Fauſſett, of Heppington, and two daughters, Harriet, married to the Rev. Henry Rowe, of Eſſex, and Elizabeth. His widow ſurvived him, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1780, on which it came to their eldeſt ſon the Rev. Richard Bland, who died in 1794, but it is now made uſe of for a ladies boarding-ſchool.

There are no *parochial* charities. The poor conſtantly relieved are about five, caſually thirty.

TUNSTALL is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, conſiſts of three iſles and a chancel, to which has been added a ſmall chapel on the north ſide of it. It has a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which there is a peal of five bells. In the windows are ſeveral coats of arms of Cromer quartering Squerie, and impaling ſeveral matches, but moſt of them are much broken and defaced. In this church was the burial place of the Cromer's, as it ſtill is of the family of Hales, and there is in it a monument and effigies for Sir James Cromer, and another coſtly one for Sir Edward Hales, the firſt baronet,

baronet, anno 1654; an altar tomb of white alabaſter, but without inſcription, moſt probably for one of the Cromers; a monument with effigies for Robert Cheek, D. D. 1647, and a *cenotaph* with a buſt, for Edward Mores, 1740, both rectors; and a monument for John Grove, eſq. 1755; and there are, among others, memorials for ſeveral of the Cromers, for Margaret Rycil, 1496, and a braſs plate for Sir John Guildford, 1595; and another, with his effigies in braſs, for Radulf Wulf, rector, 1525.

The rectory of it was formerly an appendage to the manor, and continued ſo till Hubert, earl of Kent, gave it, in the reign of king Henry III. to Richard, archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was confirmed by king Henry III. in his 13th year. Since which it has remained, as it does at this time, part of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In 1557 it was eſtimated at fourteen pounds. Pariſhioners ſixty. Families ſixteen.

It is valued in the king's books at 14l. 8s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 8s. 10d.

In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds. Communicants forty-eight; and in 1740 at one hundred and five pounds, then having about nine acres of glebe belonging to it.

CHURCH OF TUNSTALL.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Chriſtopher Webbe, B. D. obt. Jan. 7, 1610.[s]
	Robert Cheke, S. T. P. January 18, 1610, obt. July 5, 1647.[t]

[s] He became maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was buried in the chancel here.

[t] A prebendary of Rocheſter, and vicar of Hoo. He lies buried in the chancel here, under an handſome monument.

PATRONS, &c. RECTORS.

Robert Dixon, A. M. reſigned 1676.[u]

Robert Dixon, A. M. Dec. 13, 1676, obt. March 1711.[w]

Edward Mores, collated May 7, inducted 14, 1711, obt. April 8, 1740.[x]

Robert Tyler, A. M. collated May 12, inducted 31, 1740, obt. June 12, 1766.[y]

Thomas Pennington, S. T. P. collated July 14, 1766, the preſent rector.[z]

[u] Of St. John's college, Cambridge, he was a great ſufferer in the royal cauſe. After the reſtoration he became prebendary of Rocheſter, and reſigning this rectory, became vicar of St. Nicholas, Rocheſter, and D. D.

[w] Son of the former.

[x] He rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, and gave ſome plate for the ſervice of the communion. He was buried at Walthamſtow, though there is a cenotaph for him on the north ſide of the chancel here, with a buſt of him. See more of him before, as owner of Gore-court, in this pariſh.

[y] And vicar of St. Lawrence, in Thanet, where he reſided.

[z] One of the ſix preachers in Canterbury cathedral, and rector of Kingſdowne, by diſpenſation, in 1766.

BREDGAR.

OR *Bradgare*, as it was ſometimes ſpelt, is the next pariſh ſouthward from Tunſtall.

ALTHOUGH the road from Sittingborne to Hollingborne-hill, and thence to Maidſtone, paſſes through it and the village of Bredgar, it is rather an unfrequented place, lying obſcurely among the hills, and bounding eaſtward to the woods. It contains near 1300 acres of land, of which one hundred are wood-grounds. The village, which ſtands on high ground, nearly in the centre of the pariſh, having the church and college, or chantry in it, is a healthy and not unpleaſant ſituation, being ſurrounded moſtly by paſture grounds, but the remaining part of the pariſh is very hilly, the ſoil poor and chalky, and much covered with flints, being rather a dreary country. At the entrance of the village there

is

is a good houſe, inhabited for many years by the Beales, the laſt of whom, Mr. John Beale, of Bredgar, dying *ſ. p.* in 1769, gave this among his other eſtates, among his relations, and this houſe is now owned by his ſiſter's ſon, Mr. Pattiſon; a little diſtance from hence is a modern fronted houſe, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Marſh, rector of Bicknor, who reſides in it.

The plant Dentaria Major Metthiolo, or *the greater toothwort*, is mentioned by Mr. Ray, as found by him in this pariſh.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over this pariſh, as do *the ſubordinate manors of Tunſtall* and *Bobbing* likewiſe over ſome part of it.

IT APPEARS by antient records, that there was a family reſident in this pariſh, who took their name from it. Robert de Bredgar, reſided here in the reign of king Henry III. whoſe name appears in an antient roll of the benefactors to the monaſtery of Davington, and bore for their arms, *Argent, a bend, gules, fretty, azure, between two lions rampant of the ſecond*; and in the reign of king Richard II. Robert de Bredgar, clerk, parſon of this pariſh, founded a chantry or college in the church here, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

BEXON, or *Baxton*, is a manor, ſituated in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, which gives name both to *a borough* and *ſtreet* in it.

It was antiently in the poſſeſſion of a family, which aſſumed its ſurname from it; one of whom, John de Bexon, was reſiden there in the reigns of Edward II. and III. whoſe effigies was formerly painted in the windows of this church, with a ſcroll underneath. But in the next reign of king Richard II. this manor was become the property of the family of Tong, who were of ſome account in different parts of Eaſt-Kent, as well as in this neighbourhood; for it appears by ſome antient deeds, that Semanus de Tong, in the 16th year of that reign, was tenant to the Maiſon Dieu, in Oſpringe, for

lands at Lorinden, in Challock, and ſealed with *a bend cotized, argent, between ſix martlets, gules*, in which name this eſtate continued down to John Tonge, gent. who about the latter end of the reign of king Charles I. alienated it to Mr. Thomas Fearne, who bore for his arms, *Per bend, gules, and or, two leopards heads, counterchanged.* One of his deſcendants, Mr. John Fearne, paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Thomas Beſt, of Chatham, whoſe grandſon, Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chilſton, dying in 1795, *ſ. p.* gave it by his will, among his other eſtates, to his youngeſt nephew, George Beſt, eſq. now of Chilſton, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[a]

SWANTON-COURT, now vulgarly called *Swan court*, is a manor likewiſe in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, adjoining to Bicknor, which was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the eminent family of Leyborne, of Leyborne, in this county, in which it continued till Juliana, daughter of Thomas, and heir of her grandfather William de Leyborne, dying *ſ. p.* by any of her huſbands, all of whom ſhe ſurvived, this eſtate in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. eſcheated to the crown, there being no one found, who could claim it, as heir to her; and it remained there till the king, in his 50th year granted it, among other premiſes, to the abbey of St. Mary Graces, on Tower-hill, then founded by him, part of the poſſeſſions of which it remained till the diſſolution of that monaſtery, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up into the king's hands, together with all the lands and revenues belonging to it.

Soon after which, the king granted this manor to Ralph Fane, eſq. who as quickly afterwards parted with it to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who in the 33d year of that reign paſſed it away to the king, in exchange for other eſtates, purſuant to an act paſſed for that purpoſe the year before.

[a] See more of the Beſts, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 410.

This

This manor thus coming into the king's hands, he granted in his 38th year, to Chriſtopher Sampſon, eſq. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who in the 5th year of king Edward VI. alienated it to Thomas Reader, of Bredgar, yeoman, and he having levied a fine of it in the 16th year of queen Elizabeth, afterwards ſold it to William Terrey, who in the reign of king James I. partly by ſale, and partly on account of alliance, ſettled it on Mr. William Alderſey, deſcended from an antient family of that name ſettled at Alderſey, in Cheſhire, who bore for their arms, *Gules, on a bend, argent, three leopards heads, vert, between two cinquefoils, or; in chief, a creſcent, within a creſcent, for difference.*[b] He married Thomaſine, daughter of Mr. Roger Terrey, and their deſcendants continued to reſide here, till at length Hugh Alderſey, eſq. dying in 1762, *ſ. p.* his heirs-at-law alienated it about the year 1767, to John Toke, eſq. late of Goddington, in Great Chart, but now of Canterbury, who continues at this time the owner of it.

MANNS is an eſtate in this pariſh, which was formerly accounted a manor, and took its name from a family who were poſſeſſors of it; one of whom, John Mann, died poſſeſſed of it in the 50th year of Edward III. when it was found by inquiſition, that he held it of the king, *in capite*, by knight's ſervice, and that Joane was his daughter and next heir. How it paſſed afterwards I have not found; but the next that I find it in the poſſeſſion of, is the family of Iſley, one of whom, Thomas Iſley, poſſeſſor of this manor, left five daughters and coheirs, viz. Mary, married to Francis Spelman; Frances, to William Boys, eſq. Elizabeth, to Anthony Maſon, eſq. Anne, to George Delves, eſq. and Jane, to Francis Haute, eſq. After which, Francis Spelman, and Mary his wife, in 1583, alienated their fifth part to Robert and Thomas Whytfield, and their heirs male.

[b] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Alderſey.

In the reign of king James I. William Hales, esq. of Nackington, was possessed of the principal messuage called Manns, with the lands belonging to it, and in 1640, together with his son William Hales the younger, passed it away by sale to Tho. Godfrey the younger, of Lid, esq. who seems to have parted with it to Clarke, whose family was possessed of lands here some time before this, for Humphry Clarke, alias Woodchurch, of Bredgar, esq. grandson of Humphry Clarke, of Kingsnoth, resided here in the reign of king James I. and dying in 1608, was buried in the north isle of this church, bearing for his arms, *Paly, wavy of six pieces, ermine, and gules.*[c] He alienated it to Reader, who bore for his arms, *Three crescents, on a canton, a lion's head erased, all within a bordure, ermine,* in whose descendants it continued down to Mr. John Reader, who died possessed of it, and his heir-at-law alienated it to Mr. James Chapman, gent. of Milton, the youngest son of Edward Chapman, esq. of Molash, and his grandson James Chapman, esq. is the present possessor of it.

In the 16th year of king Richard II. Robert de Bradgare, rector of this church, John Burbache, clerk, and others, founded, with the king's licence, A CHANTRY OR SMALL COLLEGE in this church of Bredgar, in honor of the Holy Trinity, which consisted of a chaplain or secular priest, in holy orders, and two scholar clerks or confreers, who were to govern it, and celebrate divine offices, continually there in future, excepting at those times when the scholars should be employed in their studies: and they endowed it with different houses, rents, and lands, in this and the adjoining parishes, to hold to them and their successors for ever; and in 1398 the above-mentioned Robert de Bradagare, with the consent of archbishop Arundel, who then confirmed this foundation, gave them, under his seal, rules

[c] See Visit. co. of Kent, 1619, pedigree of Clarke.

and

and ſtatutes, for the better government of it. At which time there appears to have been a building already erected, called *the college*, for them to reſide in, almoſt adjoining to the church of Bredgar.

In which ſituation this chantry or hoſpital continued, till the reign of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up with all its poſſeſſions, into the king's hands. Soon after which the ſcite of it, by the name of *the chantry houſe of Bredgar*, with ſundry premiſes belonging to it, in Bredgar, Borden, and Bicknor, was granted by the king to George Harpur, eſq. who afterwards, in the 33d year of that reign, exchanged it with the king for other eſtates in this and other counties. After which it ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her third year, having taken into her hands ſeveral manors, lands, &c. parcel of the ſee of Canterbury, by her letters patent that year, granted to archbiſhop Parker, and his ſucceſſors, ſeveral rectories, parſonages, and other premiſes, in lieu of them, among which was this diſſolved college of Bredgar, then valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. Since which it has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhopric, and remains ſo at this time. The tenths payable to the crown receiver from this diſſolved chantry are 1l. 17s. 7½d.

William Sherman, eſq. was leſſee in 1643, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. Edward Jeffrey is the preſent leſſee, he new fronted and much improved the chantry-houſe, in which he reſides.

CHARITIES.

THREE TENEMENTS and ſixty-five perches of land, at the Buſh, in Silver-ſtreet, in Bredgar, let to the overſeers at 20s. per annum. was given for the repair of the church. One acre and an half of land in Hinkins croft, let at 12s. was given for the like purpoſe. A ſmall piece of land, called *the Playſtool*, let at 2s. 6d. per annum, was given for the like purpoſe.

AN ANNUITY of 10s. per annum was given for the uſe of the poor, to be paid out of a field called Whitebread, at Deanshill, which now belongs to Meſſrs. Thomas and William May.

An annuity of 20s. was given by Mr. Humphry Clarke, for the uſe of the poor, payable out of a houſe in Bredgar-ſtreet, belonging now to the heirs of Edward Chapman, gent.

William Terry, gent. by deed anno 17 James I. granted to Francis Clarke, and others, 3l. per annum out of a houſe called Black-end, and an orchard belonging to it, and a piece of land called Maſcalls, all in Bredgar-ſtreet, in truſt, to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants.

Mr. Thatcher, citizen of London, in 1718 gave by deed 100l. which with that of 30l. added to it by the pariſhioners, was laid out in lands at Torry-hill, containing twenty-eight acres, lying in Milſted and Lenham, which were purchaſed in truſt, for the miniſter and churchwardens to pay from thence 5l. per annum, for a maſter or miſtreſs to teach eight poor children of this pariſh to read, and to inſtruct them in the church catechiſm; the overplus to be diſtributed to the poor of the pariſh. The children to be appointed by the miniſter; now of the annual produce of 6l. 10s. 4d.

The poor relieved conſtantly are about twenty-five; caſually forty.

Bredgar is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. It conſiſts of three iſles and one chancel, and has a ſquare beacon tower at the weſt end, in which hang five bells. On the weſt ſide of the tower there is a fine Saxon door-caſe, with zig-zag ornaments; on the capitals of the pillars are carved two heads of a very ludicrous form. By the injudicious digging of a vault for Mrs. Murton of this pariſh, in 1791, two of the columns gave way, and the main arch between the body and chancel came down, but this damage has been ſince repaired.

In this church there are ſeveral memorials for the Tongs, and Fearnes of Bexon, particularly of John Fearne, obt. 1713; of the Readers, as late as 1705. In the north iſle a monument for Humphry Clarke, alias Woodchurch, eſq. obt. 1608. Memorials of the Alderſeys, of Swanton, particularly of Hugh Alderſey, obt. 1762, and Mary Thurſton his wife. In the church-yard,

yard, at the eaſt end of it, are ſeveral tomb-ſtones of the Beales and Thurſtons. There is a very antient tomb-ſtone near the ſouth porch, on which was once a portrait in braſs, on the eaſt end of the ſtone there is carved a croſs in relief.

King Henry III. gave this church in pure and perpetual alms, to the leprous women of the hoſpital of St. James, alias St. Jacob, at the end of Wincheap, near Canterbury, ſo that Mr. Firman, then maſter of it, ſhould enjoy it for his life, but there was no vicarage endowed in it till archbiſhop Courtney, in the 15th year of king Richard II. endowed one in it.

After which this church appropriate, as well as the advowſon, continued part of the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital, till the ſurrendry of it in 1551, anno 5 king Edward VI. at which time there appeared to be a manor called

FILCHER, alias FILTER, belonging to the rectory of Bredgar appropriate; all which, together with the advowſon, ſeem to have remained in the hands of the hands of the crown, till queen Elizabeth granted them to Thomas Reader, who poſſeſſed them in 1578. He afterwards ſold them to Mr. William Terrey, who in the reign of king James I. paſſed them away to his kinſman, William Alderſey, of Swanton-court, in whoſe deſcendants they continued till Hugh Alderſey, eſq. of Bredgar, about the beginning of George II.'s reign, alienated them to Mr. John Tappenden, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, ſold them to Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, whoſe ſon Sir Edward Dering, bart. is the preſent owner of this manor and rectory, with the advowſon of the vicarage of the church of Bredgar.

In 1578, the communicants here were one hundred and fifty-five. Houſes in this pariſh fifty. In the reign of queen Anne, the vicarage was worth thirty pounds per annum.

It

It is now a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty-ſix pounds, the yearly tenths of which are eighteen ſhillings.

John atte-Vyſe, one of the founders of the college, in 1398, ordained, that each year in future for ever, after his death, on the feaſt of the Holy Croſs, there ſhould be paid to the vicar of Bradgare, for the oblations of that day, ſix-pence; to the keeper to the goods of the church here, ſix-pence; to the pariſh-clerk and ſacriſt, four-pence, and 5s. 4d. to the poor pariſhioners of Bredgar.

CHURCH OF BREDGAR.

PATRONS, &c. *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Robert de Bredgate, in 1398.[d]
	VICARS.
William Terrey, gent. of Bredgar	*Simon Seaman*, A. M. July 15, 1595, obt. 1622.
	John Lane, A. M. January 17, 1622.
	Nathaniel Windſmore, obt. 1670.
Thomas Alderſey, gent.	*Edward Darbie*, A. B. Feb. 20, 1670.
The crown, by lapſe.	*Thomas Conway*, A. M. Feb. 1, 1689.
Thomas Alderſey, gent.	*Edward Polhill*, clerk, Sept. 24, 1690.
The crown, by lapſe.	*Robert Elwicke*, A. B. Sept. 16, 1699, obt. 1722.
William Alderſey, gent.	*Richard Tyſoe*, A. M. Sept. 20, 1722, reſigned 1744.
John Tappenden.	*Richard Laurence*, A. M. ind. April 2, 1745, obt. Auguſt, 1772.[e]
Sir Edward Dering, bart.	*William Gurney*, A. M. Nov. 21, 1772, reſigned 1780.[f]
	Thomas Scott, B. A. March 15, 1780, obt. 1794.[g]
	Charles Cage, 1794, the preſent vicar.

[d] Principal founder of the college here.

[e] In 1763, by diſpenſation, vicar of Lenham likewiſe.

[f] Rector of Badleſmere with Leveland, and afterwards rector of Luddenham.

[g] A younger ſon of Edward Scott, eſq. of Scotts-hall.

MILSTED

IS the next adjoining parish south-eastward from Bredgar. It lies on high ground, obscurely among the hills, and surrounded by woods, there being no thoroughfare of any account through it; the situation is not much different from that of Bredgar adjoining to it. The parish is but small, containing about eight hundred acres of land, of which about fifty are wood. The soil in the upper or southern part is poor, consisting partly of chalk, and partly of a red cludgy earth, the whole of which is much covered with flints; in the centre and northern part it is something more fertile and kindly for tillage. The church stands nearly in the middle of the parish, having the mansion of Hogshaws almost adjoining the east end of the church-yard, at the west part of which the parsonage stands. At no great distance from hence northward, in the vale, is all that there is of a village in the parish; near the south-east boundary is Torry-hill, belonging to Mr. Osborne Tylden, who resides in it; near the western boundary is Broadoak forstall, and the hamlet called from it. On this forstall there stands a remarkable large juniper tree, being near fifteen feet high, and near eight feet before it has any branches,

THE MANOR OF MILTON claims *paramount* over the greatest part of this parish, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF MILSTED, which in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. was in the possession of Thomas Abelyn, who died possessed of it in the 4th year of that reign, then holding it as one messuage, and one carucate and an half of land, in Milsted, and pasture for three hundred sheep in the marsh of Elmele, of the king, *in capite*, by knight's service. He was succeeded in it by Nicholas Abelyn, who died two years afterwards,

afterwards, holding it by the like ſervice. Soon after which it appears to have come into the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage; one of whom, John le Sauvage, obtained a grant of *free-warren* in the 23d year of the above reign, for his lands in Milſted and other places; but before the 20th year of king Edward III. this name ſeems to have been extinct here; for at the making the black prince a knight, the heirs of John Savage paid aid for this manor. Indeed, it ſeems from the beginning of that reign, to have been in the name of Mocking,[h] from which it paſſed into that of Hoggeſhaw, and Elmeline, late the wife of Sir Thomas Hoggeſhaw, died in the 50th year of it, poſſeſſed of the manor of Milſted, held of the king *in capite*, as one knight's fee.

Their ſon Edmund Hoggeſhaw, ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of it, which had now, from their continuing owners of it, acquired the name of Milſted, alias Hoggeſhaws, by which it has been known ever ſince. He died in the 12th year of king Richard II. *ſ. p.* upon which Joane, one of his ſiſters and coheirs, entitled her huſband, Thomas Lovel, eſq. to it, whoſe ſon Thomas, in the 12th year of king Henry IV. held a court for this manor; one of his decendants ſold it to Robert Greaves, who died in the 9th year of king Henry VII. holding it in manner as above mentioned, Katherine, wife of George Sole, being his daughter and next heir. Soon after which, it became the property of Roger Wake, who died in the 19th year of king Henry VII. when this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Milſted paſſed by his will to Margaret his daughter, whoſe huſband, John Barnard, eſq. entered into the poſſeſſion of it. At length his grandſon of the ſame name, dying an infant in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. it became veſted, by the limitations in the will of Roger Wake above-mentioned, in his

[h] See Rot. Eſch. anno 10 and 46 Edward III.

right

right heirs, who conveyed their intereſt in it to Sir Thomas Nevyle, and he paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Robert Southwell, who in the 4th year of Edward VI. paſſed away, by fine then levied, the manor of Hoggeſhaws, alias Milſted, and the advowſon of the church of Milſted, then held of the king *in capite*, to Thomas Henman, ſenior, and his heirs. His ſon, Alan Henman, of Lenham, in the 12th year of that reign, ſold it to Thomas Thomſon, of Sandwich, jurat, for the uſe of Agnes, his daughter, who entitled her huſband, John Toke, gent. of Goddington, to the poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived her huſband, and by her will in 1629, deviſed it to her eldeſt ſon Nicholas Toke, eſq. of Great Chart, who in 1631, anno 7 Charles I. paſſed away both manor and advowſon to Edward Chute, eſq. of Betherſden, whoſe ſon George had married Eleanor Toke, his eldeſt daughter, and he anno 9 Charles I. conveyed it by fine then levied to Richard Tylden, gent. of Great Chart, and William Tylden, then an infant, his ſon. The family of Tylden had antiently poſſeſſions in the pariſhes of Brenchley, Otterden, Kennington, and Tilmanſtone, in this county; one of them William Tylden, paid aid for lands in this county, in the 20th year of king Edward III. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, a branch of them was ſettled in the pariſh of Wormſell, one of whom, William Tylden, died there in 1613. His direct deſcendant, Richard Tylden, eſq. of Great Chart, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a faltier, ermine, between four pheons, or*, purchaſed this manor and advowſon as above-mentioned, whoſe eldeſt ſon William Tylden, gent. was of Hoggeſhaws, as was his ſon Richard, who dying in 1763, was buried with his anceſtors in the Tylden chancel, in this church. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Oſborne, eſq. of Hartlip, he left one ſon Richard-Oſborne, and three daughters, Hannah married to Edward Belcher, of Ulcomb; Mary to Thomas Bland, clerk, and Philippa, who died unmarried. Richard-Oſborne

Oſborne Tylden, eſq. ſucceeded his father in this eſtate, and left his widow ſurviving (who re-married the Rev. Edward Smith, rector of Milſted, and died in 1776) and by her four ſons, Richard, of whom hereafter; Oſborne, of Torry-hill, eſq. in this pariſh, who married the only daughter of John Withins, eſq. of Surry; the Rev. Richard Cooke, rector of Milſted and Frinſted, and Manby May; and one daughter Elizabeth married to Mr. Valyer Baker, ſurgeon, of Sittingborne. Richard Tylden, eſq. ſucceeded on his mother's death to the poſſeſſion of this manor, and now reſides here; he married Miſs Catherine Rolfe, of Aſhford, who died in 1783.

The laſt court held for this manor, being a court-baron, was in the year 1632.

HIGHAM-COURT, now uſually called *Great Higham*, is a manor in this pariſh, which was antiently the property of a family of the name of Nottingham, whence it acquired, as appears by antient writings, the name of *Nottingham-court*.

They reſided at Bayford, in Sittingborne, ſo early as the reign of king Edward I. Robert de Nottingham, owner of this eſtate in the reign of Edward III. was ſheriff in the 48th year of it, and kept his ſhrievalty at Bayford, in which year he died, and was found at his death to hold lands in Doddington, Tenham, Milſted, Tong, Bredgar, and Sittingborne, all which deſcended to his only ſon John Nottingham, who died *ſ. p.* leaving his daughter his ſole heir, who marrying Simon Cheney, of Cralle, in Suſſex, ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Cheney, of Shurland, he became entitled to this manor. The Nottinghams bore for their arms, as Philipott ſays, *Gules, two pales wavy, argent*; which coat, impaled with Cheney, was in one of the windows of Milſted church. On the roof of the cloyſters of Canterbury cathedral, are carved the arms of Nottingham, *Gules, on a bend, argent, three eſcallops, azure*; but of what kindred to theſe of Milſted, I have not found.

found. In his deſcendants this manor continued down till Richard Cheney, eſq. and his ſon John, in the year 1676, joined in the conveyance of it to Mr. Thomas Luſhington, of Sittingborne, whoſe great-grandſon, the Rev. Mr. James Stephen Luſhington, is the preſent owner of this manor.[1]

CHARITIES.

JOHN WIATT, of Milſted, by will in 1722, gave a moiety of ſeveral pieces of land in Milſted, Frinſted, and Wormeſell, containing about twenty acres, towards the teaching of four poor children of this pariſh to read and write, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 2l. 4s.

There are five alms-houſes belonging to this pariſh, on the eaſtern ſide of it, next to Kingſdown.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about nine; caſually forty.

MILSTED is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Croſs is but ſmall, and conſiſts of one iſle and one chancel, with a low ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which hang three bells. On the north ſide is another ſmall chancel, belonging to the Tyldens, in which many of them lie buried. On the ſouth ſide there was another chancel, belonging to Higham-court, which was pulled down, by the mutual conſent of the proprietor and pariſhioners in 1672.

In the church-yard, near the ſouth porch, there is a very antient tomb-ſtone, having on it *a croſs botony, fitchee*, carved in relief.

The church of Milſted was given by king John to Wydon the clerk, who held it, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevill*, in the next reign of king Henry III. Whether he was lord likewiſe of Milſted manor I have not found; but from the next reign of king Edward I. to the preſent time, this church ſeems to have had the

[1] See more of the Luſhingtons under Rodmerſham.

ſame

ſame poſſeſſors, and as ſuch, the advowſon of it is now the property of Richard Tylden, eſq. of Hoggeſhaws.

In 1578 there were fifty-five communicants. In 1640 eighty-ſeven, when it was valued at fifty pounds per annum.

It is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of forty four pounds, the yearly tenths being 17s. 6d. The glebe land conſiſts of only three acres.

CHURCH OF MILSTED.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS
John Toke, of Great Chart.....	*William Potter*, A. M. Nov. 25, 1595, obt. 1619.
John Toke, gent.....	*John Toke*, A. M. February 2, 1619.
	Richard Tylden, clerk, obt. 1688.
William Tylden, gent. of Milſted.	*William Batcheller*, clerk, June 16, 1688.
	William Batcheller, 1720, obt. 1748.[k]
Richard Tylden, eſq.	*Richard Oſborne Tylden*, A. B. April 1, 1748, obt. Dec. 1766.
	Edward Smith, LL. B. March 10, 1767, obt. 1786.[l]
	Rich. Cooke Tylden, A. M. Apr. 11, 1787, the preſent rector.

k He was rector of Frinſted, likewiſe.

l And rector of Frinſted, by diſpenſation in 1779.

KINGSDOWN

LIES next eaſtward from Milſted, and is uſually called Kingſdown, next Sittingborne, to diſtinguiſh it from a pariſh of the ſame name near Farningham.

It is ſituated obſcurely among the hills, on high ground. The pariſh is very ſmall, containing only ſix hundred

hundred acres of land, of which one half are wood. The lands in it are very poor, chalky, and much covered with flints; the church ſtands nearly in the centre of the pariſh, the woods are very thick throughout it, eſpecially on the eaſt and weſt ſides; near the former is a hamlet called Dungate-green, and not far from it a good modern houſe, built by Mr. Stephen Allſworth, whoſe ſon John leaving an only daughter Anne, ſhe carried it in marriage to Mr. Thomas Howe. Mr. Luſhington Taylor now reſides in it.

THE MANOR OF KINGSDOWN, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. was part of the poſſeſſions of Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent, who, on his foundation of the hoſpital of St. Mary, otherwiſe called the Maiſon Dieu, in Dover, gave this manor to it. After which, anno 14 Edward I. the maſter of the Maiſon Dieu obtained a grant of *free-warren* for his lands here, among others.

In which ſituation this manor remained till the diſſolution of the hoſpital, in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up, with all its poſſeſſions, into the king's hands. After which, the manor of Kingſdown ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown, till king Edward VI. in the laſt year of his reign, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, ſold it to Thomas Finch, gent. who ſeems to have reſided at Kingſdown at that time, as tenant of the manor under the maſter and brethren of the Maiſon Dieu. He was deſcended from John Finch, the ſecond ſon of Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, of Netherfield, in Suſſex, whoſe eldeſt ſon William was anceſtor of the ſeveral branches of this family, of the name of Finch, enobled by peerages at different times, whoſe arms he likewiſe bore. John, the ſecond ſon, above-mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Seward, of Sewards, in Linſted, of which ſeat he

he became poſſeſſed in her right, and afterwards reſided there. He died in 1442, and was buried at Sevington. His grandſon John Finch, of Linſted, left two ſons; Herbert, who was of Linſted, from whom deſcended thoſe of Linſted, Norton, Faverſham, Wye, and other places, and Thomas Finch, who purchaſed this manor of Kingſdown as above-mentioned.[m] He died anno 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1555. After which it continued in his deſcendants who reſided here, down to Thomas Finch, eſq. who dying *ſ. p.* by his will bequeathed the manor itſelf, and part of the demeſnes belonging to it to his brother's daughter Judith Finch, who carried it in marriage to John Umfrey, eſq. of Darent, who bore for his arms, *Gules, acroſs botony, argent, charged with five pellets*; from whom it deſcended down to Finch Umfrey, gent. of Dartford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Jarvis, of Dartford. He died without iſſue, and at his death gave this manor, with the part of the demeſnes before mentioned, to his widow, who died in 1781, and by her will, which had been made near twenty years before her death, deviſed it to her next heirs, which at the time of her death were two perſons named Brook, uncle and nephew, as coheirs in gavelkind, and they joined in the ſale of it in 1782, to Mr. Thomas Smith, gent. of Dartford, upon whoſe death in 1787, it came by his will to his nephews, Thomas, William, and George Smith, ſince which it is become veſted in Mr. Thomas Williams, gent. of South Darent, the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor and eſtate. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

BUT THE REST OF THE DEMESNES of this manor, which comprehended by far the greateſt part of them, were ſold by one of the Finch's to the family of Bartholomew, of Oxenhoath, in which name this eſtate

[m] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Finch.

remained

remained till one of them ſold it to Cockin Sole, eſq. of Bobbing, who died in 1750, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John Cockin Sole, eſq. afterwards of Norton-court, who ſome years afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Evans, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There are no *parochial* charities.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ten, and caſually twenty-five.

KINGSDOWN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, is a very ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel; there is a tomb of Bethersden marble in the chancel, with a braſs plate againſt the eaſt wall, erected to the memory of Thomas Finch, gent. though buried at Chicheſter, anno 1555, and to that of his ſon Ralph Finch, eſq. who lies buried near it, a great benefactor to this church, obt. 1591. At the weſt end there is a ſmall turret, with one bell. This church has always been an appendage to the manor, and continued as ſuch, till after the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Umfrey, when her two heirs at law, and deviſees under her will, of the name of Brook, ſold it in 1782 to Thomas Pennington, D. D. late rector of this church, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

In 1640 this rectory was valued at fifty pounds per annum. Communicants thirty-ſix. It is now of the clear yearly value of ſixty pounds.

It is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of forty five pounds, the yearly tenths of it being ten ſhillings and elevenpence.

CHURCH OF KINGSDOWN.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
Ralph Fynche, esq.	*Laurence Collinson*, Sept. 20, 1581, obt. 1623.
The King.	*Christopher Batcheler*, A. M. October 30, 1623.[n]
	Nathaniel Godden, resigned .....
Thomas Finch, esq.	*Richard Tylden*, clerk, March 10, 1661.
	Thomas Allen, obt. 1668.
	William Slaughter, A. M. Feb. 16, 1668, obt. 1699.[o]
	Edmund Barrel, A. M. May 31, 1700, resigned 1712.[p]
	Thomas Allen, A. M. 1717, ob. Dec. 17, 1732.[q]
Finch Umfrey, esq.	*Tobias Swinden*, May 31, 1733, obt. March 1754.[r]
Elizabeth Umfrey.	*William Gardiner*, B. D. presented April 1754, obt. May 1754.
	Thomas Pennington, D. D. July 27, 1754, resigned 1786.[s]
Thomas Pennington, D. D.	*Thomas Pennington*, A. M. 1786, the present rector.[t]

[n] In 1627, by dispensation, vicar of Tong.
[o] He lies buried in Frinsted church.
[p] Afterwards vicar of Sutton at Hone and of Boxley, and prebendary of Rochester.
[q] Also rector of Murston.
[r] And vicar of Lamberhurst.
[s] And rector of Tunstall by dispensation.
[t] Son of the patron.

RODMERSHAM.

NORTH-EASTWARD from Kingsdown lies Rodmersham. It lies at a mile southward from Bapchild-street and the high Dover road, on high ground, the church being plainly seen from it. It contains about 1050 acres of land, of which not more than seventy-five are wood. The village, which is built straggling along the road, having the church in it, has

has at the lower or northern part of it two or three pretty modern houſes; at the oppoſite end of it is New houſe, which has been for ſome years tenanted by the Taylors; at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the pariſh is the hamlet of Upper Rodmerſham, and on the weſtern ſide that of Rodmerſham-green, which joins to a long tract of woodland, called Minchin wood. The land in the lower or northern part of this pariſh is rich and fertile for corn, and is let at a high rent, but higher up among the hills it becomes chalky and light, and much of it very poor. It is not an unpleaſant ſituation, and conſidering its nearneſs to a very unwholeſome country, is not ſo unhealthy as might be expected.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of *Milton* claims over it, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF RODMERSHAM, which was antiently the inheritance of the family of De la Pine, whoſe ſeat of reſidence was at Eaſthall, in the neighbouring pariſh of Murſton.

John de la Pine was poſſeſſed of it in the 20th year of the reign of king Henry III. as appears by private evidences, whoſe grandſon James de la Pine, about the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, ſold it to John de Podach, deſcended originally from John de Podach, who held lands of his own name in Devonſhire in the reign of king Henry III. as appeared by an antient pedigree of this family. His deſcendants, poſſeſſors of this manor, from being uſually called Pordage, at length wrote their names ſo. The antient arms of which family were, *Argent, a feſs chequy, or, and gules, in chief, three croſs-croſlets, ſable*; but this John Pordage altered *the feſs* to plain *ſable*, in which form his deſcendants have borne it ever ſince.

His deſcendant Sir William Pordage, as well as his anceſtors, reſided at Rodmerſham, where he rebuilt the manor-houſe in the reign of king James I. naming it *New-houſe*, at whoſe requeſt in 1615, the pedigree

of Pordage was drawn up from old evidences, by John Philipott, Somerſet herald, by which it appears that he bore for his arms ſix coats, Pordage, Crowland, Gourly, Belton, Giſors, and Barrow; all which, except the firſt and laſt, were borne in right of the heir of Crowland, and in one of the windows of Faverſham church were painted the arms of Pordage, impaling Crowland.[n] He died *ſ. p.* and was ſucceeded by his brother and heir Thomas Pordage, eſq. who reſided here. His grandſon William Pordage, or Porridge, as the name was then uſually called, about the beginning of queen Anne's reign alienated it, with the ſeat, and all the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood, to Stephen Luſhington, eſq. of Sittingborne, whoſe father Mr. Thomas Luſhington, had been in the poſſeſſion of them under a mortgage term for ſome years before. He was the ſon of Mr. Auguſtine Luſhington, gent. of Sittingborne, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs engrailed, gules, between three lions heads eraſed, or.* Of whoſe family was Thomas Luſhington, a noted ſcholar of his time, born at Sandwich in 1589, and afterwards educated at Oxford, and preferred to a prebend of Saliſbury, &c. He wrote ſeveral books, a liſt of which the reader will find in Wood's Ath. Oxon. At length retiring in his latter days to his relations at Sittingborne, he died there in 1661, and was buried in the ſouth chancel of that church, having had a handſome monument, with his buſt on it, ſet up to his memory, by his kinſman, Thomas Luſhington, eſq. of Sittingborne, whom he by will made heir to all he had.

Mr. Stephen Luſhington was twice married, and left iſſue by both his wives, by his ſecond he had ſeveral children, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of whom was Henry, vicar of Eaſt Bourne, in Suſſex, and D. D.

[n] Among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh muſeum, is a pedigree of the family of Pordage, No. 1438-4.

who

who left ſeveral children, of whom Henry, was maſſacred in the Eaſt Indies, and Stephen was a proctor of Doctors Commons.

Thomas Godfrey Luſhington, eſq. of Sittingborne, the only ſon of Stephen, by his firſt wife, ſucceeded him in this eſtate, and afterwards reſided at Canterbury, where he died in 1757, and was buried at Sittingborne, having had by his firſt wife Dorothy, daughter of John Giſborne, eſq. of Derbyſhire, three ſons, Thomas, who died before him unmarried; William, a captain in the army, who died unmarried in 1763; and James-Stephen, now in holy-orders; and likewiſe two daughters, Dorothy, who died unmarried, and Catherine, married to John Cockin Sole, eſq. At his death he gave this manor, with the ſeat of New-houſe, and the reſt of his poſſeſſions in this pariſh, to his ſecond ſurviving ſon, the Rev. James-Stephen Luſhington, of Bottiſham, near Cambridge, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

The Rev. Mr. Luſhington is a prebendary of Carliſle, and has been twice married; firſt to Mary, one of the daughters of Edmund Law, lord biſhop of Carliſle, who died in 1768, having had by her two ſons and one daughter; and ſecondly to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chriſtian, of Norfolk; by whom he has three ſons and two daughters.

There are no *parochial* charities. The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty, caſually fifteen.

RODMERSHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas. conſiſts of three iſles and two chancels; the ſouthern chancel belongs to the family of Luſhington, as lords of the manor, in it are ſeveral memorials for the family of Pordage. In the high chancel are four ſeats, with a kind of wooden canopy over them; perhaps made uſe of for the knights of St. John, when they

viſited their eſtate here. At the weſt end is a handſome tower ſteeple, built of ſquared flint, very neat, and of much ſuperior maſonry to the reſt of the church. There are four bells in it. In the eaſt window of the high chancel are theſe arms remaining, *A croſs, between four mullets*; there was likewiſe, anno 1719, a ſcrole remaining in the windows of William Somptere and John Cheyneſtere, who had been good benefactors to this church. In the ſouth chancel is a braſs plate for William Pery, 1482.

A perſon unknown gave one acre of woodland to beautify the church, now of the annual produce of twelve ſhillings.

King Henry II. gave the church of Rodmerſham to the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was confirmed by king John in his 1ſt year.

About which time an agreement was entered into between Alanus, prior of the hoſpital, and the chapter of it, and the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's, near Canterbury, that when their chapel of Rodmerſham ſhould be dedicated, and the cemetery conſecrated, they granted to the abbot and the convent, that they would diminiſh none of the rights of the mother church of Milton, one of which was, the burial of houſekeepers, male and female,[w] of Rodmerſham, at Milton, which ſhould never be withdrawn by them, and that neither in that, nor in any thing elſe, they ſhould ſuſtain any injury, &c.[x]

After which, this church was appropriated by the prior and chapter of the hoſpital, to their preceptory eſtabliſhed in the pariſh of Weſt Peckham; in which ſtate it continued till the general diſſolution of the hoſpital, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when this order of knights being ſuppreſſed, by an act ſpecially paſſed for the purpoſe, their hoſpital, with all its

[w] *Huſbondus et Huſwifa* in orig.

[x] This inſtrument is in the archives of Chriſt-church, Canterbury. Regiſt. of St. Auguſtine, cart. 514.

lands

lands and revenues, was given by it to the king. After which the fee of the rectory of Rodmerſham, with the advowſon of the vicarage, ſeems to have remained in the crown, till the king, in the 36th year of his reign, granted it, with its appurtenances, to John Pordage, eſq. of this pariſh, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. Since which they have continued with the manor down to the Rev. James-Stephen Luſhington, the preſent owner of them.

In 1640 the vicarage was valued at thirty pounds per annum. Communicants one hundred.

It is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds, the tenths of it being 16s. 8d.

CHURCH OF RODMERSHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
William Pordage.	*John Mills*, Sept. 10, 1580, ob. 1610.
	William Bramiche, A. M. July 31, 1610.
	William Jewell, obt. 1640.
Sir Ralph Whitfield, king's ſergeant at law.	*James Wilkin*, A. M. April 4, 1640.
The crown, by lapſe.	*Thomas Conway*, A. M. February 1693, obt. 1713.
Stephen Luſhington, eſq.	*Charles Holway*, A. B. March 14, 1713, reſigned 1714.
	John Swanne, A. M. Dec. 11, 1714, obt. 1722.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Seale*, A. M. January 4, 1722, reſigned 1751.
Thomas Godfrey Luſhington, eſq...	*James Allet*, A. M. Oct. 21, 1751, obt. 1776.
James-Stephen Luſhington, clerk..	*Thomas Edmundſon*, Oct. 25, 1776, obt. Oct. 23, 1797.
	Wilfrid Clark, A. M. April 5, 1798.

BAPCHILD

IS the next parish northward from Rodmersham. It was anciently written *Beccanceld*, which name answers well to its situation, signifying in the Saxon language, one that is both moist and bleak.

It is a situation equally unpleasant as it is unhealthy, lying most part of it low, the water bad, and the air unwholesome from the noxious vapours arising from the marshes at no great distance northward from it. The village, called Bapchild-street, containing about twenty houses, (one of which in the middle of it is the vicarage, a small but neat modern building, and at the east end of it, adjoining to the same side of the road, in a kind of orchard, are the remains of the old chapel, which will be further mentioned hereafter, a small remnant of the walls of which, composed rudely of flints, are all that are left of it, being part of a barn, the remainder of the walls of which are built up with brick) stands on the high Dover road, about forty-one miles and an half from London, having the church at a small distance southward from it, whence the land rises gently to the southern boundaries of it, next to Rodmersham, adjoining to which part of it, about a mile from the London road, though partly in Tong, there is a house, called Wood-street-house, built about the year 1776, by Mr. John May, of Sittingborne, who resided in it, and died in 1778, leaving a son John, and a daughter Anne, since married to Mr. Ambrose Russell. It is now occupied by Mr. Edward Matson.

There is an antient and allowed fair held in the village, on the feast of St. Laurence, now by alteration of the style on August 21, for toys, pedlary, &c. the profits of which belong to the lord of Milton manor.

The

The land in this parish, as well as the neighbouring ones, near the high road from Sittingborne as far as Boughton-street, is a fine loamy fertile soil, which, though it extends but a small way southward of the road, yet it continues equally fertile on the lower or northern side of it, quite to the marshes.

The greatest part of this tract of land, is what in these parts is usually called *round tilt land*; being land that is continually tilled, without being made fallow, with the same succession of grain, viz. barley, beans, and wheat, year after year; of the latter of which in particular, the burthen is usually four or five quarters per acre, and the usual annual rent of the land 20s. a very considerable rent, considering the great burthen of parochial taxes, and the high rate of servants wages in this part of the county. These expences oblige the landholder to make the most of his land, and not to suffer it to be lessened by hedge-rows and small inclosures, by which means most of the farms are thrown into two or three, or perhaps only one field, several of which contain sixty, seventy, one hundred acres, or more, and this makes the country more open and champion than the other parts of this county usually are.

In the year 694, Withred, king of Kent, convened A GREAT COUNCIL of the nobility and clergy, in which he presided, and in which archbishop Britwald was present, at Becanceld, or Bapchild, as it is supposed to mean, by several learned men, among which are Camden, Dr. Plot, and Mr. Johnson, of Cranbrooke. Some few indeed have supposed it, from the similitude of the name, to have been held at Beckenham, at the western extremity of this county; but Bapchild has full as much similitude of name, especially as one copy writes it *Bachanchild*; and its being situated in the midst of the county, close to the high road, and so near to Canterbury, makes it much more probable to have been held here.

The

The conſtitution of this council, by which ſeveral privileges were granted to the church, was drawn up in the form of a charter; and in ſo great eſteem were the abbeſſes, for their prudence and ſanctity, that there are the names of five ſubſcribed to it, not only before the prieſts, but before Botred, a biſhop, contrary to all precedent; which makes the genuineneſs of this charter much ſuſpected.

Dr. Stillingfleet ſeems to think this was the firſt charter among the Saxons that was ever made. If ſo, all ſhewn, as granted before that time, muſt be ſpurious and counterfeit. However that be, he ſays, the year of the chriſtian æra was never applied before that time to any public ones.[y]

There are yet part of the walls of an oratory remaining, near the high road on the north ſide of it, almoſt at the eaſt end of Bapchild-ſtreet, which is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the celebration of this council, and in later times was made uſe of by the pilgrims, who, on their journey to Canterbury, to the ſhrine of St. Thomas Becket, here offered up their prayers for the ſucceſs of their pilgrimage.

Another council was afterwards ſaid to have been held at Beccanceld in 798, by archbiſhop Athelard in which, Kenulph, king of Mercia, preſided; but both theſe are ſuppoſed, by ſome, to have been ſpurious, the latter eſpecially, and the former was thought to be ſo by the late archbiſhop Wake, as may be ſeen in his treatiſe on the ſtate of the church.

Under the deſcriptions of Lenham and Newington, mention has already been made of *the Roman ſtation*, called *Durolevum*, lying on the road from London to Dover; and the opinions of our learned antiquaries, where that ſtation was. Camden's Continuator is the

[y] See Spelman's Councils, vol. i. p. 189. Wilkins's Councils, vol. i. p. 56, 57, 158, 162.

only

only one, that I have ſeen, who has even made a conjecture of its having been here at Bapchild, which he founds on the diſtance of it, and the convenience of its ſituation on the high road from Rocheſter to Canterbury, as well as from its having been a place of ſuch conſequence in the Saxon times, as to have a Britiſh council held at it.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over this pariſh, as being within that hundred, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF BAPCHILD-COURT, which was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Savage, ſeated at Bobbing in this neighbourhood; one of which, Arnold, ſon of Sir Thomas Savage, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of king Edward III. and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon and heir Sir Arnold Savage, of Bobbing, who died in the 12th year of king Henry IV. leaving one ſon Arnold, and a daughter Elizabeth, who on her brother's death *ſ. p.* became his heir, being the wife of William Clifford, eſq. who became entitled to this manor among the reſt of her inheritance, and in his deſcendants it continued till Henry Clifford, eſq. of Bobbing, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated this manor to William Coting, who not long afterwards paſſed it away to Mr. John Bix, of Linſted, who afterwards reſided at Bapchild-court, bearing for his arms, *Vairy, argent, and azure.* In whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to William Bix, who ſold it to Larkham, whoſe ſon the Rev. William Larkham, of Richmond, about the year 1757, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Matchin, of London, whoſe widow afterwards poſſeſſed it, ſince which it has been the property of John Fuller, eſq. who has built a new houſe on it, and continues the preſent owner of it.

There is no court held for this manor, nor has been for many years.

MORRIS-COURT is a manor here, which lies at a ſmall

ſmall diſtance eaſtward from that laſt-deſcribed. It was formerly the property of a family of the ſame name, which ſeems to have been extinct here before the end of king Henry IV.'s reign, when it was alienated to Brown, and at the latter end of Henry VI.'s reign, it was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Brown, treaſurer of the king's houſhold, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Fitzalan, alias Arundel, brother of John Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, by whom he had the caſtle of Beechworth, in Surry. He had by her five ſons, of whom Sir George Brown, the eldeſt, was of Beechworth-caſtle, and inherited this manor.

In the 1ſt year of king Richard III. he fell under the king's diſpleaſure, and a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending him among others, for aiding and aſſiſting that great rebel the late duke of Buckingham, as he was termed in it; and an act paſſed that year for his attainder, in conſequence of which, all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown, and the king granted a commiſſion to one Roulande Machelle, to take poſſeſſion for him in the manor of Moriſe, in the pariſh of Babechilde, late belonging to Sir George Browne, attainted,[z] who died before the end of that reign; for in the 1ſt year of king Henry VII. another act paſſed for the reſtoration of his heirs, as well in blood as in eſtates.

How long this manor continued in his deſcendants, I have not found; but moſt probably it was alienated, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Brown, of Beechworth-caſtle, to Wolgate, of a family which had been ſeated at Wolgate, now called Wilgate-green, in Throwley, for ſome generations. From this name it paſſed into that of Kempe, and from thence to Thomas Tilghman, deſcended of a younger branch of thoſe of Snodland, in this county, and he quickly af-

[z] See the commiſſion, Harl. MSS. No. 433 1685-1698.

terwards

terwards ſold it to John Caſlock, of Faverſham, who as well as his father had been mayor of that town. In the grant of arms made to him by William Segar, eſq. garter, dated in 1614, his name is written Caſtelock, and it is recited in it, that his anceſtors came into Kent on account of their uncle, who was the lord abbot of Faverſham. From him this manor was ſold to Mr. Robert Maſter, gent. deſcended of anceſtors who had for ſeveral generations been inhabitants of the ſame town, and bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend between two cotizes, ſable, a lion paſſant-guardant of the field, crowned, or*; who paſſed it away to Mr. John Knowler, of Faverſham, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to John Knowler, eſq. recorder of Canterbury, ſteward of the town of Faverſham, and barriſter at law. He died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1763, leaving by his wife Mary, daughter and heir of Mr. Ruſſell, of Hawkhurſt, who ſurvived him, and died in 1782, two daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, the eldeſt, married Henry Penton, eſq. of Wincheſter, and Mary, the youngeſt, to Henry Digby, lord, afterwards earl of Digby; and they joined afterwards in the conveyance of it to Mr. Thomas Gaſcoigne, the preſent owner, who reſides in it.

Petts-court, antiently called *Potts-court*, is another manor in this pariſh, the manſion of which has been long ſince in ruins. It was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Dartford, and is inſerted in the liſt of the revenues of it, in a writ *ad quod damnum* brought againſt the prioreſs, in the 11th year of Edward IV. In which ſituation this manor remained till the diſſolution of the priory, in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up into the king's hands, with all its lands and poſſeſſions; after which the manor of Petts-court, alias Pettis-court, ſeems to have remained in the crown till king Edward VI. in his laſt year, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Cheney, treaſurer of his houſhold, to hold *in capite*, by knight's

knight's ſervice, whoſe only ſon and heir Henry Cheney, of Todington, together with Jane his wife, alienated it, together with the wood, called *the Lord's wood*, in Milſted, anno 14 Elizabeth, to Richard Thornhill, grocer and citizen of London.

After which, Sir Henry Cheney, then lord Cheney, of Todington, granted and made over to him all liberties, franchiſes, royalties, and all other privileges within this manor, among others which were claimed by Mr. Thornhill, and judgment was given for him by the barons of the exchequer, on a trial had in Michaelmas term, in the 17th year of that reign.[a]

In his deſcendants this manor continued down to Richard Thornhill, eſq. of Ollantigh, who in the 4th year of queen Anne, anno 1704, having obtained an act for that purpoſe, ſold it to Jacob Sawbridge, of London, late one of the directors of the South Sea company, who died in 1748, and his great-grandſon, Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, in this county, is the preſent owner of it.

The houſe of this manor having been long ſince ruinated, the barns and lands belonging to it have been for ſome years let with Radfield, adjoining to it.

RADFIELD is *a hamlet* in this pariſh, lying on the high Dover road, about half a mile diſtant eaſtward from the village of Bapchild. The principal eſtate in which, of that name, was in the reign of Henry II. part of the poſſeſſions of Adam de Tanges, who gave the moiety of it to the brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem.

After which, Gamerius de Neapoli, prior of that hoſpital, with the common conſent of his chapter, by deed in 1190, under their common ſeal, granted to Turſtan de Bakechild, and his heirs, their land in Kent, given to them as before mentioned, together with the

[a] Rot. 81 in Scacc. *ex parte Remem. Theſaurarii.* See Coke's Entries, p. 109.

whole

whole ſervice of their tenants reſiding there, and all its appurtenances, which Roger de Wurmedal held, to hold at the yearly rent of ſix marcs and an half of ſilver, for all ſervices belonging to it; and further, that he and his heirs ſhould maintain one chaplain and a prieſt, who on each Sunday ſhould celebrate maſs; and ſhould preſerve the edifices built at this chapel in a proper ſtate for the reception of him and his brethren, when they made a progreſs into Kent; with liberty of re-entry on non-payment, &c.

How this eſtate paſſed afterwards I do not find; but it was in later times part of the poſſeſſions of the Thornhills; from which family it paſſed, in like manner as Petts-court before-deſcribed, in the 4th year of queen Anne, from Richard Thornhill, eſq. to Jacob Sawbridge, of London, whoſe great-grandſon Samuel Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, is now entitled to it.

THE FREE CHAPEL before-mentioned, ſeems to have continued as ſuch, till the general ſuppreſſion of ſuch religious endowments, by the act paſſed in the 37th year of Henry VIII. and the 1ſt of Edward VI. In the latter of them, on a ſurvey taken of it, the return was, that the chapel was fallen down, that the founder was not known, and that the revenue of it conſiſted of a tenement, and two pieces of land, in Bapchild, then worth forty-two ſhillings per annum, beyond repriſes: all which were ſold by the general ſurveyors of the court of augmentations, in the 2d year of that reign, to Thomas Grene, eſq.[b] After which it became the property of Bix, and afterwards of Bateman. John Bateman owned it in the reign of king James I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, who by his will deviſed it to Mr. John Bateman, of Wormeſell, and he poſſeſſed it at the

[b] Survey of Chantries, Augtn. off In the year 1553, there was remaining in charge the penſion of 2l. 19s. 9d. to John Mothram, the late incumbent of the free chapel of Radfeld.

reſtoration of king Charles II. Since which it has been alienated to the family of May, in which it has continued to the preſent time.

CHARITIES.

Mr. William Housson gave by will in 1783, for the inſtructing of the poor children of the pariſhes of Tonge, Murſton, and Bapchild to read and write the Engliſh language, in money 200l. the intereſt of it to be equally divided between thoſe pariſhes, veſted in the 4 per cent. conſolidated annuities, which ſum was transferred next year to the incumbents of the three pariſhes, who are the preſent truſtees; it is now of the annual produce of 10l. 13s. 6d.

Bapchild is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church is dedicated to St. Laurence. It is a ſmall building, and by the ſize and capitals of the pillars and other parts of it, appears to be of ſome antiquity. It conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels. In the ſouth chancel is a braſs plate for John Kendall and Margaret his wife, anno 1529. The northern chancel, formerly belonging to Bapchild-court, has been deſerted by the owners of it for many years, and is now repaired by the pariſh. The ſteeple, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the church, has a tall ſpire on it, covered with ſhingles. It has but one bell in it.

It appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, that in the time of king Richard I. this church was part of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and was given by that king to one maſter Oliver: what intereſt he had in it, or how long he continued poſſeſſed of it, is not mentioned; but king John, in his 5th year, at the inſtance of Simon de Wells, granted to the church of Chicheſter, and him and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Chicheſter, this church which was of his gift, with the lands and woods, and all other its appurtenances, to hold in free, pure and perpetual alms, to the endowment of that church, as he had promiſed at the dedication of it.

After

After which it ſeems to have been allotted to that part of the revenue of this church, which was for the maintenance of the dean and chapter of Chicheſter, to whom the church of Bapchild was appropriated by archbiſhop Weatherſhed, in 1229,[c] and they now continue owners of the parſonage, and the advowſon of the vicarage of it, the former of which is demiſed by them on leaſe from time to time, but the latter they reſerve to themſelves.

There is a penſion of forty ſhillings yearly, payable to the vicar from the dean and chapter of Chicheſter, by the endowment above mentioned.

In 1640 this vicarage was valued at fifty pounds per annum. Communicants ſixty-five. In the reign of queen Anne, the communicants were eighty-two.

It is now a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of twenty-ſeven pounds, the yearly tenths of it being ſixteen ſhillings.

This vicarage has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty, with which ſome land in this pariſh has been lately purchaſed.

CHURCH OF BAPCHILD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Chicheſter...	*George Jetter*, Feb. 26, 1593, obt. 1600.
	Richard Kitſon, jun. A. B. vacated 1605.
	John Marſon, A. B. Sept. 9, 1605.
The King, by lapſe	*William Branch*, A. M. Nov. 24, 1606.
Dean and chapter of Chicheſter...	*Francis Skinner*, A. B. May 2, 1626.
The crown, by lapſe	*William Sale*, A. B. March 14, 1689.
	John Goodyer, A. M. Sept. 1, 1697, reſigned 1709.

[c] Ducarel's Repertory, p. 2, wherein theſe inſtruments are ſaid to be among the Lambeth MSS.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Chicheſter...	*Thomas Morland*, A. B. Sept. 19, 1709, reſigned 1716.
The crown, by lapſe	*George Thompſon*, Nov. 7, 1716, obt. 1744.
	William Marſh, July 17, 1751, reſigned 1759.[d]
Dean and chapter of Chicheſter...	*Samuel Bickley*, Oct. 23, 1759, deprived 1764.[e]
	Thomas Gurney, A. B. March 9, 1764, reſigned 1765.[f]
	Charles Allen, inducted May 10, 1765.
	Edward Penry, Nov. 7, 1765, obt. March 7, 1798.

d He was alſo rector of Bicknor.
e Deprived by the archbiſhop in 1764.
f See Scalalter.

T O N G.

NORTHWARD from Bapchild lies Tong, called in the Saxon language *Thwang*, which took its name, by antient tradition, from the following circumſtance:

After the arrival of the Saxons in this kingdom, and their victory over the Scots and Picts, at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, Vortigern, king of Britain, highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the two Saxon chiefs, Hengiſt and Horſa, expreſſed himſelf very deſirous of rewarding them for their ſervices; when Hengiſt requeſted, as a pledge of the king's affection, only as much land as an ox-hide could encompaſs; which being readily granted, he cut the whole hide into ſmall thongs, and incloſed within them a ſpace of ground, large enough to contain a caſtle, which he accordingly built on it, and named it from thence *Thwang-ceaſtre*, i. e. Thong-caſtle; whence the pariſh itſelf afterwards took its name.

Writers differ much in the ſituation of this land, Camden, and ſome others, place it at Thong caſtle, near

near Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, others place it at Doncaſter; whilſt Leland, Kilburne, Philipott, and others, fix it here, with the ſame old trite ſtory to each place, which rather caſts a ſhew of doubt on the whole of it. Indeed it ſeems but an imitation of Virgil's ſtory of Dido's building of Byrſa, Æneid 1, l. 369, where, ſpeaking of that queen and her companions, he ſays,

Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia, ſurgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem.
Mercatique ſolum, facti de nomine Byrſam,
Taurino quantum poſſent circumdare tergo.

They came where now you ſee new Carthage riſe,
And yon proud citadel invade the ſkies.
The wand'ring exiles bought a ſpace of ground
Which one bull-hide inclos'd and compaſs'd round,
Hence Byrſa nam'd.

This caſtle was moſt conveniently ſituated for Hengiſt's purpoſes, cloſe to the great high road on the one ſide, and not far diſtant from the water, called *the Swale*, on the other, through which it is ſuppoſed, the uſual paſſage was for the ſhipping, between the main land and the Iſle of Shepey, in former times.

At this caſtle, Hengiſt, ſome years afterwards, led on by his unbounded ambition, reſolved to attain that by fraud and treachery, which he could not accompliſh openly by force of arms. Accordingly, there being a good underſtanding between the Britons and the Saxons, he invited Vortigern, the Britiſh king, whoſe attachment to pleaſure he was well acquainted with, to a ſplendid entertainment at this caſtle, who, unſuſpecting the treachery, attended the ſummons, being accompanied by three hundred of his chief nobility, unarmed, who were all of them, towards the end of the feaſt, perfidiouſly maſſacred by the Saxons, Vortigern only being ſpared, and detained as a priſoner, who was at laſt forced, as a ranſom for his li-

berty, to ſurrender up to the Saxons a large tract of land, which Hengiſt added to his former territories.

This happened in the year 461, and Vortigern being ſet at liberty, retired into Wales. It was at a feaſt held at this caſtle in 450, that the ſtory is told of Vortigern's being ſo enamoured with the beauty of Rowena, Hengiſt's daughter, that he repudiated his wife, and married her, and in recompence to Hengiſt, gave him up the ſovereignty of Kent. That ſuch a marriage did take place, is very certain; but the ſtory of the king's falling in love with her at ſuch a feaſt here, and the circumſtances of it, are not much credited. Indeed Bede and Gildas mention nothing of it, and Malmſbury tells it only as a report.

THE HIGH DOVER ROAD croſſes the centre of this pariſh, at the eaſtern boundary of Bapchild, juſt beyond Radfield. It extends on the ſouthern ſide of it as high up as Kingſdown, in which part of the pariſh are the eſtates of Newbarrow and Scuddington, and part of Wood-ſtreet; on the northern ſide of the road it extends to the marſhes, which are bounded by the waters of the Swale, flowing between the main land and the Iſle of Elmley, in Shepey. It contains about 1300 acres of land, of which not more than ten acres in the ſouthern part of it are wood; that part of the pariſh on the northern ſide of the road is a flat and low country, almoſt on a level with the marſhes, and is equally unhealthy as Bapchild, perhaps more ſo, even to a proverb, as lying lower, and rather more expoſed to the marſh vapours; however the lands are exceedingly fertile for corn, being the ſame kind of round tilt land which extends along this plain. There is no village, the church ſtands about a mile northward from the road; the ſcite of the old caſtle is three fields only from the north ſide of the road, and is plainly ſeen from it. It conſiſts of a high mount, containing about half an acre of ground, thrown up out of a broad and deep moat, which ſurrounds it, the

the north-weſt part of which is nearly dry, but the ſprings which riſe on the ſouth-weſt ſide of it, and formerly ſupplied the whole of it, now direct their courſe into a very large pond on the eaſtern ſide of the moat, and produce ſo plentiful a ſupply of water there, as to afford ſufficient to turn a corn-mill, belonging to the lord of the manor, and afterwards flow from hence northward into the Swale; a large cutlas ſword, with a buckhorn handle, was dug up within the ſcite of this caſtle about thirty years ago.

There was formerly *an hoſpital* ſituated in this pariſh. Leland in his Itinerary ſays, "There was *a poor hoſpital* a mile beyond Sittingborne, called *Pokeſhaulle*. King Henry the VIIth gave it to Linche, his phyſician, and Linche gave it to a ſon of his, I ſuppoſe. It is now (that is in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign) quite down." This is, I ſhould ſuppoſe, the ſame houſe mentioned in the Harleian MSS. where there is a commiſſion ſigned by Richard III. in his 1ſt year for ſuffering Arnold Childre, to occupy the *almoux houſe* beſide Sittingborne, which the king had given to him for life. Queen Mary, in her 4th year, granted this hoſpital of St. James, of Puckleſhall, late in the tenure of Richard Newton, to Sir John Parrot.

There was a family of good account formerly, which took their name from this pariſh. Semanus at Tong was ſo conſiderable a man, that in the 21ſt year of king Richard II. he lent the king twenty pounds, no ſmall ſum in thoſe days. He poſſeſſed lands at Bredgar, Tonſtall, and other places in this neighbourhood and elſewhere, and at Bredgar, his deſcendants remained till within memory.

THE CASTLE OF TONG, moſt probably fell to ruin during the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and, with THE MANOR OF TONG, came in that ſituation into the hands of William the Conqueror, on his obtaining the crown, who gave both caſtle and manor to his half-brother Odo, biſhop of Baieux, among other

great poſſeſſions; accordingly it is thus deſcribed in the book of Domeſday, under the general title of the biſhop's lands:

The ſame Hugo (de Port) holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Tangas. It was taxed at two ſulings. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there are two, and five villeins with one carucate. There is a church, and four ſervants, and one mill of eight ſhillings. Wood for the pannage of four hogs.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth ſeven pounds, now ten pounds. Oſward held it.

Of theſe ſulins, which Hugo de Port held, Oſward held five, at a yearly rent; and three ſulins and one yoke and an half, which he took from the king's villeins.

On the biſhop's diſgrace about four years afterwards, the king confiſcated all his poſſeſſions, and this eſtate among them probably reverted to the crown, and was afterwards held by the above-mentioned Hugh de Port, who then became the king's immediate tenant for it, being held by him as two knight's fees, parcel of the fourteen knight's fees and a quarter, of which all, but two, which were in Herefordſhire, lay in this county, making up together the barony of Port, being held by barony of the caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice of performing ward there for the defence of it. Of his deſcendant John de St. John, this manor was again held in the 22d year of king Edward I. by Ralph Fitzbernard, who died in the 34th year of king Edward I. leaving a ſon Thomas, who died *ſ. p* and a daughter Margaret, married to Guncelin de Badleſmere, whoſe ſon Bartholomew de Badleſmere at length ſucceeded to this manor and caſtle, as part of his mother's inheritance.

He was a man much in favor with king Edward II. who made him conſtable of the caſtles of Leeds, Tunbridge and Briſtol, and granted to him the manors and caſtles of Chilham and Leeds, with ſeveral other eſtates

eſtates in this county and elſewhere; beſides which, he obtained many liberties and franchiſes for his different manors and eſtates, among which was a grant of a fair to be held yearly at this manor, on the eve, day, and morrow, after the feaſt of St. Giles the abbot, and alſo for *free-warren* in the demeſne lands of it. Being afterwards executed for rebellion in the 16th year of that reign, this eſtate became forfeited to the crown, but in the 2d year of king Edward III. the proceſs and judgment againſt him being reverſed, the manor of Tong, among others, were then reſtored to his ſon Giles de Badleſmere, who died in the 12th year of the ſame reign, *ſ. p.* ſo that his four ſiſters became his coheirs,[5] and upon a partition of their inheritance, this manor fell to the ſhare of his third ſiſter Elizabeth, then the wife of William Bohun, earl of Northampton, who in her right became entitled to it, holding it by the like ſervice as before-mentioned.

Though he left iſſue by her, yet this manor did not deſcend to them, but to the iſſue of her firſt huſband Edmund Mortimer, by whom ſhe had one ſon Roger, who, in the 28th year of that reign, had obtained a reverſal in parliament of the judgment given againſt his grandfather Roger, late earl of March, as erroneous and utterly void; upon which he thenceforth bore the title of earl of March.

His ſon and heir, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, died poſſeſſed of it in the 5th year of Richard II. being then poſſeſſed of the toft of the caſtle of Tong, together with the caſtle annexed to the ſaid toft, with the manor appurtenant to it, held of the king *in capite*, as of his caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice as beforementioned. At length his deſcendant, Roger, earl of March, dying anno 3 Henry VI. Richard, duke of York, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, was found to be his next heir, and accordingly became poſſeſſed of this eſtate.

[5] See more of the Badleſmeres, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 482.

After

After which, endeavouring to aſſert the title of the houſe of York to the crown, he was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, anno 39 Henry VI. being then poſſeſſed of the manor of Tong, as was found by the inquiſition, which, by reaſon of the confuſion of thoſe times, was not taken till the 3d year of Edward IV. when the king was found to be his eldeſt ſon and next heir.

Notwithſtanding the duke of York is ſaid by the above-mentioned inquiſition to have died poſſeſſed of this manor, yet the year before his death, a long attainder had paſſed againſt him and others, with the forfeiture of all their hereditaments in fee or fee tail; upon which this manor was granted by Henry VI. to Thomas Browne, eſq. of Beechworth-caſtle, afterwards knighted, and made comptroller and treaſurer of his houſhold, who ſoon afterwards obtained a grant of a fair at this manor, on St. James's day yearly, and another for liberty to embattle his manſion, and to impark his lands here. His eldeſt ſon Sir George Browne, in the 11th year of king Edward IV. ſurrendered up all his right and title to it, to Cicely, ducheſs of York, the king's mother, who was then in poſſeſſion of it. She died anno 10 Henry VII. upon which it came to the crown, where it continued till king Edward VI. granted it in his 1ſt year to Sir Ralph Fane, afterwards created a banneret, for his ſignal behaviour at the battle of Muſſelburgh, in Scotland, that year, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[h]

He alienated this manor ſoon afterwards to Sir Rowland Clerke, who in the 4th and 5th year of king Philip and queen Mary, alienated it to Saloman Wilkins, who was ſucceeded by his ſon David Wilkins, who reſided at Bex, or Bexle court, in this pariſh, an eſtate which had formerly belonged to the Nottinghams, of Bayford, in Sittingborne. He alienated this

[h] Rot, Eſch. ejus an. pt. 6. Inrolments, Augtn. off.

manor,

manor, with the ſcite of the caſtle to William Pordage, of Rodmerſham, who purchaſed likewiſe ſome lands which had formerly belonged to this manor and had been ſold off to Norden ſome few years before; in whoſe deſcendants it continued till it was at length ſold to the Iles's, by a daughter of which name it paſſed in marriage to Hazard, whoſe ſon Richard Hazard, eſq. died in 1784, after which it came into the name of Shard, and William Shard, eſq. owned it in 1791, ſince which it has paſſed to Richard Seath, eſq. of this pariſh, who is the preſent proprietor of the ſcite of this caſtle, and the manor annexed to it. There is a court baron held for this manor.

CHEEKS COURT is ſituated in this pariſh, though great part of the eſtate belonging to it lies in the adjoining pariſh of Murſton. It was antiently written *Chicks-court*, and was once the property and reſidence of a family called At-Cheek, and ſometimes de Cheekſell, as appeared from antient deeds; but in the reign of king Edward II. William de Ore was become intitled to it, with whom however, it did not remain long, for in the 9th year of that reign, Fulk Peyforer, who had been knight of the ſhire for this county in the 6th year of that reign, died poſſeſſed of it.

From the name of Peyforer it paſſed into that of Potyn, one of which family was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Richard II. and left an only daughter Juliana, who carried it in marriage to Thomas St. Leger, ſecond ſon of Sir Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb,[i] who afterwards reſided in her right at Otterden, and was ſheriff anno 20 Richard II. He left an only daughter Joane, who marrying Henry Aucher, eſq. of Newenden, entitled her huſband to the poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived him, and afterwards married Robert Capys, to whom Henry Aucher, eſq. her only ſon and heir by her firſt huſband, in the 19th year of

[i] See Otterden, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 535.

king

king Henry VI. confirmed a life eſtate in Cheeks-court, Elmley, and other parts of her former inheritance. He afterwards, on her death, became poſſeſſed of it, and then ſold it to Sir William Cromer, of Tunſtall, ſheriff in the 2d year of king James I. who alienated this eſtate to Mr. Chriſtopher Allen, whoſe deſcendant the Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of the adjoining pariſh of Murſton, died poſſeſſed of it in 1732, and deviſed it by will to his firſt couſin Mrs. Finch Allen, married firſt to the Rev. Mr. Mills, and ſecondly to Thomas Hooper, gent. of Stockbury, by whom ſhe had three ſons, Walter, Thomas, and Finch, and two daughters; Jane, married to William Jumper, eſq. of Stockbury, and Catherine to the Rev. Theodore Delafaye. Walter Hooper, the eldeſt ſon, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate on his farher's death, and left only two daughters his coheirs, of whom, Sarah married firſt Steed, and ſecondly William Huggeſſen, eſq. of Stodmarſh, and Dorothy married Mr. Robert Radcliffe, who entitled their huſbands to their reſpective ſhares of this eſtate, as deviſed to them by their father's will. At length William Huggeſſen, eſq. about the year 1764, purchaſed the other part, and ſo became poſſeſſed of the whole fee of it, of which he continues owner at this time.

NEWBURGH, commonly called *Newbarrow*, is another eſtate in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, adjoining to Linſted, which was formerly accounted a manor, though the reputation of its ever having been one is now almoſt forgotten. It was antiently owned by a family which aſſumed its ſurname from it, after whom it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Apulderfield, whoſe antient ſeat was at Challock, in this county.

Henry de Apulderfield died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Edward I. in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to William Apulderfield, eſq. who died in the reign of king Henry VI. leaving his two daughters

ters his coheirs, one of whom, Elizabeth, carried this eſtate in marriage to Sir John Phineux, chief juſtice of the king's bench, and he too leaving only daughters and coheirs, one of them, Jane, entitled her huſband John Roper, eſq. of Eltham, to the poſſeſſion of it.* He was attorney-general to Henry VIII. and died in 1524, leaving by her two ſons and ſeveral daughters; of the former, William ſucceeded him at Eltham, where his deſcendants continued till of late, and Chriſtopher was of Lodge, in the adjoining pariſh of Linſted, and by his father's will inherited this eſtate. His ſon Sir John Roper, anno 14 James I. 1616, was created lord Teynham, and died in 1618, poſſeſſed of this eſtate, which continued in his deſcendants till Henry Roper, lord Teynham, in the year 1766, alienated it to Mr. William Chamberlain, gent. of London, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

CHARITIES.

MR. WILLIAM HOUSSON gave by will in 1783, for inſtructing poor children of this pariſh, Murſton and Bapchild, to read and write, 200l. now veſted in the 4 per cent. conſolidated annuities, a further account of which may be ſeen before under Bapchild.

SIR WILLIAM STEDE, of Stede-hill, gave by will in 1620, 10l. per annum, to be paid out of lands in Sandhurſt, for binding out yearly the children of the pooreſt people in this pariſh, Harrietſham, and Milton by Sittingborne, for ever, to be nominated by the owners of Stedehill-houſe, now veſted by deed of ſettlement in truſtees.

The poor conſtantly relieved here are about ſixteen, caſually ſixty-five.

TONG is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, conſiſts of one large and two narrow ſide iſles, and has a tower ſteeple on the ſouth ſide, in which are three

* See more of the Apulderfields, under Challock.

bells.

bells. It was given by king Edward I. to the abbey of Weſt Langdon, to which it was appropriated by archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, in 1325, and it continued part of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery till the ſurrendry of it, anno 27 Henry VIII. This houſe being one of thoſe leſſer monaſteries, whoſe revenues were not above the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, which were ſuppreſſed by the act paſſed that year.

The parſonage of the church of Tong did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king granted it in his 29th year, with the monaſtery, and the lands and poſſeſſions of it, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in exchange for other premiſes; but all advowſons were excepted out of this grant.

Soon after which, this parſonage was demiſed on leaſe by the archbiſhop at the yearly rent of ſix pounds, and in this ſtate it ſtill continues parcel of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhopric of Canterbury.

But the advowſon of the vicarage, by virtue of the above-mentioned exception, ſtill remained in the crown, where it continued till it was ſold anno 1557, to Salomon Wilkins; but in the next reign of queen Elizabeth, it was become veſted in William Potter. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Daniel Pawſon, of Harrietſham, and then of the Stede family. Since which it has had the ſame poſſeſſors as Harrietſham manor and place, and as ſuch, is now become veſted in Wm. Baldwin, eſq. of Harrietſham place.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 8l. 6s. 8d. the yearly tenths being 16s. 8d. and is of the yearly certified value of 55l. 3s.

In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds. Communicants ſeventy-five.

In 1661 archbiſhop Juxon augmented this vicarage, in conformity to the king's letters of recommendation, ten pounds per annum out of the great tithes.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF TONG.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	VICARS.
The archdeacon..	*Daniel Pawson*, A. B. July 3, 1593, obt. 1593.
John Bungey, preb. of Canterbury	*William Potter*, A. B. March 22, 1593, obt. 1620.
Mr. Dan. Pawson, of Harrietsham	*Henry Pawson*, A. M. June 7, 1620, obt. 1627.
Daniel and Thomas Pawson.	*Christopher Batcheler*, A. M. March 27, 1627.[l]
The Archbishop.	*William Pell*, A. M. Aug. 22, 1662, obt. 1672.
Edwin Stede, esq, ...	*Thomas Cradocke*, A. B. June 14, 1672.
	John Napleton, A. M. Jan. 26, 1676, obt. 1712.
Dutton Stede, esq.	*Richard Coliere*, A. M. Nov. 17, 1712. resigned 1716.
	Daniel Prat, A. M. Feb. 10, 1716, resigned 1723.[m]
The Archbishop, by lapse	*Jude Holdsworth*, A. M. Sept. 28, 1723, resigned 1750.[n]
Elizabeth, daughter of Jude Holdsworth, clerk.	*Benjamin Longley*, LL. B. Dec. 12, 1750, obt. 1783.[o]
Sir Charles Booth.	*Robert J. Moreton*, 1783, the present vicar.

[l] In 1627 by dispensation rector of Kingsdown near Sittingborne. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 1007.

[m] Likewise rector of Harrietsham. He was the son of dean Prat, and lies buried in Rochester cathedral.

[n] He resigned this for the rectory of Rucking, which he held with that of Hinxhill, by dispensation. He died in 1759.

[o] Likewise vicar of Eynsford, and perpetual curate of Ash near Sandwich

MURSTON.

THE next parish westward from Tong is Murston, usually called *Muston*, which takes its name from its vicinity to the marshes.

THE PARISH is almost all of it situated on the north side of the high Dover road, to the left of the hill next beyond Sittingborne, a very small part of it only

only extending ſouthward of the road, where, near the boundaries of the pariſh is the parſonage, with the glebe belonging to it, and the only ſmall wood within it. It extends northward acroſs the marſhes and ſalts, as far as the waters of the Swale, which ſeparates the main land from the Iſle of Shepey. The village is ſituated midway between the London road and the marſhes, and the church and court-lodge at no great diſtance from it. The pariſh contains about one thouſand acres of land, of which about thirty are wood. Its ſituation is moſt unpleaſant as well as unhealthy, even in the higheſt grounds of it, but the greateſt part lying ſo exceeding low and watry, enveloped by creeks, marſhes and ſalts, the air is very groſs, and much ſubject to fogs, which ſmell very offenſive, and in winter it is ſcarce ever free from them, and when moſt ſo, they yet remain hovering over the lands for three or four feet or more in height, which, with the badneſs of the water, occaſions ſevere agues, which the inhabitants are very rarely without, whoſe complexions from thoſe diſtempers become of a dingy yellow colour, and if they ſurvive, are generally afflicted with them till ſummer, and often for ſeveral years, ſo that it is not unuſual to ſee a poor man, his wife, and whole family of five or ſix children, hovering over their fire in their hovel, ſhaking with an ague all at the ſame time; and Dr. Plot remarks, that ſeldom any, though born here, continuing in it, have lived to the age of twenty-one years. This character of unhealthineſs extends to the neighbouring pariſhes on the northern ſide of the road, which, however, is not peculiar to this county, as all other parts of the kingdom in a like ſituation, are ſubject to the ſame fatality. The lands in this pariſh, like thoſe of Tong and Bapchild before-deſcribed, are very rich and fertile for corn, and there is ſome good hop-ground in it; was it not for this proſpect of gain, and high wages given for the hazard of life itſelf, theſe ſituations

tions would probably be nearly deſerted of inhabitants, but this temptation draws them hither in preference to the healthy country among the poor and barren hills, but a few miles diſtance from them.

In Frid wood, ſouthward of Murſton parſonage, and likewiſe in the neighbourhood of Faverſham, there are ſeveral hollow caves dug in the ground, much like thoſe at Crayford, mentioned in the ſecond volume of this hiſtory, p. 266, which ſeem to have been hiding places in the time of the Saxons, where the inhabitants ſecured their wives, children and effects, from the ravages and cruelty of their enemies.

A ſmall part of this pariſh, conſiſting of ſome acres of arable and wood, lies at ſome diſtance from the reſt of it, entirely ſurrounded by the pariſh of Luddenham, ſeveral other pariſhes intervening; it ſeems formerly to have been of ſome account, and in antient records to have been mentioned by the name of the manor of Herſt-hall, in Herſt; part of it in Bizing wood belongs to the glebe of this rectory.

The manor, after William the Conqueror had ſeized on the biſhop of Baieux, his half-brother, for his ſeditious and turbulent behaviour, in the year 1084, with his other eſtates became confiſcated to the crown, after which the king granted this manor to Hugh de Port, who held it of the king *in capite* by barony, as of the caſtle of Dover, by the tenure of caſtle-guard for the defence of it, of him and of his deſcendants, the St. John's, this manor was again held by a family which took their name from their reſidence at it.

Bartholomew de Murſton is in the liſt of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen, who aſſiſted king Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in Paleſtine; and his deſcendant John de Murſton held it in the reign of king Edward III. in the 20th year of which he paid aid for it, as one knight's fee.

But before the end of the next reign of Richard II. this family was become extinct here, when Walter, lord

Fitzwalter, was become the poſſeſſor of it, whoſe deſcendant Walter, lord Fitzwalter, likewiſe poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Henry VI. bearing for his arms, *Or, a feſs between two chevrons, gules.*

He ſeems to have alienated this manor to Sir William Cromer, lord mayor in the years 1413 and 1423, and he died poſſeſſed of it anno 1433. After which this manor continued in his deſcendants in like manner as Tunſtall before-deſcribed, till it came with that manor, by a female coheir, in marriage to John, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Hales, of Tenterden, knight and baronet. In whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury,[p] who ſold it ſome few years ſince to Rebecca, the widow of Sir Roger Twiſden, bart. of Bradbourn, and ſhe is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[q]

EAST-HALL is an eſtate in this pariſh, which was once accounted a manor. It was in early times poſſeſſed by a family which aſſumed its ſurname from it; one of whom, Joane de Eaſthall, is recorded in the leiger book of Davington priory, as having been a good benefactor to the nuns there, in the reign of king Henry III. After this name was extinct here, it came into the poſſeſſion of the De la Pines, who bore for their arms, *Sable, three pine apples, or.* One of whom, James de la Pine, was ſheriff of Kent in the 26th, and part of the 27th years of king Edward III. and died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 37th year of that reign, then holding it of the king *in capite*, by the tenth part of one knight's fee.

His ſon and heir Thomas de la Pine, about the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, conveyed this manor to Thomas St. Leger, ſecond ſon of Sir Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb, who reſided at Otterden. He left a daughter Joane, who marrying Henry Aucher, eſq.

[p] See a further account of the families of Cromer and Hales, under Tunſtall.

[q] See Eaſt Malling, vol. iv. p. 514.

of

of Newenden, entitled her to the poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived him, and afterwards married Robert Capys, to whom Henry Aucher, eſq. her only ſon and heir by her firſt huſband, in the 19th year of Henry VI. confirmed a life-eſtate in Eaſt-hall and other places.

From him it paſſed into the name of Eveas; for Humphry Eveas was found by inquiſition to die poſſeſſed of the manor of Eſthall in the 32d year of king Henry VI. as did his ſon John Eveas in the 4th year of king Henry VII. and was buried with his wife in the north chancel of this church. His wife Mildred, daughter of Bartholomew Bourne, ſeems to have ſurvived him, and afterwards to have married Lewis Clifford, eſq. of Bobbing. She died in the 20th year of king Henry VII. poſſeſſed of this manor with its appurtenances, in the pariſhes of Murſton, Tong, Bapchild, and Elmele, held *in capite* by knight's ſervice. At length her grandſon, Humphry Eveas, dying in the 27th year of Henry VIII. leaving four daughters his coheirs, one of them Alicia, carried it in marriage to Thomas Hales, whoſe ſon Chriſtopher Hales, in the 5th year of Edward VI. alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, who the next year paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Gardyner, and he, in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, tranſmitted it by ſale to Mr. John Norden, who in the 17th year of that reign, levied a fine of it; and afterwards alienated it to William Pordage, eſq. of Rodmerſham, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till it was at length ſold to Iles, by a daughter of which name it went in marriage to Hazard, from which name it paſſed into that of Shard, and thence again to Seath, in which it ſtill continues, Rich. Seath, eſq. being the preſent owner, who reſides in it.

MERE-COURT is an eſtate in this pariſh, once eſteemed a capital manſion, and ſeems to have been ſo named from its low watery ſituation, near the marſhes; for it does not appear to have had any owners of that ſurname.

Thomas Abelyn held this manor in the reign of Edward I. in the 4th year of which he died, holding it of the king *in capite*. His grandſon Thomas Abelyn, at length ſucceeded to it, and left his widow Iſolda ſurviving, who, in the 21ſt year of that reign, married Henry de Apulderfield, which being without the king's leave, he paid his fine, and had then poſſeſſion of his wife's land here and elſewhere.

This manor afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage, of Bobbing, one of whom, Sir Arnold Savage, of Bobbing, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of king Edward III. anno 1374. His grandſon of the ſame name dying *ſ. p.* his ſiſter Eleanor became his heir, ſhe married William Clifford, eſq. and entitled him to this eſtate, among the reſt of her inheritance, and in his deſcendants it probably continued till it was alienated to Crofts, whoſe deſcendant Mr. Daniel Crofts died in the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, leaving one ſon John, and two daughters, Helen and Margaret, and they, upon the death of their brother, who was an ideot, becoming joint heirs to this eſtate, ſold it, in the 42d year of that reign, to Mr. Stephen Hulks,[1] whoſe deſcendant Mr. Nathaniel Hulks dying without iſſue male, deviſed it by will to his two daughters and coheirs, Mary and Anne; the former of whom carried her part of this eſtate in marriage to Mr. John Auſten, of St. Martin's hill, near Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1770. She ſurvived her huſband, and again became entitled to this ſhare of Mere-court in her own right, and afterwards, by the death of her ſiſter Anne, who died unmarried, to her ſhare of it likewiſe, of both which ſhe died poſſeſſed in 1781, ſince which it has been ſold by her heirs to Mr. John Lemmey, the preſent owner, who now reſides in it.

[1] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. Philipott, p. 241.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM HOUSSON, gent. gave by will in 1783, for the inſtruction of poor children of this pariſh, Tong, and Bapchild, the intereſt to be equally divided between them in money, 200l. veſted in the 4 per cent. conſolidated annuities, truſtees the incumbents of the three pariſhes, now of the annual product of 10l. 13s. 6d.

The number of poor conſtantly relieved are about eighteen; caſually about fifteen.

MURSTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large building, of three iſles and three chancels, having a ſquare tower, with a wooden turret, in which are three bells.

The advowſon of Murſton was always an appendage to the manor, and as ſuch continued in the ſame owners, till Sir Edward Hales, bart. ſold it to Thomas Leigh, clerk, rector of this pariſh, whoſe ſon the Rev. Egerton Leigh, likewiſe rector, died poſſeſſed of it in 1788, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

It is valued in the king's books at 10l. 14s. 2d. the yearly tenths of which are 1l. 1s. The value of it is now computed to be about two hundred and ſixty pounds per annum. In 1578 there were forty-two communicants, and ten houſes in this pariſh.

There are about forty acres of glebe land, the greateſt part of which lie in Bizing-wood, near Oſpringe, entirely ſurrounded by Luddenham.

CHURCH OF MURSTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
William Cromer, eſq.	*Gawin Hyereck*, inducted June 6, 1583, obt. 1614.[s]

[s] He was afterwards rector of St Mary's, Hoo, and miniſter of Bredhurſt, where he lies buried. He died in 1657.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Robert Ruſſel, and others, hac vice.	*Richard Hay*, A. M. inducted January 23, 1614, reſigned 1630.
The King.....	*John Tray*, A. B. inducted Feb. 20, 1530, obt. 1640.
	George Bonham, A. M. June 23, 1641.
	Richard Tray, obt. 1664.
	Samuel Symons, A. B. inducted Nov. 25, 1664.
Family of Hales.....	*John Symonds* obt. 1694.
	Mark Hildeſley, A. M. inducted April 26, 1694, reſig. 1710.[t]
	Thomas Allen, A. M. Aug. 26, 1710. obt. Dec 17, 1732.[u]
	Thomas Leigh, A. M. inducted Jan. 9, 1732, obt. April 19, 1774.[w]
Himſelf, patron.....	*Egerton Leigh*, inducted Oct. 18, 1774, obt. April 13, 1788.[x]
	J. H. Standen, the preſent rector.

[t] Alſo vicar of Sittingbotne. He was father of Dr. Mark Hildeſley, born in this pariſh in 1698, afterwards biſhop of Sodor and Man, who died in 1772. See his life in Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 106.

[u] Likewiſe rector of Kingſdown, near Sittingborne.

[w] And rector of St. Margaret's, in Canterbury, and curate of Iwade.

[x] Then rector of St. Mary's, Sandwich, and vicar of Tilmanſtone, the former of which he reſigned for this rectory.

SITTINGBORNE.

THE next pariſh weſtward from Murſton is Sittingborne, antiently written *Sedingbourne*, in Saxon, *Sædingburna*, i. e. the hamlet by the bourne, or ſmall ſtream.

THE PARISH and town of Sittingborne is ſituated about forty miles from London, the high road from thence to Dover leading through it. The pariſh, though rather above the level of the marſhes, which bound the northern ſide of it, from which the ground riſes

riſes to the town, is ſtill a damp ſituation, and both from the air and water is not accounted a healthy one, though much more ſo than ſeveral of the neighbouring pariſhes equally northward, than which it has a more chearful and populous aſpect; from the town the ground ſtill keeps riſing ſouthward till it joins Tunſtall, in the road to which about a quarter of a mile from the town is a good modern houſe called Glovers, which lately belonged to Thomas Banniſter, eſq. who reſided in it, and died in 1791, and his widow, Mrs. Banniſter, now owns it; eaſtward from which, at about the ſame diſtance, are the eſtates of Chilſton and Fulſton, and Hyſted Forſtall, with Golden-wood at the boundary of the pariſh, part of which is within it, adjoining to Bapchild and Rodmerſham. The pariſh, which is but ſmall, contains little more than eight hundred acres of land, conſiſting of arable, paſture, orchards, hop ground, and woods. In the upper and weſtern parts it is much inclined to chalk and thin land, but the reſt of it is in general a fertile loam, eſpecially about the town, which was formerly ſurrounded by orchards of apples and cherries, but many of them have been deſtroyed to make room for plantations of hops, which, however, are not ſo numerous as formerly, and ſeveral of thoſe which remain are kept up only as nurſeries for young plantations of fruit trees, to which they muſt ſoon in their turn give place. Northward from the town the grounds are entirely paſture and orchards, lying on a deſcent to the town of Milton and the creek, both about half a mile diſtant from it; on the latter is a key called Crown key, of great uſe to this part of the country for the exporting of corn and wood, and re-landing the ſeveral commodities from London and elſewhere. At a ſmall diſtance north-weſt from the town is Bayford-court.

It appears by a ſurvey made in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, that there was then in this pariſh houſes inhabited eighty-eight; lacking inhabitants five; keys

two, Crown key and Holdredge key; ſhips and boats three, two of one ton, and one of twenty-four tons.

THE town of Sittingborne is built on each ſide of the high road at the fortieth mile ſtone from London, and ſtands on a deſcent towards the eaſt. It is a wide, long ſtreet unpaved, the houſes of which are moſtly modern, being well built of brick, and ſaſhed, the whole having a chearful aſpect. The principal ſupport of it has always been from the inns, and houſes of reception in it for travellers, of which there are ſeveral.

The inhabitants boaſt much of John Northwood, eſq. of Northwood, having entertained king Henry V. on his triumphant return from France, at the Red Lion inn, in this town; and though the entertainment was plentiful, and befitting the royalty of his gueſt, yet ſuch was the difference of the times, that the whole expence of it amounted to no more than 9s. 9d. wine being then ſold at two-pence a pint, and other articles in proportion. The principal inn now in it, called the Roſe, is perhaps the moſt ſuperb of any throughout the kingdom, and the entertainment afforded in it equally ſo, though the traveller probably will not find his reckoning near ſo moderate as that of John Northwood before-mentioned. About the middle of the oppoſite ſide of the town there is a good family ſeat, which was once the reſidence of the Tomlyn's, and then for many years of the Luſhingtons, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, of whom a further mention has already been made under Rodmerſham manor, which they poſſeſſed. At length Thomas Godfrey Luſhington left it to reſide at Canterbury, and his ſecond ſon the Rev. James-Stephen Luſhington, becoming poſſeſſed of it afterwards, ſold it to Mr. John May, who reſided in it for ſome time. Since which it has been converted into an inn. At this houſe, whilſt in the poſſeſſion of the Luſhingtons, king George the Iſt. and IId. conſtantly lodged, whenever they travelled through this town, both in their way to, and return from viſiting their German dominions.

The

The church and vicarage ſtand almoſt at the eaſt end of the town, near which there riſes a clear ſpring of water in the high road, which flows from thence northward into Milton creek.

Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, in her 16th year, incorporated the town of Sittingborne, by the name of *a guardian and free tenants thereof*; and granted to it a market weekly on a Wedneſday, and two fairs yearly, the one at Whitſuntide, and the other at Michaelmas, with many other privileges: which charter was uſed for ſeveral years, and until the queen was pleaſed, through further favor to grant to it another more ample charter, in her 41ſt year, by which ſhe incorporated this place, by the name of a mayor and jurats, and re-granted the market and fairs, with the addition of a great number of privileges, and among others, of returning two members to parliament.

This charter does not appear ever to have been uſed, or the privileges in it exerciſed. The market, after having been uſed for ſeveral years, was dropped, and only the two yearly fairs have been kept up, which are ſtill held on Whit-Monday and the two following days, for linen and toys, and on October 10, and the four following days, for linen, woollen, cloaths, hardware, &c. and on the ſecond day of it, for the hiring of ſervants, both in the town, and in a field, called *the Butts*, at the back of it.

Lewis Theobald, the poet, made famous by Mr. Pope, in his Dunciad, was born at Sittingborne, his father being an attorney at this place.

Some few of our antiquarians have been inclined to fix the Roman ſtation, called, in the ſecond iter of Antonine, *Durolevum*, at or near Sittingborne; among which are Mr. Talbot, Dr. Horſley, Baxter, and Dr. Stukeley in his comment upon his favorite Richard of Cirenceſter;[y] but they have but little to offer in ſup-

[y] Burt. on Anton. p. ix. 179. Horſley's Rom. Brit. p. 425.

port

port of their conjecture, except the diſtances made uſe of in one or two copies, which are ſo different in many of them, that there is no truſting to any one in particular; conſequently each alters them as it ſuits his own hypotheſis beſt. The reader will find more of this ſubject under the deſcription of both Lenham and Newington.

In the year 893, the Danes having fitted out a great number of ſhips, with an intention of ravaging the coaſts of this kingdom, divided them into two fleets; with one of which they ſailed up the river Limene, or Rother, and with the other, under the command of Haſtings, their captain, they entered the mouth of the river Thames, and landed at the neighbouring town of Milton. Near Milton they built a caſtle, at a place called Kemſley-down, about a quarter of a mile north-eaſt from where the church of Milton now ſtands, which being overgrown with buſhes, acquired the name of *Caſtle rough*. King Alfred, on receiving intelligence of theſe depredations, marched his forces towards Kent, and in order to ſtop their incurſions, ſome time afterwards built on the oppoſite or eaſtern ſide of the creek, about a mile from the Daniſh intrenchments, a fortification, part of the ditches of which, and a ſmall part of the ſtone-work, is ſtill to be ſeen at *Bayford-caſtle*, in this pariſh.

GERARDE, the herbaliſt, found on the high road near this place,

Tragoriganum Dodonæi, *goats marjorum of Dodonæus*.

Ruta muraria ſive ſalvia vitæ, *wall rue*, or *rue maidenhair*; upon the walls of the church-yard here.

Colutea minima ſive coronilla, *the ſmalleſt baſtard ſena*; on the chalky barren grounds near Sittingborne,[z] and lately likewiſe by Mr. Jacob.

[z] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 668.

Hieracium

Hieracium maximum chondrillæ folio aſperum; obſerved by Mr. John Sherard, very plentifully in the road from this place to Rocheſter.

Lychnis ſaponaria dicta, *common ſopewort*; by him on the ſame road.

Tithymalus Hybernicus, *Iriſh ſpurge*; between this place and Faverſham.

Eryſimum ſophia dictum; found by Mr. Jacob, on the road ſides near Sittingborne, and on the Standard Key.

Oenanthe cicutæ facie Lobellii, *hemlock dropwort*, found by him in the water lane between Sittingborne and Milton.[a]

THE MANOR OF MILTON is *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF GOODNESTON, perhaps ſo called from its having been the property of Goodwyne, earl of Kent, who might have ſecured himſelf here at Bayford-caſtle, in the year 1052, when having taken up arms againſt king Edward the Confeſſor, he raiſed an army, and ravaged the king's poſſeſſions, and among them the town of Milton, which he burnt to the ground.

On his death it moſt probably came to his ſon king Harold, and after the battle of Haſtings into the hands of the crown, whence it ſeems to have been granted to the eminent family of Leyborne, of Leyborne, in this county. William, ſon of Roger de Leyborne, died poſſeſſed of it in the 3d year of king Edward II.

His grand-daughter Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, who died in his life-time, became her grandfather's heir, and ſucceeded in this manor, to which ſhe entitled her ſeveral huſbands ſucceſſively, all of whom ſhe ſurvived, and died *ſ. p.* in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. when no one being found, who could make claim to any of her eſtates, this manor, among the reſt of them, eſcheated to the crown.

[a] Jacob's Faverſham Plants, p. 36, 73.

After

After which this manor of Goodneſton, as it was then called, ſeems to have been granted by the crown to Robert de Nottingham, who reſided at a ſeat adjoining to this manor, called

BAYFORD-CASTLE, where his anceſtors had reſided for ſeveral generations. Robert de Nottingham lived here in the reign of king Edward I. and dates ſeveral of his deeds *apud caſtellum ſuum de Bayford, apud Goodneſton.* Robert de Nottingham, his ſucceſſor, who became poſſeſſed of the manor of Goodneſton as beforementioned, was ſheriff in the 48th year of king Edward III. and kept his ſhrievalty at Bayford, bearing for his arms, *Paly, wavy of two pieces, gules and argent*, in which year he died, and was found by the inquiſition to die poſſeſſed of lands at Sharſted, Pedding in Tenham, Newland, La Hirſt, Higham in Milſted, Bixle, now called Bix, in Tong, and laſtly, Goodneſton, with Bayford, in Sittingborne; all which deſcended to his only ſon John Nottingham, who died without iſſue male, leaving Eleanor his daughter his ſole heir, who marrying Simon Cheney, of Crall, in Suſſex, ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Cheney, of Shurland, he became, in her right, entitled to it. His grandſon Humphry Cheney alienated both Goodneſton and Bayford, at the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, to Mr. Richard Lovelace, of Queenhyth, in London.

His ſon Launcelot Lovelace was of Bayford, and purchaſed the manor of Hever in Kingſdown, near Farningham, under which a more ample account of him and his deſcendants may be ſeen. His ſecond ſon William, heir to his eldeſt brother Sir Richard, who died *ſ. p.* at length became poſſeſſed of Goodneſton, with Bayford, at which he reſided, and dying anno 17 king Henry VII. left two ſons, John and William Lovelace, eſqrs. who poſſeſſed this manor and ſeat between them; the former of whom reſided at Bayford, where he died in the 2d year of Edward VI. holding the moiety of this manor *in capite*, by knight's ſervice, and

leaving

leaving ſeven ſons, of whom Thomas Lovelace, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, inherited his intereſt in this manor and ſeat. He procured his lands to be *diſgavelled*, by the act paſſed anno 2 and 3 Edward VI. and afterwards in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, together with his couſin William Lovelace, by a joint conveyance, alienated Goodneſton, with Bayford, to Mr. Ralph Finch, of Kingſdown, in this neighbourhood, whoſe ſon Mr. Thomas Finch, of that place, paſſed it away by ſale to Sir William Garrard, who had been lord mayor in 1555, whoſe anceſtors had been of this pariſh for ſeveral generations before, and perhaps were ſeated at Fulſton in it, as many of them lie buried, in the chancel belonging to that ſeat, in this church.[b]

He died in 1571, and was buried in St. Magnus's church, in London, bearing for his arms, *Argent, on a feſs ſable, a lion paſſant of the field*; which arms, borne by his anceſtors, are carved on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury. After which it deſcended down to his grandſon Sir John Garrard, or Gerrard, as this family now began to ſpell their name, who was of Whethamſted, in Hertfordſhire, and was created a baronet in 1621. He was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name (at which time Bayford was become no more than a farm-houſe, being called Bayford-court farm). He died in 1700, leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, who carried the manor of Goodneſton, with Bayford, among the reſt of her inheritance, in marriage to Montague Drake, eſq. of Shardeloes, in Agmondeſham, in Buckinghamſhire, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a wivern, with wings diſplayed, and tail mowed, gules*. In whoſe deſcendants it continued down to William Drake, eſq. M. P. for the borough of Agmondeſham, as his anceſtors had been, ſome few interminſions only excepted, ever ſince its being reſtored to its privilege of ſending members to parliament, as a

[b] See the Heraldic Viſitation, co. Bucks, anno 1634.

borough,

borough, anno 21 James I. He died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1796, and his heirs are at this time poſſeſſed of it.

A court baron is held for the manor of Goodneſton, with Bayford.

CHILTON is a manor ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, which was formerly accounted a manor, and had owners of that ſurname, who held the manor of Chilton in Aſh, near Sandwich, both which William de Chilton held at his death in the 31ſt year of king Edward I. one of whoſe deſcendants, in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, paſſed it away to Corbie, whoſe deſcendant Robert Corbie, of Boughton Malherb, died poſſeſſed of this manor of Chilton, alias Childeſton, in the 39th year of that reign.[c] After which it paſſed by a female heir of this name in like manner as Boughton Malherb, to the family of Wotton, and from them again to the Stanhopes,[d] in which it continued till Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, about the year 1725, alienated it to Richard Harvey, eſq. of Dane-court, whoſe grandſon, the Rev. Richard Harvey, died poſſeſſed of it in 1772, leaving his widow ſurviving, ſince which it has been ſold to Balduck, and by him again to Mr. George Morriſon, who now owns it, and reſides in it.

FULSTON, called antiently *Fogylſton*, was a large manſion, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from Chilton laſt-deſcribed, which, from the burials of the Garrards in the chancel belonging to this eſtate in Sittingborne church, ſeems to have been the early reſidence of that family in this pariſh. However that be, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was become the eſtate and reſidence of John Cromer, eſq. the third ſon of

[c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. N. 9. Philipott, p. 311. See more of the Corbies, vol v. of this hiſtory, p. 400.

[d] See a more ample account of the deſcent of this manor and more of the Wottons and Stanhopes, under Boughton Malherb, vol. v. p. 400.

Sir

Sir James Cromer, of Tunſtall, who died in 1539, and was buried in this church, leaving his three daughters his coheirs; and in one of the windows of this church were the arms of John Cromer, eſq. of Fulſton, and his two wives, Guldeford and Grove, and their ſeveral quarterings.

Probably, by his will, or by a former entail, on his dying without male iſſue, this ſeat deſcended to his nephew Sir James Cromer, of Tunſtall, whoſe grandſon, of the ſame name, dying without male iſſue in 1613, Chriſtian, one of his daughters and coheirs carried it in marriage to John Hales, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Hales, of Tenterden, knight and baronet, as has been already more fully mentioned before under Tunſtall, and in his deſcendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, the preſent owner of it. The greateſt part of this manſion has been pulled down within memory, and a neat farm-houſe has been erected on the ruins of it.

CHARITIES.

JOHN ALLEN, of Sittingborne, by his will in 1615, gave 40s. per annum for repairing the alms-houſes in Crown-key-lane, and firing for the poor in them, to be paid out of Glovers, now Mrs. Banniſter's.

ROBERT HODSOLE, by will in 1684, gave 10s. per annum to the poor, payable every Chriſtmas-day yearly, out of Mrs. Rondeau's land.

JOHN GRANT, by will in 1689, gave 20s. per annum, to be paid in corn and bread on January 1, out of Mrs. Trott's farm.

FIVE SEAMS of boiling peas are yearly paid from the parſonage, to be diſtributed to the poor on every Chriſtmas-day yearly.

KATHERINE DICKS, by her will, left the ſum of 25l. to be put out on land ſecurity, the intereſt of it to be laid out for ever in ſix two-penny loaves, to be given to ſix poor widows, &c. who attend divine ſervice, beginning every year on the firſt Sunday after Chriſtmas-day, of the annual produce of 1l.

The poor annually relieved are about forty; caſually eight hundred and fifty.

SITTINGBORNE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a large, handſome building, of three iſles and two chancels, and two croſs ones; at the weſt end is a tower beacon ſteeple, in which is a clock, a ſet of chimes, and ſix bells.

On the ſtone font, which is an octagon, are the arms of archbiſhop Arundel, a ſhield, having on it *a croſs flory*; and another with *the emblems of Chriſt's crucifixion* on it.

On the 17th of July, 1762, the wind being exceeding high, a fire broke out on the roof of this church, occaſioned by the plumbers, who were repairing the leads, having left their fire burning during their abſence at dinner, which conſumed the whole of it, except the bare walls and the tower. Next year a brief paſſed for rebuilding of it, which with the contribution of the inhabitants, and a gift of fifty pounds from archbiſhop Secker, they were enabled to ſet about.

This was ſtopped for ſome little time by the owners of the three chancels, belonging to the Bayford, Chilton, and Fulſton eſtates, refuſing to contribute to the rebuilding of them, and they were at length rebuilt at the ſame coſt with the reſt of the church; and the whole of it was afterwards completed and fitted up in a very handſome manner. By the fire the monuments againſt the walls were deſtroyed, and moſt of the graveſtones broken by the falling of the timbers. The latter, in the rebuilding of the church, have, the greateſt part of them, been moſt abſurdly removed from the graves over which they lay, to other parts of the church, and ſome even from the church-yard, as it ſuited to make the pavement complete; ſo that there is now hardly a gueſs to be made, where the bodies lie, that the inſcriptions commemorate, but the graveſtones of the Luſhingtons, I believe, were none of them removed. In the ſouth croſs chancel belonging to the eſtate of Fulſton, is a monument for Thos. Banniſter, gent. obt. 1750, arms, *Argent, a croſs flory, ſable.* The braſs

braſs plate, on which the inſcription was, for John Crowmer, of Fulſton, and his two wives, in this chancel, being looſe, there was found on the under ſide of it one in Latin, for Robert Rokele, eſq. once dwelling with the moſt revered lady, the lady Joane de Bohun, counteſs of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northton, who died in 1421, an inſtance of œconomy which has been diſcovered at times in other churches.

The ſouth-eaſt chancel belonged to the Chilton eſtate; there are many graveſtones of the family of Luſhington in it. Dr. Luſhington's monument was entirely deſtroyed at the time of the fire. In the upper part of this chancel is a vault, belonging to the Chilton eſtate, in which is only one coffin, of Mr. Harvey, who died in 1751, and a great quantity of bones piled up at one end of it.

The archdeacon's court, in which he holds his viſitation, is at the upper end of this chancel.

The coats of arms in the windows of the church, which were many, were entirely deſtroyed, and they have been ſince entirely refitted with modern glaſs.

The middle chancel is the archbiſhop's, and belongs to the parſonage; in which there is a memorial for Mathew, ſon of Sir John, and grandſon of archbiſhop Parker, who died in 1645. The north chancel is made uſe of now as a veſtry. The north croſs chancel belongs to the Bayford eſtate. In the north wall of it there is the effigies of a woman, lying at length, in the hollow of the wall, with an arch, carved and ornamented, over her, and midway between the arch and figure, a flat table ſtone of Betherſden marble: the whole of it ſeems very antient.

In this church there was, before the reformation, a chantry, called Buſherb's chantry.

The church of Sittingborne belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Clerkenwell, to which it was appropriated before the 8th year of king Richard II. and

it remained part of the revenues of it till its diſſolution, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII.'s reign.

This church thus coming into the king's hands, ſeems to have remained part of the revenues of the crown till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted the parſonage of it, with the advowſon of the vicarage, the former being then valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. to archbiſhop Parker. Since which they have continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhopric, and remain ſo at this time.

The parſonage has been from time to time leaſed out on a beneficial leaſe, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. In 1643 John Olebury, gent. was leſſee; in later times, Cockin Sole, eſq. of Bobbing, whoſe ſon John Cockin Sole, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in 1790, ſince which this leaſe has been ſold under the directions of his will.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. this parſonage was valued at 23l. 6s. 8d.

In 1578, on a ſurvey of the dioceſe of Canterbury, it was returned, that this parſonage was impropriate to the queen's majeſty; the vicarage alſo in her gift; dwelling-houſes eighty; communicants three hundred; the tenths twenty ſhillings.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at ten pounds, the yearly tenths being one pound. In 1640, it was valued at fifty-ſix pounds. Communicants three hundred and eighty.

The vicarage is ſituated not far from the north ſide of the church-yard, adjoining to which is the only piece of glebe land belonging to it.

CHURCH OF SITTINGBORNE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.....	*Edmund Littleton*, A. M. Sept. 21, 1593, obt. 1602.
	William Covell, S. T. P. Feb. 1, 1602, reſigned 1603.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Francis Foxton*, S. T. B. Nov. 9, 1603, reſigned 1623.
	Edward Garland, A. M. Oct. 3, 1623.
The King, by lapſe.	*George Jones*, 1662, obt. 1705.
The Archbiſhop.	*Mark Hildeſley*, A. M. April 24, 1705, reſigned 1710.[e]
	John Swanne, A. B. May 1, 1710.
	Shadrach Cooke, A. M. Feb. 1721, obt. 1722.
	Robert Tyler, A. B. January 18, 1723.
	——— *Norſe*, obt. June 10, 1736.
	Robert Tyler, A. M. reſigned May 1740.[f]
	Jonathan Monkton, A. M. May 23, 1740, reſigned Nov. 1742.[g]
	Thomas Bland, A. M. Nov. 26, 1742, obt. Aug. 23, 1766,[h]
	Richard Podmore, LL. B. September 19, 1766, reſigned 1777.[i]
	Samuel Evans, 1778, the preſent vicar.

[e] Alſo rector of Murſton.

[f] He ſeems to be the ſame perſon mentioned next but one before, and to have taken this vicarage a ſecond time. In 1726 he was preſented to the vicarage of Newington, which, as well as this, he reſigned in 1750, for the rectory of Tunſtall, and vicarage of St. Laurence, in Thanet.

[g] He reſigned this vicarage for that of Marden.

[h] He was alſo rector of Little Warley, in Eſſex.

[i] He reſigned this vicarage for that of Cranbrooke and Apledore.

MILTON,

OR, more properly, *Middleton*, lies the next pariſh north-weſtward from Sittingborne, laſt deſcribed, and ſeems to have taken its name from the *Saxon Midletun*, a name denoting its ſituation in the middle part of this county.

THE PARISH of Milton is moſt of it ſituated on low flat ground, and extends from the high London road as far as the waters of the Swale northward, adjoining to which, the marſhes in this pariſh are both freſh and ſalt, of a very large extent. In the ſouthern or upper part of the pariſh, next to the London road, is a ſmall hamlet, called from the ſoil Chalkwell, in which there are two modern-built houſes of the better ſort, the lower moſt of which has a large tan-yard belonging to it; near it there riſe ſome ſprings, which fill ſeveral large ponds, the reſervoirs for a corn mill below them, after which they run along the eaſt ſkirts of the town, which are a continued ſwamp of watry bogs, into the creek below. The town, antiently called *the king's town of Milton*, as being part of the antient poſſeſſions of the crown, is ſituated about half a mile from the high London road, at the eaſtern boundary of the pariſh, the greateſt part of it on the knole of a hill, extending moſtly down the eaſt ſide of it to the head of the creek, which flows north-weſtward from hence, and at two miles diſtance, after ſeveral meandrings, joins the waters of the Swale. It has a very indifferent character for health, owing both to the badneſs of the water, and the groſs unwholeſome air to which it is ſubject from its watry ſituation; nor is it in any degree pleaſant, the narrow ſtreets, or rather lanes in it, being badly paved, and for the moſt part inhabited by ſeafaring perſons, fiſhermen, and oyſter-dredgers.

Its commodious ſituation for navigation near the Swale, to which the town then ſtood much nearer than it does at preſent, cauſed it to be frequented by the Danes, in their piratical excurſions into this county, particularly in 893, theſe pirates, who had been ravaging France and the Low Countries, being diſtreſſed for ſubſiſtence, turned their thoughts towards England, for the ſake of plunder: for this purpoſe, with one of their fleets, they ſailed up to Apledore, and with the other, conſiſting of about eighty ſhips, under the command of Haſtings

Haſtings their captain, they entered the mouth of the river Thames, and landing in this pariſh built themſelves a fortreſs or caſtle here. Aſſerius writes, anno 892, *Haſtengus fecit ſibi firmiſſimum oppidum apud Middeltunam.* Sax. Chron. anno 893, interpreted, *Arcem extruxit.* Simon Dunelm, coll. 151, H. Huntingdon, lib. 5, Florence of Worceſter, p. 595, and Chron. Malros, *Fecit munitionem.* Spelman, in his Life of Alfred, ſays, *Dani caſtra validis operibus communiunt.* This fortreſs was erected at a place called Kemſley-downe, in the marſhes, about midway between the town and the mouth of the creek, the ſcite of which is ſtill viſible, and being overgrown with wood and buſhes, has obtained the name of *Caſtlerough.*[k] It is of a ſquare form, and is ſurrounded by a high bank thrown up, and a broad ditch. There is a raiſed cauſeway, very plainly to be ſeen, leading from it towards the ſea-ſhore. From this fortreſs they not only made their excurſions and plundered the neighbouring country, but ſecured themſelves againſt ſuch power as the king might ſend againſt them.

This town of Milton being part of the royal demeſnes, was a cauſe of its being deſtroyed by earl Godwin, who being at variance with Edward the Confeſſor, came here, with a large force, in the year 1052, and burned this town, then of good condition, to the ground; and afterwards ranſacked and ſpoiled many other of the king's eſtates throughout the county. After which it does not ſeem to have been ever reſtored to its former ſtate.

Its condition in the reign of queen Elizabeth may be ſeen by the ſurvey, made by her order in the 8th year of her reign; by which it appears, that there were then in this town, houſes inhabited one hundred and thirty, perſons lacking habitations ſix, landing-places four, one called Fluddmill keye, appertaining to Sir

[k] See an engraving of it p. 1.

Henry Cheney; the ſecond, Whitlock's key, now the Town key; the third, Reynolds's, now Page's key; and the fourth, Hamond key, appertaining to Thomas Hayward, now Huggins's key; ſhips and veſſels twenty-ſix, of which twenty were under ten tons; the reſt were of twelve, ſixteen, and twenty tons; and perſons occupied in trade and fiſhing twenty four.

Since which the town of Milton has conſiderably increaſed, as well in the number of its houſes and inhabitants, as in its wealth and trade. The number of houſes at preſent is about two hundred and thirty, which are ſuppoſed to contain about twelve hundred inhabitants.

The trade of it chiefly conſiſts in the traffic carrying on weekly at the four wharfs in it, where the corn and commodities of the neighbouring country are ſhipped for London, and goods of every ſort brought back again in return; and in the fiſhery for oyſters, a further account of which will be given hereafter. Beſides which, the ſeveral mills here do not contribute a little to the benefit of this place; four of theſe are employed in the grinding of corn, and dreſſing it into flour; and the fifth, called Perrywinckle mill, was ſome few years ago applied to the manufacturing of pearl-barley, which uſed to be imported from Holland; and it was ſuppoſed to be the only mill in the kingdom where that article was brought to the ſame perfection as in Holland, but this manufacture for want of due encouragement has been ſince diſcontinued.

The town of Milton is governed by *a portreve*, who is choſen annually on St. James's day, by the inhabitants of the pariſh paying church and poor's rates; whoſe office is, to overſee the market, and preſerve good order within the town, and to execute the office of clerk of the market in all matters, within the hundreds of Milton and Marden; he likewiſe ſets the price of all things which come to the keys, or any other creek

creek within the hundred, being ſuch things as head officers in other towns may ſet the prices on.

The market, which is a very plentiful one for all ſorts of butchers meat, poultry, &c. is held on a Saturday weekly, at the ſhambles, in the center of the town. Adjoining to them is the market-houſe, having a clock, and a bell, which is rung not only for the purpoſe of the market, but for the calling of the pariſhioners to church, for funerals, and for occaſional pariſh meetings. At a ſmall diſtance northward from the ſhambles is a kind of court-houſe, being a very low old-timbered tenement, where the courts of the manor are kept, and other meetings held; at other times it is made uſe of as the ſchool houſe; underneath it is *the town priſon*.

The ſchool is endowed with the annual ſum of nine pounds, an account of which may be ſeen hereafter, among the charitable benefactions to this pariſh. The maſter is appointed by the miniſter and churchwardens. Nine or ten poor boys are taught to read and write in it.

There is a fair, which uſed to be held on the feaſt of St. Margaret, July 13, now, by the alteration of the ſtile, on the 24th of that month, and the two following days.

The lands in this pariſh, near the town, and eſpecially on the lower or northern part of it, are very rich and fertile. Adjoining to theſe are the marſhes, which extend to the waters of the Swale. Below the hill weſtward there is another ſtreamlet, which having turned a mill near the vicarage, runs on not far diſtant from the church, and court-lodge, ſituated about half a mile northward below the preſent town, near which the former one deſtroyed by Earl Godwin is ſuppoſed to have once ſtood.

In the north-weſt part of this pariſh, among the marſhes, there is *a decoy* for wild fowl, the only one, that I know of, in this part of the county. The fowl caught in it, are much eſteemed for their ſize and

flavor. Great numbers of them are weekly taken and ſent up to London.

In this pariſh, at a ſmall diſtance northward from Bobbing-place, is a farm called *the Quintin farm*, which ſhews that diverſion to have been formerly uſed in it.[k]

THE FISHERY belonging to the manor and hundred of Milton is of very conſiderable account. It ſeems to have been granted by king John, by his charter, in his 7th year, to the abbot and convent of Faverſham, by the deſcription of *the fiſheries of Milton*, which the men of Seaſalter then held by the yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, payable at his manor of Milton, and by doing therefrom the cuſtoms and ſervice which were wont to be to it.

King Edward III. in his 4th year, confirmed this grant, as did king Henry VI. and this fiſhery remained part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey till its diſſolution, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered up into the king's hands, together with all its poſſeſſions.

After which, *the fee ſimple* of this fiſhery remained with the manor in the hands of the crown, till the 10th year of king Charles I. when it was paſſed away, with it, by the words recited in the grant then made of the manor, to Sir Ed. Browne and Chriſt. Favell, as will be more fully mentioned below; after which, James Herbert, eſq. coming into the poſſeſſion of it, by the ſettlement of it from his father Philip, earl of Pembroke, he in the 26th year of king Charles II. obtained a freſh grant of this fiſhery, againſt which there was *a quo warranto* brought in the reign of queen Anne, on a petition of the fiſhermen of Rocheſter and Stroud, to ſhew by what authority they, the grantees, kept courts within their manor of Milton, and reſtrained the fiſhermen of thoſe and the adjacent towns, from

[k] See an account of this diverſion, under Oſham, vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 533.

fiſhing

fiſhing and dredging for oyſters within this hundred and manor: but on a trial had at bar, a verdict was given in his favor. Since which it has continued down, in like manner as the manor of Milton, to the right hon. Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, who are at this time proprietors of this fiſhery, together with the manor.

The company of Fiſhermen, or *Dredgers*, of this fiſhery, hold it by leaſe from the owners of the manor, at the yearly rent of one hundred pounds and four buſhels of oyſters. They are governed by their particular officers, under certain rules or bye-laws, made by antient cuſtom at the court baron of the manor. There are now about one hundred and forty freemen belonging to it.

The oyſters produced from theſe grounds, within the limits of this fiſhery, are uſually called *Milton Natives*, and are eſteemed the fineſt and richeſt flavored of any in Europe. They are ſuppoſed to be the ſame that Juvenal particularly deſcribes, in his fourth ſatire, as being reckoned a delicacy even in his time, in theſe words, ſatire iv. l. 144:

——— *Rutupinove edita fundo*
Oſtrea, callebat primo deprendere morſu.

The ſum uſually returned for theſe oyſters is from 3000l. to 7000l. per anuum. The Dutch have been ſuppoſed by many, to have engroſſed this article of luxury; but they expend but a very ſmall part of the above ſums, and ſometimes none, for the ſpace of ſeven years together.

IN THE WESTERN PART of this pariſh there are ſeveral hundred acres of coppice-wood, which are adjoining to a much larger tract of the like ſort, extending ſouthward almoſt as far as Binbury pound, on the weſt ſide of Stockbury-valley, for the ſpace of near five miles. Theſe woods, eſpecially thoſe in and near this pariſh, are noted for the great plenty of cheſnut ſtubs interſperſed promiſcuouſly throughout them, which, from

from the quick and ſtrait growth of this kind of wood, makes them very valuable. Theſe are ſo numerous in them, as to give name to moſt of theſe woods near Milton, which, beſides their particular names to each of them, are uſually called by the general name of *Cheſnut-woods*. And in the preſentment made of the cuſtoms of the manor of Milton in 1575, it is mentioned, that the occupiers of the three mills holden of the manor ſhould gather yearly for the lord of it nine buſhels of cheſtenottes, in Cheſtnott wood, or pay eighteen-pence by the year to the queen, who then had the manor in her own hands, and was poſſeſſed of three hundred acres of cheſnut wood within this hundred.

Theſe cheſnuts are undoubtedly the indigenuous growth of Britain, planted by the hand of nature. They are interſperſed throughout the whole tract, without any form or regularity, and are many of them, by their appearance, of great age; and by numbers of them, which now ſeem almoſt worn out and periſhing, being made uſe of as *the termini* or *boundaries*, as well of private property as of pariſhes, it is plain they were firſt pitched upon, in preference to others, for that purpoſe, as being the largeſt and moſt antient ones of any then exiſting; and as theſe are hardly ever cut down or altered, they muſt have ſtood ſacred to this uſe from the firſt introduction of private property into this kingdom, and the firſt diviſion of it into pariſhes. Four letters were printed in 1771, after having been read before the Royal Society, two of which were written by Dr. Ducarel, and the other two by Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Haſted, to prove that cheſnut-trees were the indigenous growth of this kingdom, in anſwer to *an idea* of the hon. Daines Barrington, who had a wiſh to eſtabliſh a contrary opinion.

Dr. Plot ſays, that *Herba Britannica*, which Twyne and Johnſon think to be *biſtort*, Trifolium acetoſum, or *Oxys*; Empetron, *quæ eſt petrafindula Britannicæ prope ſeculiaris*, and *Crocus*, were found at Milton by Scribonius

Scribonius Largus, when he came into Britain with the emperor Claudius. And he further ſays, that Crocus ſativus, *ſaffron*, was heretofore ſown and gathered (as now at Walden, in Eſſex) at Milton, and quotes for his authority, a manuſcript rental of the manor of Milton, in the library of Chriſt-church, Canterbury.

Polygonatum, ſcala cæli, or *Solomon's ſeal*, grows on Cheſnut-hill, in this pariſh.

HENRY, youngeſt ſon of Robert Sidney, ſecond earl of Leiceſter, was in 1689 created *baron of Milton*, and viſcount Sidney of the Iſle of Shepey; and in 1694, earl of Romney. He died unmarried in 1704, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter; ſo that his titles became extinct.[1]

EVEN ſo early as the reign of king Alfred, when he divided this county into laths and hundreds, this place was in his own hands as part of *the royal demeſnes*, and is therefore conſtantly mentioned by our antient hiſtorians, by the deſcription of *villa Regia de Midleton*, i. e. *the king's town of Midleton*; on which account it ſeems likely, that he annexed the hundred to the manor of it, as to a place more eminent than any other within the bounds of it, and called it by the ſame name.

Milton continued part of *the antient demeſnes* of the crown of this realm at the time of William the Conqueror's taking poſſeſſion of it; accordingly it is thus entered in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of *Terra Regis*, that is, *the king's antient demeſne*:

In the half lath of Middeltune, in Middeltune hundred, king William holds Middeltune. It was taxed at twenty-four ſulings; without theſe there are in demeſne four ſulings, and there are three carucates in demeſne. In this manor there are three hundred and nine villeins, with ſeventy-four borderers, having one hundred and ſixty ſeven carucates. There are ſix mills of thirty ſhillings, and

[1] See Coll. Peer. edit. 2d, vol. ii. p. 152.

eighteen

eighteen acres of paſture. There are twenty-ſeven ſalt-pits of twenty-ſeven ſhillings. There are thirty-two fiſheries of twenty-two ſhillings and eight pence. Of toll forty ſhillings; of paſture thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. Wood for the pannage of two hundred and twenty hogs; and the tenants of the Weald pay fifty ſhillings for trappings and horſes. In this manor there are ten ſervants. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth two hundred pounds by tale, and as much when Haimo, the ſheriff, received it, and the like now.

Of this manor, Hugo de Port holds eight ſulings and one yoke, which, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, were, with the other ſulings, at a yearly rent. There he has three carucates in demeſne.

This land, which Hugo de Port holds, is worth twenty pounds, which were reckoned in the two hundred pounds of the whole manor. He who holds Middeltun pays one hundred and forty pounds by aſſay and by weight, and likewiſe fifteen pounds and ſix ſhillings, all but two pence, by tale. The reeve pays Haimo the ſheriff twelve pounds.

Of the king's woods, Wardard has as much as pays ſixteen-pence per annum, and holds half a denne, which, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, a certain villein held; and Alnold Cild took away two parts by force from a certain villein.

The abbot of St. Auguſtine holds the churches and tithes of this manor, and forty ſhillings of the king's, four ſulings are payable to him.

The manor of Milton, with the hundred annexed to it, continued part of the royal demeſnes for ſeveral centuries after this; and though ſeveral grants for terms of years, and for the lives of different perſons, were made of it, yet *the fee of it* was never parted with, but remained uninterrupted in the crown till the reign of king Charles I. as will be mentioned hereafter. Indeed it was uſually granted from time to time to the ſeveral queens of this realm, as part of their dowers, or to others

others of the royal blood, and they procured many exemptions and privileges to it, moſt of which it now enjoys.

In the reign of king Stephen it continued in the king's own hands, as appears by his exchange of land belonging to it, among others, for the manor of Faverſham, to found the abbey on there; and it did ſo in the reign of king John, in the 6th year of which the inhabitants of Middleton gave the king ten marcs, to uſe the ſame liberties as they had done in the time of king Henry I. Hugh de Montfort, nephew to king Henry III. had the cuſtody of this manor and hundred, for the king's uſe, in the 42d year of that reign. In the 1ſt year of Edward I. William de Heure had the cuſtody of it, to hold during the king's pleaſure; as had John de Burgo, ſenior, the year after, who held it for a few years only; for the king, in his 9th year, granted it for life to queen Elianor, his mother, who held it at her death in the 20th year of that reign. At which time this town ſeems to have had *a coroner* diſtinct from thoſe of the county. After which he ſettled it in dower on his ſecond wife queen Margaret, on his marriage with her in the 27th year of his reign.[m] She ſurvived him, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of king Edward II. during which time ſhe claimed, and had a further allowance of ſeveral liberties and privileges for it. The next year the king granted it to his queen Iſabella, in dower, who, in the 13th year of the ſame reign, obtained a grant of a market, weekly, on a Thurſday, at this manor; and a fair there yearly for four days, viz. on the eve and day of St. Margaret, and the next two days following.

She does not ſeem to have continued in the poſſeſſion of this manor long after her huſband's death, which happened in 1327, for king Edward III. made a grant of it to his queen Philippa, in dower, in the 7th year of

[m] Sandford, book iii. p. 134. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 856.

his

his reign. About which time, the mill within this manor, called South Milne, was the king's priſon, and he granted the cuſtody of it accordingly.

After which ſhe obtained the confirmation of ſeveral different liberties and privileges to it, and then, in the 19th year of Edward III. ſhe demiſed this manor, with the hundred, and all liberties belonging to it, except royalties, to William de Clinton, earl of Huntington, for a term of years, at the yearly rent of two hundred pounds.

Queen Philippa died in 1369, moſt probably in the poſſeſſion of this manor, which ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown, during the whole of the ſucceeding reign of king Richard II. It certainly was ſo at the death of that prince, for on the acceſſion of king Henry IV. he granted it in his 1ſt year, to Hugh de Watterton, conſtable of Queenborough-caſtle, and again in his 7th year to his fourth ſon, Humphry, afterwards duke of Glouceſter, and protector of the realm, and for his love of his country, and many amiable qualities, ſurnamed *The Good*.[n] He was poſſeſſed of it at his death, in the 25th year of Henry VI. anno 1446.

On his death *ſ. p.* the poſſeſſion of this manor reverted to the crown, king Henry VI. being found by inquiſition to be his couſin and next heir. Immediately on which, the king granted this manor and hundred to Margaret his queen, to hold during her life, without any rent or account whatſoever, and ſhe poſſeſſed it till the 1ſt year of Edward IV. when ſhe was attainted in parliament, together with Henry VI. their ſon the prince of Wales, and others. After which, king Edward IV. in his 4th year, granted this manor, with the hundred, to his youngeſt brother George

[n] See Pat. Henry IV. an. 1, pt. 4, m. 17, and an. 7, pt. 1, m. 1, and pt. 8, m. 1, where the lord of this manor had *wreck of the ſea*.

Plantagenet,

Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, who, in the 18th year of that reign, falling under the king's diſpleaſure, was attainted of high treaſon; upon which the poſſeſſion of it reverted again to the crown, where it continued during the remainder of that reign. After which I have not met with any further grants of it, but in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1575, it was in the queen's own poſſeſſion, when *a ſolemn inquiſition*, by virtue of a commiſſion iſſued to Sir R. Manwood, juſtice of the common pleas, and others for that purpoſe, was had by a jury, ſworn to enquire concerning the cuſtoms, bounds, and rights of her manors and hundreds of Milton and Marden, a very curious and intereſting record; and in a patent or deputation, granted that year to the lord Cobham, warden of the five ports, by the lord admiral Howard, impowering him to claim ſuch *wreck of the ſea* as was not claimed by any particular grant, there is an exception made of this place of Middleton, and the ſea adjoining to it.°

At length king James I. by patent in his 7th year, granted this manor, with the hundred of Milton, to Philip Herbert, earl of Montgomery, for the term of ſixty years, and his ſucceſſor Charles I. by patent, in his 10th year, granted *the fee* of it to Sir Edward Browne and Chriſtopher Favell, who ſoon afterwards conveyed their intereſt in it to Sir Edward Leach and Edward Taverner, and they paſſed it away by ſale to Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, beforementioned, who then became entitled to the fee as well as the poſſeſſion of it. He had been, by letters patent, anno 3 James I. created lord Herbert, of Shurland, in Shepey, and earl of Montgomery. In the year 1630, being the 6th of Charles I. on the death of his eldeſt brother William, earl of Pembroke, without ſurviving iſſue, he ſucceeded him in titles and eſtates. In the 6th year of king James I. he had been elected

° Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 267.

knight

knight of the garter, he was lord chamberlain of the houſhold to king Charles I. chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and conſtable of Queenborough caſtle.[p]

By Suſan his firſt wife, daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford, he had ſeven ſons, of whom two only ſurvived him; Philip, who ſucceeded him in his honors, and the hon. James Herbert, on whoſe marriage, in 1645, with Jane, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Robert Spiller, of Laleham, in Middleſex, his father, the earl, ſettled this manor and its appendages. He left two ſons, of whom Thomas, the eldeſt, died *ſ. p.* and James Herbert, eſq. the other ſon, ſucceeded at length to this manor, and was of Kingſey, in Buckinghamſhire, whoſe ſon James Herbert, eſq. of Tythorpe, in Oxfordſhire, died poſſeſſed of it in 1709. He left two ſons, James and Philip, and two daughters, Sophia, married to Philip, viſcount Wenman, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Anne.

James Herbert, eſq. of Kingſey, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father in this manor, and ſerved in parliament for Oxfordſhire. He died in 1721, *ſ. p.* on which it deſcended to his ſurviving brother Philip Herbert, eſq. of Tythorpe, afterwards M. P. for the city of Oxford, who died likewiſe *ſ. p.* in 1747; on which this manor, among his other eſtates, devolved to his two ſiſters above-mentioned.

Philip, viſcount Wenman, in right of Sophia his wife, accordingly became poſſeſſed of a moiety of this manor, with its appendages, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1760, leaving two ſons, Philip, lord viſcount Wenman, who married Eleanor, daughter of Willoughby, late earl of Abingdon; and Thomas-Francis, LL. D. regius profeſſor of civil law in the univerſity of Oxford, who was unfortunately drowned there in 1796,

[p] See Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 255. Coll. Peer. vol. iii. p. 22 et ſeq. and a character of him, and likewiſe of his elder brother, in Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. faſti, p. 172.

dying

dying *ſ. p.* and one daughter Sophia, married to William Humphry Wickham, eſq. of Swalecliff, in Oxfordſhire. On the death of lord Wenman, his widow became entitled to his *moiety* of this manor for her life. Since whoſe death in 1787, it has deſcended to her only ſurviving ſon the right hon Philip, viſcount Wenman, the preſent poſſeſſor of it; but *the other moiety* of this eſtate ſtill continues in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Anne Herbert, (the other ſiſter, and at length coheir of Philip Herbert, eſq. of Tythorpe) who now reſides at Oxford, and is at preſent unmarried. Lord Wenman bears for his arms, *Party per pale, gules, and azure, a croſs patonce, or,* over it, *an eſcutcheon of pretence,* for Herbert, *Party per pale, azure, and gules, three lioncels rampant, argent, with a proper difference,* ſupporters, *Two greyhounds, gules, gorged with plain collars, or.*[q]

There is a court leet and court baron held for this manor and hundred, at Eaſter and Michaelmas annually, which is uſually ſtiled in records, *the court of antient demeſne, for the manor and hundred of Milton.*

NORTHWOOD CHASTENERS, uſually called *Norwood*, is an eminent manor here, which took its name as well from its ſituation in the weſtern part of this pariſh, as from the large tract of wood-grounds cloſe beſide it; and theſe woods having large quantities of cheſnuts growing throughout them, gained this manor the additional name of Chaſteners. Lambarde, in his Perambulation, ſays, that this manor was of ſuch account in the days of king Edward the Confeſſor, that one hundred burgeſſes of the city of Canterbury owed their ſuit to it, as appeared by the book of Domeſday, but he has miſtaken the deſcription of Little Barton manor, near Canterbury, which is called Norwood in that record, for this manor of the ſame name in Milton.

[q] See Willis's Buck. p. 329. Iriſh Peer. vol. ii. p. 365.

Stephen, ſon of Jordan de Shepey, who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and king John, obtained a grant of this manor from the crown, and built a manſion here, which he moated round, and encompaſſed it with a park, well wooded, and ſtored with plenty of deer and wild boars. Hence he aſſumed the name of De Norwood, which all his deſcendants continued to uſe.

Stephen de Norwood above mentioned, lived to a very advanced age, and a little before his death gave two acres of land, in Northwode, for building a chapel here, and ten acres for the maintenance of a chaplain, who ſhould pray for the ſouls of king Richard and king John, who had given him that land for his ſervices; and he aſſigned as a proper maintenance for the chaplain, all his ſmall tithes, as well of his tenements, as of his mills, &c. and half an acre of land about the latter.

His ſon Roger de Northwood is in the liſt of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen, who were engaged with Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in Paleſtine, and lies buried in the church of Minſter, in Shepey, as does the lady Bona his wife. Their ſon Sir Roger de Northwood, in the 41ſt year of king Henry III. procured the tenure of his lands to be changed *from gavelkind* to knight's ſervice; before which he had, in the 32d year of it, entered into a compoſition with the abbot, and convent of St. Auguſtine's, for the proſecution of his father's purpoſe of the endowment of the chapel before-mentioned, which he had before converted to his own uſe; and for the providing for the indemnity of the mother church of Milton, of the abbot and convent's patronage.

In the 1ſt year of king Edward I. writs were iſſued to ſeveral of the principal gentry and their wives, of this and other counties, to be preſent at the coronation at Weſtminſter, on the Sunday next after St. Valentine's day, one of theſe writs was directed, *Johi de*

de Northwode et Conforti ſuæ, Johi de Northwode, jun. &c. &c. *et Conſortibus ſuis.*

He died in the 13th year of that reign, then holding this manor *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and in his deſcendants, men eminent in their time, who received ſummons to parliament from time to time, (many of whom lie buried in Milton church, who bore for their arms, *Ermine, a croſs engrailed, gules,* which arms of Northwood, and likewiſe impaling Norton, were formerly in ſeveral places in this, as well as other churches in this county, and in the cloyſters of Canterbury cathedral; and of Northwood in the chapter houſe there,) this manor continued down to John de Northwood, eſq. of Northwood, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Frogenhall, by whom he had a ſon of the ſame name, who dying *ſ. p.* his two ſiſters, one of whom married John Barley, of Hertfordſhire, and the other Sir John Norton, became his coheirs, and *on the diviſion* of their eſtates, the latter became, in his wife's right, poſſeſſed of this manor. He was deſcended from Nicholas de Norton, who lived in the reign of king Stephen, and was poſſeſſed of much land in the neighbourhood of Norton and Faverſham, as appeared by the chartulary of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine. His deſcendants, by the marriage of a female heir of the family of at-Leeze, became poſſeſſed in her right, of Sheldwich, ſome of whom lie buried at Faverſham. At length Reginald Norton, eſq. left two ſons, John, who married the daughter and coheir of John Northwood, eſq. as before-mentioned, and William, who was anceſtor of the Nortons, of Fordwich, in this county. He had likewiſe an illegitimate ſon, named Thomas Norton, alias Grene, which latter name all his deſcendants took.

John Norton, eſq. above-mentioned, in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, attended Sir Edward Poynings, knight-banneret, when he went to the aſſiſtance of Margaret, ducheſs of Savoy, governeſs of

the Low Countries, ſiſter to the emperor, againſt the duke of Guelders; and for his good ſervices there, was, with others, knighted by Charles the Young, king of Caſtile, who was afterwards emperor. In the 5th year of that reign, he ſerved the office of ſheriff, and dying in 1534, was buried in the Northwood chancel in Milton church, where his tomb ſtill remains. His deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a croſs potent, ermine*, continued to reſide at Northwood, down to Thomas Norton, of Northwood, where he kept his ſhrievalty in the 17th year of James I. and was knighted;[r] but in the 20th year of that reign he alienated this manor to Manaſſes Northwood, eſq. of Dane court, in Thanet, deſcended of a collateral branch of thoſe already mentioned, as the early poſſeſſors of this manor, and bore for their arms the ſame coat as the Northwoods, before-mentioned, with the addition, in the firſt quarter, *of a wolf's head eraſed, gules*. He died in 1636, holding this manor *in capite* by knight's ſervice, whoſe ſon Richard Northwood, eſq. quickly after his father's death, paſſed it away by ſale to Sir William Tuſton, knight and baronet, of Hothfield, a younger brother of Nicholas, the firſt earl of Thanet, who had been governor of Barbadoes, and afterwards reſided at Vintners, in Boxley.

On his death, Sir Benedict Tuſton, bart. his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the manor of Northwood, but dying *ſ. p.* his next brother, Sir Charles Tuſton, bart. became his heir and poſſeſſed of it, and he by deed, in 1661, alienated it to Gilbert Roope, of Vintners, and George Charlton, of Boxley, tanner, who in 1664 ſold it again to Capt. Stephen Mitchell, of Rotherhithe, in Surry, whoſe heirs inſtituted a ſuit in chancery, to determine the property of it; and it was ordered, by a decree of court, anno 30 Charles II. to

[r] MSS. pedigree of Norton. Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

be

be ſold: in conſequence of which, it became veſted, about the year 1680, in Mr. Matthew Crover, gent. of Rotherhithe, who, with others, joined in the conveyance of it to Mr. Thomas Houghton, gent. of Iſlington, for the term of his life; remainder to Suſan, then the wife of Mr. John Marſh, *in tail general.* She left an only daughter by him, of her own name, who carried this manor in marriage to Mr. Richard Davenport, gent. She ſurvived her huſband, and ſuffered a recovery of it anno 6 George I. and afterwards by will, in 1734, deviſed it to her ſon John, in tail; with divers remainders over.

Mr. John Davenport levied a fine of this manor in 1742, and afterwards, in 1753,[s] conveyed it by ſale to Mr. John Le Grand, gent. of Canterbury, deſcended from Julian Le Grand, a native of Bailleu, who left the low countries, with many others, on account of his religion, in queen Elizabeth's reign. He died unmarried in 1794, and it has ſince become by his deviſe, the property of Robert Ruſhbrooke, eſq. of Canterbury, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

GROVEHURST, now uſually called *Grovers*, is a manor ſituated ſomewhat leſs than a mile northward from the town of Milton. It was once the inheritance of a family of that name. Sir William de Grovehurſt poſſeſſed it in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. as did his deſcendant Sir Richard Grovehurſt in that of king Henry VII. At length Thomas Grovehurſt, eſq. in the reign of Edward VI. alienated it to Clement Fynche, a branch of thoſe of Netherfield, in Suſſex, who were deſcended from Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, and anceſtors of the ſeveral branches of this family from time to time created peers of this realm, whoſe arms they likewiſe bore.

[s] Deed inrolled in chancery anno 26 Geo. II. Hilary roll 89.

It appears by the eſcheat-rolls of the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, that he then held this manor *in capite*. He died in the 38th year of that reign, and lies buried in the great chancel of this church, where is a monument erected to his memory, with the effigies of him, his two wives, and his ſon John Fynche, on it. His deſcendants continued for many generations afterwards in the poſſeſſion of it, and till it was at length alienated by one of them to Keat, and Sir Jonathan Keat, bart. died poſſeſſed of it in 1700, whoſe arms were, *Argent, three cats a-mountain, in pale paſſant, ſable,* which Guillim ſays, was the bearing of Sir Jonathan Keat, of Paul's Walden, in Hertfordſhire, and of Grovehurſt, in Milton, bart. His heirs ſold it to Peachy, of Petſworth, in Suſſex, whoſe deſcendant Sir Henry Peachy, was in 1733 created a baronet. He died in 1737, without iſſue male, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his next brother Sir John Peachy, bart. whoſe ſon of the ſame name dying *ſ. p.* in 1765, was ſucceeded in title according to the limitation of the patent, by Sir James Peachy, bart. of Titleworth, in Suſſex, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a lion rampant, double queued, ermine, on a canton, or, a mullet pierced, gules.* He died in 1771, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Sir James Peachy, bart. of Weſt Dean, in Suſſex, who in Auguſt 13, 1794, was created lord Selſey, he is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

Manor of Owre, uſually ſtiled in antient records, *the manor of the court of Owre,* is ſituated on the edge of the marſhes on Kemſley down, at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from the laſt deſcribed manor of Grovehurſt. This manor, in the reign of Edward I. was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage, one of whom, John le Sauvage, in the 23d year of it, had a grant of *free-warren*, and other liberties in his manor of Ore, near Middleton. In the 1ſt year of king Edward II. John de Handlo was owner of it, and had then

then a like grant to him and his heirs in this manor.[t] But in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. this manor was come into the hands of the crown, and was that year granted to Alice de Preſton, and her heirs. It afterwards paſſed into the family of Monins, and John Monins, eſq. of Swanton, died poſſeſſed of it in 1568, holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice. On his death without iſſue, his brother Sir Edward Monins, of Walderſhare, became his heir, and poſſeſſed of this manor, which his ſon Sir William Monins, bart. afterwards alienated to John Finch, eſq. who held it in 1653; at length one of his deſcendants ſold it, together with the manor of Grovehurſt before-mentioned to Keat, and Sir Jonathan Keat, bart. died poſſeſſed of it in 1700. His heirs ſold it to Peachy, in whoſe family it has continued down, in like manner, to the right hon. James, lord Selſey, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

But a part of this eſtate, which comprehended Owrehouſe, in Charles the Iſt.'s reign, was become the property of Ambroſe Tomlyn, and came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Samuel Hunt, in right of his wife, whoſe only daughter carried it in marriage to the Rev. Charles Hinde, vicar of this pariſh, whoſe daughters becoming owners of it, pulled down the antient houſe, in 1768, and about two years afterwards conveyed the ſcite of it, with the land belonging to it, to their brother Mr. John Hinde, gent. of Milton, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. There is no court held for this manor.

COLSALL, alias CHICHES, now moſt uſually called *Colſon*, is a reputed manor, the manſion of which is ſituated in the north-weſt extremity of this pariſh, though great part of the lands belonging to it extend into that of Iwade. This ſeat has been eminent for having owners of both thoſe names, who reſided here ſucceſſively, the former of them as early as the reign

[t] Rot. Cart. No. 20. See Dugd. Bar.

of king Edward III. and continued owners of it for ſeveral generations, bearing for their arms, *Chequy, or, and ſable, a chief argent, guttee de ſang.* At length the daughter and heir of this name carried it in marriage to Ralph Chiche, whoſe ſole daughter and heir Margaret entitled her huſband Thomas Alefe, to the poſſeſſion of it, who rebuilt this ſeat, and he died poſſeſſed of it in 1529, anno 21 Henry VIII. and lies buried, with Margaret his wife, in the ſouth chancel of Milton church. On his monument were, till within theſe few years, his arms, *Per feſs, a lion rampant, between three croſſes pattee, fitchee,* impaling *Chiche, three lions rampant,* which latter are ſtill remaining In the hall of this ſeat, in ſeveral places, there is the rebus of his name, being the large letter A, and then *a leaf.* He likwiſe died without iſſue male, leaving an only daughter Catherine, who carried it again in marriage to Richard Monins, eſq. of Saltwood-caſtle, whoſe grandſon Sir William Monins, created a baronet in 1611, ſeems to have alienated it to Sir Juſtinian Lewin, of Otterden, who died in 1620, leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her huſband, Richard Rogers, eſq. of Brianſton, in Somerſetſhire, to it. He likewiſe dying without male iſſue, his daughter Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Charles Cavendiſh, lord Mansfield, who died without iſſue by her, and ſecondly to Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who, with his duchefs, in the 14th year of Charles II. alienated this eſtate to Thomas Luſhington, gent. of Sittingborne, whoſe grandſon Thomas Godfrey Luſhington, of Canterbury, died poſſeſſed of it in 1757, and by will gave this eſtate to his eldeſt ſon Capt. William Luſhington, who dying unmarried in 1763, it came to his only ſurviving brother the Rev. James Stephen Luſhington, of Bottiſham, in Cambridgeſhire, prebendary of the church of Carliſle, and he is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BRADBURY, gent. late of this parish, by will in 1601, gave the yearly profits of four acres in Sawyers fields, to be distributed to the poor by the minister and churchwardens on St. Thomas's day, now of the annual produce of 5l.

FULKES TAYLOR, late of this parish, yeoman, gave by will in 1616, the yearly sum of 5l. to be distributed to the poor on the same day.

THOMAS KNOTT, late of this parish, mariner, by will in 1673, gave the yearly sum of 1l. 2s. to be laid out in bread, and distributed by the churchwardens to the poor on twenty-two Sundays yearly, beginning on the third Sunday after the feast of St. Michael.

THOMAS KIPPS, gent. late of the city of Canterbury, by will in 1680, gave 20s. per annum, payable out of a tenement in Great Chart, and the lands called Chillmash there, to be distributed to the poor by the overseers on Christmas-day.

ELIZABETH MORLEY, spinster, late of St. Andrew's, Holborne, by will in 1714, gave to the churchwardens 100l. the interest of it to be given towards the teaching of three poor fatherless children to read and write, now of the annual produce of 5l.

JOHN KNOTT, late of this parish, baker, by will in 1718, gave the yearly sum of 5l. for the teaching of poor children to read and write, payable out of an estate, now Mr. Tho. Grant's, vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

CATHERINE ANNE DICKS, widow, late of this parish, by will in 1731, gave 25l. the interest of it yearly to be laid out in bread, in six two-penny loaves, each Sunday to be distributed by the churchwardens to six poor widows, beginning on Christmas-day, now of the annual produce of 16s. 10½d.

JOHN KNOTT, of this parish, gave 21 penny loaves for 22 Sundays, to begin on the third Sunday after Michaelmas, to such poor old people as should be at church, and took no alms of the parish.

MRS. MARY SIMMS, widow, of this parish, by will in 1772, devised the residue of her personal estate, after her debts and the legacies therein mentioned were satisfied, to the minister and churchwardens of Milton, to be put out to interest, and to be laid out in bread for the poor, to be distributed for so many successive Sundays yearly as they should think proper, to begin the first Sunday after Christmas-day, the amount of which in money was 87l. 6s. 8d. and now of the annual produce of 2l. 19s. 5½d.

MILDRED CHAPMAN, widow, by will in 1778, gave the sum of 20l. the yearly produce to be equally divided among ten poor

poor widows, on St. Andrew's day yearly, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, and now of the annual produce of 1l.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about eighty-five, caſually one hundred.

MILTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a large handſome building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, the ſouthernmoſt of which belongs to the manor of Northwood. It has a well built tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells. In this church, among others, were formerly the arms of Barry, Diggs, Finch, of the Five Ports, of Norwood and Norton, with their ſeveral creſts, trophies, and banners; of Marten quartering Boteler; one coat, *Barry, argent and azure, on a canton of the firſt, a bird of the ſecond*; *Argent, three bends azure, within a bordure, eight mullets*; *Gules, a feſs or, between three mullets, argent*; and in one of the windows, a man kneeling, with a coat of arms, *Six lions rampant, three and three*, and underneath, *Orate paia Guliel Savage Armigi.*

Mauricius ap John, rector of St. George's, in Exeter, was buried in the choir of this church, as appears by his will, anno 1499.

In the year 1070, being the 5th year of his reign, William the Conqueror gave to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, the church of Middelton, and the tenths of all the products accruing from that manor, and the tenths of all its appurtenances, of the land, wood, meadows, and water, excepting the tenths of honey, and rent paid in money.[u]

Pope Lucius XI. in 1144, at the petition of abbot Hugh de Trotteſclive, confirmed the annual penſion of ten marcs from this church to that abbey.

[u] See the confirmations of this gift in Decem. Script. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 1788, 1796, 2123.

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In 1168, the conventual church of St. Auguſtine was the greateſt part of it burnt; on which account this church was allotted to the ſacriſty there, for the repair of it.[w] But they did not keep it long, for in 1178, at the king's inſtance, they gave it up, and loſt all property both in the church, and the advowſon of it. A compoſition was entered into between the archbiſhop and the abbot in 1182, concerning the privileges and exemptions of the latter; when it was agreed, that the archdeacon, or his official, ſhould receive his accuſtomed dues and procurations from the churches of St. Auguſtine, excepting thoſe of Minſter, Northborne, and Chiſtelet, and from this church likewiſe, when the monks ſhould again get poſſeſſion of the appropriation of it.

Four years after which, the abbot demiſed to the prioreſs of St. Sexburg of Shepey, the tithes which his monaſtery poſſeſſed, in right of this church, in Bobbing, at the yearly rent of ten ſhillings, on condition that all houſekeepers, which ſhould be on the eſtates from which they aroſe, ſhould yearly repair to this the mother church, with their oblations, on Chriſtmas-day, the Purification, and Eaſter day. And in 1188, the abbot demiſed to the prioreſs there, the tenths of Weſtlonde, within her pariſh, for the rent of fourteen ſhillings, payable yearly to the ſacriſt of St. Auguſtine.

About the year 1198, the abbot and convent recovered this church, which was then become vacant by the death of one Franco, the perſon to whom they had given it up, at the inſtance of king Henry. But they had kept it but a ſmall time, before the archbiſhop diſturbed them in their poſſeſſion of it. However, by the mediation of mutual friends, and at the king's requeſt, that he would not moleſt them in

[w] Decem. Script. Chron. col. 1815. Archbiſhop Theobald likewiſe confirmed this church to the monaſtery. Col. 2091.

their

their appropriation of it; he out of reſpect to the king, ratified this church to them, to be poſſeſſed by them for ever.[x]

There was a penſion of forty ſhillings payably yearly from this church, with the chapel belonging to it, to the above monaſtery, which, with the other penſions from their ſeveral churches, was given up by agreement in 1242, for a compenſation out of the profits of the church of Preſton.

The abbot and convent, among the extenſive privileges from the papal ſee, had obtained an exemption from all archiepiſcopal authority, and about the year 1295 made an inſtitution of ſeveral new deanries, and apportioned the ſeveral churches belonging to his monaſtery, to each of them, according to their vicinity; one of theſe was the deanry of Lenham, in which this church was included. This raiſed great conteſts with the ſeveral archbiſhops, and after more than five years altercation, the abbot was ſtripped of theſe exemptions, and was declared, by the pope's bull, to be ſubject to the archbiſhop's juriſdiction, in like manner as before; which entirely diſſolved theſe new deanries, and that of Lenham among them.[y]

Notwithſtanding the abbot and convent ſeem to have held the appropriation of this church almoſt from the firſt grant of it, and though there had been vicars inſtituted to it long before this time, for Robert de Wikes, who ſtiles himſelf vicar of Middelton, by his deed in 1247, granted ſeven deywerks of land, with the houſes built on it, for the habitation of the vicar of Middelton, for the time being; and the abbot and convent had in 1286, aſſigned a portion for the maintenance of the vicar here; yet there does not appear to have been any regular endowment of a vicarage to

[x] See the confirmations of this church to the monaſtery, in Dec. Script. Chron. col. 1185, 1838, 1840, 1882.

[y] See Lenham, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 442.

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it, till the reign of king Edward III. when archbiſhop Stratford, in 1345, anno 20 Edward III. by his inſtrument, decreed, that the vicar of the church of Middelton, and his ſucceſſors, ſhould have the uſual manſion of the vicarage, with the garden adjoining to it, together with one acre of the glebe of the ſame; and that he ſhould have, in the name of the vicarage, all manner of oblations in the church of Middelton, and in all places, ſituated within the bounds and limits or titheable places of it; and that they ſhould have in the name of the vicarage, all tithes of *ſylva cædua*, wool, lambs, calves, pigs, ducks, geeſe, ſwans, pidgeons, cheeſe, milk-meats, herbage, apples, pears, and other fruit, growing in gardens and orchards, pulſe, flax, hemp, eggs, ruſhes, merchandizes, and of all mills built, or which might in future be built, within the bounds and limits or titheable places of the church, and all other ſmall tithes whatſoever belonging to it, and all legacies left in future to it, which the rectors or vicars of it might of right or cuſtom take; alſo, that the vicars, in right of the vicarage, ſhould have of the religious, the annual penſion of 4s.[z] ſterling, one ſeam or quarter of corn, and three quarters or ſeams of barley, on the feaſt of St. Michael, at Middelton, by them to be yearly paid, on pain of the ſequeſtration of the fruits and profits of the church, belonging to the religious, to be laid on as often and whenever they ſhould ceaſe in the payment of the penſion or barley, or ſhould not pay either of them in the time above-mentioned.

But that the vicars ſhould undergo the burthen of ſerving by themſelves, or ſome other fit prieſt, the

[z] In the Decem Scriptores the annual penſion is ſaid to be 40s. but it is a miſtake. For, in the original endowment of this vicarage, which is in the Britiſh Muſeum (Cotton MSS. FAUSTINA, A. i. fol. 231. b.) it is clearly only the ſum of *four* ſhillings a year, which error is here corrected accordingly, the vicar receiving no more at this time.

church

church in divine ſervices, in the finding of one lamp, to burn before the altar of St. Mary there, and the miniſtering of bread, wine, lights, and other things, which ſhould be neceſſary for the celebration of divine rights in the church. The burthen likewiſe of the payment of tenths and other impoſitions, whenever they might be impoſed on the Engliſh church, or incumbent on the church, for the taxation of twelve marcs, beyond the burthens allotted to the religious underneath, they ſhould undergo at their own coſts and expences.

But the burthen of the reparation and rebuilding of the chancel of the church, both within and without, and alſo the finding and repairing of books and veſtments, and ornaments of the church, which were wont or ought of right or cuſtom, to be found and repaired by the rectors of churches, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on the church, the religious ſhould undergo and acknowledge for ever, &c.[a]

The church and vicarage, after this, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, till the final diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered up into the king's hands, who by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, ſettled both the appropriation of this church, and the advowſon of the vicarage, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of the parſonage ſtill remains, the intereſt in the leaſe of it being now in the heirs of John Cockin Sole, eſq. deceaſed, but the advowſon of the vicarage the dean and chapter retain in their own hands, and are the preſent patrons of it.

The vicarage of Milton is valued in the king's books at 13l. 2s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 3d.

[a] Decem. Script. Chron. W. Thorn. col. 2093.

In

In 1578, there were here, dwelling-houſes one hundred and eight, communicants three hundred and ſeventy-four. In 1640 this vicarage was valued at eighty pounds. Communicants five hundred and twenty-nine.

The antient annual penſion of four ſhillings, one quarter of wheat, and three quarters of barley, ſtipulated to be paid by the religious as before-mentioned, ſtill continues to be paid by the leſſee of the parſonage, by the covenants of his leaſe.

The agreement made between the prior of the brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem and the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, about king Henry the IId.'s reign, that whenever their chapel of Rodmerſham ſhould be dedicated, and the cemetery conſecrated, they would diminiſh by it none of the mother church of Middleton's rights; has already been more fully mentioned in the account of that pariſh before.[b]

CHURCH OF MILTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and chapter of Canterbury..	*Anthony Kingſmill*, A. M. Sept. 8, 1585, obt. 1616.
	Iſaac Colfe, A. M. October 10, 1616.
The King, by lapſe	*The ſame*, July 3, 1624.
Dean and chapter.	*John Hurt*, A. M. July 6, 1661, obt. 1672.
	Thomas Turner, A. M. March 14, 1672, obt. 1695.
	William Turner, A. B March 21, 1695, obt. 1711.
	John Smith, A. M. Sept. 28, 1711, obt. 1718.[c]
	Charles Hinde, A. M. Oct. 10, 1718, obt. 1751.[d]

[b] This agreement is among the archives of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury.

[c] See Preſton by Wingham, of which he was likewiſe vicar.

[d] And curate of Iwade.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and chapter.....	*Francis Gregory*, A. M. July 23, 1751, reſigned 1764.[e]
	Oſmund Beauvoir, S. T. P. April 1, 1765, obt. July 1, 1789.[f]
The Archbiſhop, by lapſe	*John Roſe*, A. M. July, 1790, vacated 1792.[g]
Dean and chapter.....	*Henry John Todd*, A. M. 1792, the preſent vicar.[h]

e He had been before rector of Brooke, and reſigned this vicarage for the rectory of St. George and St. Mary Burgate, in Canterbury, united.

f And by diſpenſation in 1764, vicar of Littleborne He was likewiſe curate of Iwade, and head maſter of the king's ſchool of Canterbury. He was formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Calne, in Wiltſhire, and in 1782 was created S. T. P. by the archbiſhop.

g He was preſented to the rectory of Mepall, with the vicarage of Sutton, in the Iſle of Ely, when he vacated this vicarage.

h And minor canon of Chriſtchurch in Canterbury. He publiſhed in 1793 an authentic and well-written account of the lives of the deans of that church; a gentleman to whoſe courteſy the Editor of this hiſtory is highly indebted for his continual aſſiſtance during the publication of it, which he is happy of having this opportunity of acknowledging publicly.

BOBBING.

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-weſtward from Milton laſt-deſcribed, at a very ſmall diſtance northward from the high London road at Key-ſtreet.

THE PARISH of Bobbing lies almoſt the whole of it on the northern ſide of the high London road, nearly at the 39th mile ſtone. It is not an unpleaſant ſituation, though at the ſame time it has not the character of being very healthy. It contains about ſeven hundred and eighty acres of land, of which forty are wood, the ſoil is in general poor, much of it on the high ground is either a gravel ſand, or a mixture of clay, but in the lower parts, eſpecially in the northern towards Milton, there is ſome good fertile level land. The high road runs along the ſouthern boundaries of it, excepting at Key-ſtreet, where it extends ſome way

way up the Detling road; hence the hill riſes to high ground, on which, about half a mile from the road, is the church, and cloſe to the church-yard the ruins of Bobbing-court, with the few houſes that compoſe the village on the other ſide of it. At a ſmall diſtance from theſe ruins ſouthward, on the brow of the hill, at the end of the toll of elms leading from the high road, Arthur Gore, eſq. of the kingdom of Ireland, built on colonel Tyndale's land a few years ago, a ſmall ſhooting ſeat, which has ſince been further improved by his couſin Sir Booth Gore, bart. of Sligo, in Ireland, being ſo created on Auguſt 30, 1760, and they both pretty conſtantly reſide in it; the houſe commands the view of the London road, and a fine one ſouthward beyond it; below the deſcent of the hill, northward from the church, is Bobbing-place, a low ſituation near the boundaries of this pariſh next to Milton.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of the pariſh, on the London road, is a ſmall hamlet of houſes called Key-ſtreet, corruptly probably for *caii ſtratum*, or *Caius's-ſtreet*, though the ale-houſe in it, the ſign of which ſeems to have ariſen from the name of the ſtreet, has raiſed a notion of the ſtreet's taking its name from thence. Here is a large houſe lately erected by Mr. William Boykett, who reſides in it.

In this ſtreet there was antiently a ſpital-houſe for the uſe of the poor and diſeaſed.

About a mile ſouthward from hence on the high road to Detling, there is a gravel pit of an unuſual depth and length, the hollowing of which muſt have been the work of great labour and length of time, inſomuch that if I may be allowed the conjecture, I ſhould ſuppoſe it was made by the Romans, who took their materials from thence to make their road, which ſtill remains viſible from Key-ſtreet to Sittingborne, the quantity of gravel with which that way is raiſed, being only to be ſupplied from ſo large a place as this is.

There was formerly *a quintin* in this parish, the field in which it stood being still called from thence the Quintin-field.

There is an antient allowed *fair* here, held formerly on St. Bartholomew's day, now by alteration of the stile on Sept. 4, yearly, the profits of which belong to the lord of Milton manor.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over this parish, *subordinate* to which is the MANOR OF BOBBING, the mansion of which, called Bobbing-court, was the antient residence of the family of Savage, or *Le Sauvage*, as they were called in French, who were of eminent account, and possessed good estates in this part of Kent; and Leland, in his Itinerary says, this manor had before belonged to the family of Molynes.

Ralph de Savage, the first owner of this manor, of the name whom I have met with, was present with king Richard I. at the siege of Acon, in Palestine. His descendants Sir John de Savage, Sir Thomas de Savage, of Bobbing, and Sir Roger de Savage, were with king Edward I. with many other gentlemen of this county, at the siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, in the 28th year of his reign, and were all honored there with the degree of knighthood.

Roger le Sauvage possessed this manor in the next reign of king Edward II. and in the 5th year of it obtained *free-warren*, and other liberties for his lands in Bobbynges, Middelton, Borden, Newenton, and Stokebury.

In the descendants of this family, who bore for their arms, *Argent, six lions rampant, sable, three, two and one*, which coat is still remaining on the roof of the cloysters of Canterbury cathedral, and in the chapter-house there, men of eminent degree in the times in which they flourished, whose burial place was within the north chancel of this church, this manor continued down to Arnold Savage, esq. who died *s. p.*

in 1420, so that Eleanor his sister, who had been first married to Sir Reginald Cobham, by whom she left no issue, and was then the wife of William Clifford, esq. became his heir, as well in this manor as the rest of his possessions.' The family of Clifford was descended from ancestors seated at Clifford-castle, in Herefordshire, as early as the beginning of Henry II.'s reign, several of whom were summoned to parliament, among the barons of this realm. At length Roger de Clifford, who married Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and died anno 13 Richard II. leaving three sons, of whom Thomas was the eldest, from whom descended the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland; the Boyles, lords Clifford, of Lonsborough; Thomas, earl of Thanet, lord Clifford, and his daughter the lady Margaret Tufton, lady Clifford, married to Coke, earl of Leicester.

Sir William Clifford, the second son, died *s. p.* and Lewis Clifford, the third son, was a man of note in the military line, as well as in state affairs, and in the 6th year of Richard II. was made a knight of the garter. He died anno 4 Henry IV. leaving one son William, who as before-mentioned, married the sister of Arnold Savage, esq. and in her right became possessed of Bobbing manor,[1] a younger branch of which family had been settled at Bobbing-place, in this parish, some time before. The Cliffords, of Bobbing, bore for their arms, *Chequy, or, and sable, a fess and bordure, gules, on the fess, a crescent argent*, for difference, which coat they quartered with that of Savage. These arms of Clifford are on the roof of the cloysters of Canterbury cathedral, and in St. Margaret's church, in Canterbury, impaled with Savage. The first lord Clifford of this family, bore *Chequy, or, and azure, a bendlet, gules*, which the elder brethren kept as long as they

[1] See Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 335. Coll. Peer. 2d edit. vol. iv. p. 194.

continued; a ſecond ſon turned *the bendlet* into *a bend*, and placed on it *three lioneux, paſſant, or*, from whom the Cliffords of Frampton are deſcended. Roger Clifford, ſecond ſon of Walter the firſt lord, for *the bendlet* took *a feſs gules*, which was borne by the earls of Cumberland, and others of that branch. Thoſe of Kent added *the bordure* to *the feſs*, and *a creſcent* on it, for difference; and Sir Conyers bore *the chequy, or, and ſable*, as appears by his coat of arms on an original picture of him, painted in 1595.

William Clifford, before-mentioned, was ſheriff both in the 4th and 13th years of king Henry VI. and died in the 16th year of that reign, leaving two ſons, Lewis, who ſucceeded him in his eſtates in this county, and John, who was anceſtor to the lords Clifford, of Chudleigh.

Lewis Clifford, the eldeſt ſon, reſided at Bobbing-court, whoſe ſon Alexander Clifford, eſq. kept his ſhrievalty there in the 5th year of king Edward IV. and dying in the 10th year of Henry VII. left ſix ſons, of whom Lewis Clifford, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him in this manor, and was ſheriff in the 13th year of king Henry VII. He left by his firſt wife Mildred, daughter of Bartholomew Bourne, eſq. of Sharſted, two ſons, Nicholas, who was of Sutton Valence, and left a ſole daughter and heir, married firſt to Harpur, and ſecondly to Moore,[k] and Richard.

Nicholas Clifford, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed this manor of Bobbing on his father's death, but removing to Sutton Valence, or Town Sutton, as it is now called. He ſold it preſently afterwards to Sir Thomas Neville, but Richard Clifford, eſq. the younger ſon, repurchaſed it of him, and died poſſeſſed of it, being ſucceeded in it by his ſon George Clifford, eſq. who reſided at Bobbing-court in the middle of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and left ſeven ſons and three

[k] See Town Sutton, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 369.

daughters,

daughters, of whom Henry Clifford, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in this manor, which he afterwards alienated to his younger brother, Sir Conyers Clifford, and dame Mary his wife, the daughter of Francis Southwell, eſq. of Windham-hall, in Norfolk, and had been married firſt to Thomas Sydney, eſq. of this county, and afterwards to Nicholas Gorge, eſq. Her third huſband was Sir Conyers Clifford, of Bobbing-court, above mentioned, who was governor of Connaught, in Ireland, and a privy counſellor of that kingdom, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Henry and Conyers. She ſurvived him, and afterwards poſſeſſed ſolely this manor, to whom ſhe entitled her fourth huſband Sir Anthony St. Leger, maſter of the rolls in Ireland, and a privy counſellor there, who was third ſon of Sir Anthony St. Leger, of Ulcomb, lord deputy of Ireland. She had by him, who ſurvived her, one ſon Anthony, and dying in 1603, æt. 37, was buried in St. Patrick's church, Dublin. By her will ſhe deviſed this manor, in equal ſhares, to her two ſons Henry and Conyers Clifford, and her ſon Anthony St. Leger, afterwards knighted, and of Wierton-houſe, in Boughton Monchelſea. They quickly afterwards joined in the ſale of it to Sir Edward Duke, of Coſington, in Aylesford, who not long afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Richard Gurney, alderman of London, who was afterwards in 1641 created a baronet, being then lord-mayor, who bore for his arms, *Paly of ſix, per feſs, counterchanged, or, and azure*,[1] which coat was in alluſion to that borne by Hugh Gorney, a Norman, created earl of Gorney by William Rufus, who bore *Paly ſix, or, and azure.* He alienated it to his brother-in-law Henry Sandford, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1660, bearing for his arms, *Ermine, on a feſs, gules, two boars heads couped, or.*

[1] Strype's Stow's Survey, B. ii. p. 90. B. iii. p. 128. B. v. p. 144. Guillim. p. 194.

He left by her four daughters his coheirs, Chriſtian; Angelica, married to Henry Thornhill, eſq. Mary; and Frances, the latter of whom carried this manor in marriage to Sir George Moore, bart. who had been ſo created in 1665, being ſtiled of Maids Morton, in Buckinghamſhire, bearing for his arms, *Or a feſs, three fleurs de lis, between three mullets.* He died poſſeſſed of it in 1678, and was buried in the north chancel of this church. He died *ſ. p.* leaving his widow ſurviving, and poſſeſſed of this manor, which ſhe the next year carried in marriage to colonel Edw. Diggs, the fifth ſon of Thomas Diggs, eſq. of Chilham-caſtle, who dying *ſ. p* ſhe again married colonel Robert Crayford, governor of the fort of Sheerneſs, who ſurvived her, and became poſſeſſed of this manor, which he afterwards, in the reign of king William, ſold to Thomas Tyndale, gent. of North Nibley, in Glouceſterſhire, who was deſcended of a family originally ſettled in Northumberland, whence a deſcendant of it removed to North Nibley, which eſtate Thomas Tyndale ſold on his purchaſing this manor. His ſon William Tyndale, eſq. who pulled down this manſion, and dying in 1748, was buried in the ſouth chancel of Bobbing church; leaving no iſſue, he by will deviſed this manor *in tail male* to his collateral kinſman, the Rev. William Tyndale, rector of Coats, in Glouceſterſhire, whoſe ſon Thomas Tyndale, eſq. of North Cerney, in that county, died in 1783, having married Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Coxe, eſq. of Glouceſterſhire, whom he left ſurviving, and by her one ſon, lieutenant-colonel William Tyndale, the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor, and a daughter Anne-Catherine. He bears for his arms, *Argent, a feſs, gules, between three garbs, ſable.*

The manſion of Bobbing-court, which was ſituated exceedingly pleaſant, having a fine proſpect on every ſide of it, ſtood almoſt adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the church-yard. It has been many years ſince pulled down,

down, but by the foundations remaining, the walls of the garden, and the out-offices belonging to it, which are yet ſtanding, it appears to have been a building of a very conſiderable ſize.

There is a court baron regularly held for this manor.

BOBBING-PLACE was an antient ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated at the northern extremity of it, adjoining to Milton, which ſeems to have been the antient reſidence of the family of Clifford, before they became poſſeſſed of the manor and court of Bobbing, as heir to the Savages.

A younger collateral branch of them, in the perſon of Robert Clifford, eſq. of Bobbing, a younger brother of Richard, biſhop of Worceſter and London, ſucceſſively, kept his ſhrievalty in this pariſh, both in the 11ſt year of Henry IV. and in the 2d and 3d years of Henry V. in the 8th year of which he was knight of the ſhire with Arnold Savage. He died in 1422, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury.

It afterwards paſſed into the name of Gorham, and thence into that of Tufton, and in the reign of king Charles I. this ſeat was the property and reſidence of Sir Humphry Tufton, the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, of Hothfield, and next brother to Nicholas, firſt earl of Thanet. He reſided at times both here and at the Mote, in Maidſtone, and in 1641 was created a baronet. He died at Bobbing-place in 1659, and was buried in this church.

Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, reſided entirely at the Mote, and dying in 1685, *ſ. p.* was buried in Maidſtone church. By his will he deviſed this ſeat to truſtees, to be ſold for the payment of his debts, and they accordingly, in 1687, conveyed it by ſale to major Thomas Cooke, of Faverſham, who alienated it in 1692 to Mr. Thomas Sole, of Milton, ſhipbuilder. He married in 1688, Mary Cockin, of that pariſh, by whom he left

Cockin Sole, eſq. barriſter-at-law and recorder of Queenborough, who reſided here, where he died in 1750, leaving one ſon, and a daughter Catherine, who married firſt Mr. Nowell, and ſecondly John Conſtantine Jennings, eſq. He was ſucceeded in this ſeat by his only ſon John Cockin Sole, eſq. who kept his ſhrievalty at it in 1756, bearing for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, gules, between three ſoles hauriant, proper, all within a bordure, engrailed of the ſecond.* He continued to reſide here till he removed to Norton-court, near Faverſham, and afterwards, in 1766, pulled down almoſt the whole of this ſeat, leaving of it only ſufficient for a mean farm-houſe. After which he alienated it to Mr. Thomas Colley, who is rebuilding this ſeat, in which he intends to reſide.

THERE is a ſmall manor in this pariſh called UPPER TOES, which formerly belonged to the family of Bartholomew, of Oxenhoath, from which it has, in like manner as that eſtate, become the property of Sir William Geary, now of Oxenhoath, the preſent proprietor of it, and there is another ſmall manor here called NETHER TOES, which formerly was the eſtate of the Barrows, and was given by the will of Mr. William Barrow, in 1707, among his other eſtates, for the benefit of the poor of Borden, in the truſtees of which charity it is now veſted.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS WOLLETT, by will in 1688, gave to ſuch poor as take no relief, lands and houſes veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers, now of the annual produce of 1l.

MARY GIBBON gave by will in 1678, the ſum of 50l. for the purpoſe of putting to ſchool poor children in this pariſh, now of the annual produce of 4l. 5s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſeven; caſually ten.

BOBBING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, conſiſts of two ſmall iſles and two chancels, having a tall ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end of it, in which are five bells.

In the north chancel are ſeveral antient graveſtones of the Savages and Cliffords, many of them entirely robbed of their braſſes, and others only with remnants remaining, on one are the figures in braſs of a man and woman, the former having the ſurcoat of Clifford, *Chequy, a feſs, with a bordure*; a memorial for Sir George Moore, in 1678; a monument for Henry Sandford, eſq. 1660, and Elizabeth his wife, with their two buſts in white marble. *In the ſouth chancel*, memorials for William Tyndale, eſq. obt. 1748, and for Darell, ſon of Nathaniel Darell, governor of Sheerneſs in Charles the IId.'s reign *In the ſouth iſle* is a monument, having two buſts of white marble on it, for Charles and Humphry Tufton, ſons of Sir Humphry Tufton, of Maidſtone, the former died 1652, the latter 1657, both unmarried; and memorials for Cobbes, Poole, and others.

The church of Bobbing was given by Henry III. in his 18th year, to the monaſtery of St. Mary and St. Sexburgh, in the Iſle of Shepey; which gift was confirmed by king Henry IV. in his 1ſt year, by his letters of *inſpeximus*,[m] and it continued part of the poſſeſſions of it till the general diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 27th year of which, this nunnery was ſuppreſſed, as not being of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds.

This church becoming thus veſted in the crown, the king, in his 35th year, granted the rectory of it, with its appurtenances, to Thomas Green, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who had been tenant of it at the diſſolution, at the yearly rent of twelve pounds.

[m] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 153. Kilb. Surv. p. 31.

He

He was uſually ſtiled Thomas Norton, alias Green, being the natural ſon of Sir John Norton, of Northwood, in Milton, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a croſs potent, ermine, within a bordure, argent, and ſable.* He died in the 6th year of king Edward VI. leaving two ſons, Norton Green, who left an only daughter and heir, married to Sir Mark Ive, of Boxſted, in Eſſex, and Robert Green, gent. who was of Bobbing.

Norton Green, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, on his father's death, became poſſeſſed of the rectory of Bobbing impropriate, with the advowſon of the vicarage; on whoſe death it became the property of Sir Mark Ive, in right of his wife, and he preſented to it in 1607. His ſon John Ive, eſq. died in king Charles the Iſt.'s reign, leaving an only daughter Anne, then an infant. In the next reign of king Charles II. Sir George Moore, of Bobbing-court, owner of the manor of Bobbing, was poſſeſſed of this rectory, with the advowſon of the vicarage. Since which it has remained in the like ſucceſſion of owners as that manor, down to lieutenant-colonel William Tyndale, of Glouceſterſhire, the preſent poſſeſſor and patron of it.

In the year 1578, here were communicants one hundred and eighteen. In 1640 the vicarage of it was valued at ſixty pounds. Commmunicants eighty-eight. There is no valuation of this vicarage in the king's books.

In the year 1186, the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery demiſed to the prioreſs of St. Sexburgh, in Shepey, the tithes of this pariſh, which belonged to them in right of their church of Middleton, at ten ſhillings per annum for ever, as has been more fully mentioned before under that pariſh.

CHURCH OF BOBBING.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
	Thomas Shawe, obt. 1607.
Sir Marcus Ive, of Boxſted.	*Francis Reynolds*, A. M. May 20, 1607, obt. 1630.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Crown.	*John Reader*, Sept. 7, 1635.[n]
	William Scarlett, in 1663
Sir George Moore, of Bobbing-court	*Titus Otes*, A. B inducted. March 13, 1672, reſigned.[o]
The Crown, by lapſe.	*Thomas Conway*, inducted Dec. 14, 1689, reſigned 1690.
Robert Crayford and dame Frances Moore his wife.	*Robert Philpott*, July 9, 1690, obt. 1703.
William Tyndale, gent.	*John Napleton*, A. M. Nov. 1703, obt. 1712.
	John Burman, A. M. Feb. 10, 1712, obt. April 13, 1726.[p]
	Richard Fletcher, A. B. inducted. 1726.
	Iſaac Prieſt, inducted Aug. 5, 1753, obt. 1757.
William Tyndale, clerk.	*Joſeph Parry*, A. M. Oct. 21, 1757, the preſent vicar.

[n] The crown preſented, by reaſon of the nonage of Anne Ive. Rymer's Fœd. vol. xix. p. 624.

[o] He reſigned this vicarage and removed into Suſſex; after which he became the famous diſcoverer of the Popiſh plot. See Rapin, vol. ii. p. 689.

[p] Alſo vicar of Newington near Sittingborne, where he lies buried.

I W A D E,

COMMONLY called *Warde*, lies northward from Bobbing laſt-deſcribed, the pariſh of Milton intervening, the greateſt part of which lies within that hundred, over which that manor claims as *paramount*. The remaining, or eaſtern part of it is within *the hundred of Tenham*, and the lands in it are held of that manor.

THIS PARISH lies very low, and on a level with the adjoining marſhes, the ſituation and look of it is not unlike the fens in Lincolnſhire. It is hardly known, excepting to thoſe who travel towards the Iſle of Shepey, to which the road leads through this pariſh over the marſhes to the King's ferry, from which the village, with the church, ſtand at about a mile diſtance, and about two from the town of Milton north-weſtward.

There

There are ſixteen houſes in it, and about ſixty or ſeventy inhabitants. The lands are very even and flat, of a ſoft boggy nature, almoſt all of them are paſture ground and marſhes, which have great quantities of ſheep continually feeding on them. Dr. Plot remarks that the ſheep never rot in the marſhes of this pariſh, but that in thoſe of Tenham they do, the ſheep having in their livers little animals breeding in the ſhape of plaiſe, occaſioned, as it is believed, by their feeding on the herb ſpearwort, which grows there plentifully among the graſs. Its low and moiſt ſituation cloſe to ſo large a tract of marſhes and the waters of the Swale, which are its northern boundary, render it hardly ever free from fogs and noiſome vapours, and in ſummer in dry weather, the ſtench of the mud in the ponds and ditches, and the badneſs of the water, contribute ſo much to its unwholeſomeneſs, that almoſt every one is terrified from attempting to live in it, and it is conſequently but very thinly inhabited. It has been remarked that the thatch on the roofs of buildings in this pariſh cannot be preſerved long, the rooks and other birds continually carrying it away, which circumſtance ariſes from the quantity of flies harbouring in it, owing to its ſituation, much more than in other places; and it is for the ſake of theſe flies that the birds unthatch the buildings. There is ſome land in this pariſh called Swain's Down, a name plainly of Daniſh original, and there are ſtill the *veſtigia* of ſome antient fortifications or works thrown up, remaining on it.

HELMES, or *Holmes*, now vulgarly called *Soames*, is a manor which lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in Milton; the houſe of it being commonly called *the Moated Houſe*, from a large moat having been formerly made round it.

This manor was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Savage, ſeated at Bobbing, one of which, Arnold, ſon of Sir Thomas Savage, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of king Edward III. After which it continued

continued in his deſcendants of the names of Savage and Clifford, in like manner as Bobbing, down to Alexander Clifford, eſq. who reſided at this manor of Holmes, during his father's life-time, at whoſe death he removed to Bobbing; at length his deſcendant Henry Clifford, eſq. of Bobbing, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Thomas Thomſon, of Sandwich, whoſe deſcendant, of the ſame name, leaving two ſons, Thomas, of Kenfield in Petham, and Henry of Royton-chapel, in Lenham, the latter of them became by his father's will poſſeſſed of this manor. After which it paſſed in the ſame tract of ownerſhip as Royton,[q] till it was ſold with that eſtate to Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chilſton, who by will in 1795, gave it with his other eſtates in this county to his nephew George Beſt, eſq. of Chilſton, and he has lately ſold it to Mr. Joſeph Rond Davies, the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

JOHN BUNCE, of Milton, linen draper, by his will in 1681, left to the poor of this pariſh 40s. chargeable on an eſtate at Iwade, belonging to Mr. John Murton, of Goodneſtone, to be diſtributed among them by the churchwardens on St. John's day.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about eight, caſually not more than one or two.

IWADE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a ſmall neat building, conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a low pointed ſteeple, in which are two bells. There is ſome good painted glaſs in the windows of it.

It was formerly eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Tenham, and as ſuch, was given and appropriated with it to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, by archbiſhop Stephen Langton, in 1227.

[q] See vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 425.

George

George Hall, archdeacon of Canterbury, in his leaſe of this parſonage granted in 1560, reſerved the ſum of eight pounds per annum, to be paid by the leſſee as an augmentation to this curacy.

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine was poſſeſſed of *the portion of tithes of Coleſland*, in this pariſh, which Thomas, curate of this pariſh, releaſed all his right to, before Selfrid, biſhop of Chicheſter, in the year 1202, anno 4 of king John.[r]

It is now a perpetual curacy, and is of the yearly certified value of eight pounds.

In 1730 it was augmented by lot, by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with two hundred pounds, and again by them in 1766 with the like ſum. It was afterwards augmented with two hundred pounds more, on a diſtribution of the like ſum from Mrs. Urſula Taylor's legacy, paid to them by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. which, with two hundred pounds ſince added, has been laid out by the preſent Incumbent in the freehold purchaſe, in the pariſh of Borden, about three miles from Iwade, the annual rent of which is now twenty-eight pounds.[s]

The archdeacon of Canterbury is patron and appropriator of it.

CHURCH OF IWADE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
The Archdeacon of Canterbury.	*Thomas Morland*, admitted 1708.[t] *Charles Hinde*, A. M. obt. 1751.[t] *Thomas Leigh*, A. M. 1751.[u] *Francis Gregory*, A. M. 1751, reſigned 1766. *Oſmund Beauvoir*, 1766, S. T. P. obt. 1789. *J. Lough*, ..., 1790, the preſent curate.

[r] Regiſt. Mon. St. Aug. Cart. 513. See Decem. Script. Chron. W. Thorn. col. 2029.

[s] Obligingly communicated by the preſent Incumbent.

[t] And vicar of Milton.

[u] Alſo rector of Murſton.



Queenborough Castle.

THE ISLAND OF SHEPEY.

THE ISLAND OF SHEPEY is ſeparated from the reſt of the county of Kent by a narrow arm of the ſea, called *the Swale*. It is not certain by what name it was known to the Romans. Ptolemy, in his geography, mentions two iſlands in this part of Britain, which he calls *Toliapis* and *Counus*. He deſcribes the former of theſe iſlands in lon. 23. lat. 54. 15. the latter in lon. 24. lat. 54. 30. though what ſpace he allowed to a degree is uncertain, but undoubtedly it appears to be much leſs than we do. The former of them is ſuppoſed by moſt of our learned men, among whom are Camden and Batteley,* to be this iſland, though Lam-

* Camd. Brit. p. 233. Battely Antiq. Rhutup. p. 41.

bard,

barde, Leland, and ſome others, think the latter, merely from the etymology of the name.

It was called by the Saxons, SCEAPIGE or OVINIA, that is, *the Iſland of Sheep*, which name it took from the number of ſheep continually feeding on it. Baxter, in his Gloſſary, under the word *Malata*, adds, "*Vervecum Patria*, or the Iſle of Sheep, now named Shepey. This is corruptly called, by the book of Ravenna, *Malaca*, by the Britons *Vervex*." In Chron. de Mailros, anno 832, it is called *Peſeiga*.

Its circumference, including the little adjoining iſles of Elmley and Harty, which lie at the ſouth-eaſt ſide of it, and include about two eighth parts of the whole of it, meaſures upwards of thirty miles. It is about eleven miles in length, and about eight at its greateſt breadth.

The grounds of this iſland riſe from the ſhores on the ſouth, eaſt, and weſt bounds of it towards its center; but on the north ſide, it ſeems, by the height of the cliffs, to have once extended much further. The cliffs are in length about ſix miles, and gradually decline at each end, the more elevated parts continuing about two-thirds as far as they extend, and they are, at the very higheſt of them about Minſter, not leſs than thirty yards in perpendicular height above the beach or ſhore, and conſiſting of clay, and being conſtantly waſhed at their baſis by the tides which beat againſt them, more eſpecially when driven by ſtrong eaſterly winds, they are continually waſting and falling down upon the ſhore, and ſo great is the loſs of land at the higheſt parts, that ſometimes near an acre has ſunk down in one maſs from that height upon the beach below, with the corn remaining entire on the ſurface of it, which has afterwards grown and increaſed to maturity, and been reaped in that ſtate, with but a trifling loſs to the owner of it.

The ſoil of the greateſt part of the iſland is an exceeding ſtiff clay; by far the greateſt part of it conſiſts of

of upland paſtures and marſhes, the latter are much of them rich and fertile fatting land, the former are covered with ant hills, very wet in winter, and in ſummer ſubject to burn and ſplit open eight or nine feet in depth. The iſland, towards the north ſide, in the pariſhes of Minſter and Eaſtchurch, is very fertile in corn, the incloſures of which are ſmall, and ſurrounded with thick hedge-rows of elm, and the whole face of the country exceeding pleaſant in fine weather, being interſperſed with much ſmall hill and dale, and frequent houſes and cottages. The roads throughout the iſland are very good all the year, owing to the great plenty of the fine gravel of the beach pits in it, and the proſpects are very pleaſing and extenſive on every ſide. There is hardly any coppice wood throughout the whole of it. Freſh water is very ſcarce and the greateſt part of it brackiſh, tho' between Eaſtchurch and Minſter there are a few ſprings, which, notwithſtanding they riſe near the ſea, the waters of them are perfectly good and freſh. The air is very thick and much ſubject to noxious vapours, ariſing from the large quantity of marſhes in and near it, and the badneſs of the water, which make it very unwholeſome, inſomuch, that few people of ſubſtance live in it, and in the low or marſhy parts the inhabitants are very few indeed, and conſiſt in general of lookers, bailiffs, and ſervants. The garriſon and dock of Sheerneſs, and its environs, the reader will however of courſe except from this obſervation, where there are many gentlemen employed in the government ſervice, who are of property and ſubſtance conſtantly reſident.

The water which flows between this iſland and the main land is called *the Swale*, and the two extremities of it, *the Eaſt* and *Weſt Swale*, it reaches about twelve miles in length, and is navigable for ſhips of two hundred tons burthen. This water ſeems formerly to have been accounted a part of the river Thames, and to have been the uſual (as being the ſafeſt) paſſage for

the ſhipping between London and the North Foreland; accordingly Sandwich is frequently ſtiled by our antient hiſtorians *Lundenwic*, or *the Thames Mouth*, being the name given to it by the Saxons, and the town of Milton is ſaid by them to ſtand on the ſouth bank of the Thames. Leland in particular ſays, in his Itinerary, *that town ſtands on an arm of the Tamiſe*; and he ſpeaks of the point againſt Quinborough *entering into the mayne Tamys.*

The uſual paſſage to it is by a ferry, called King's Ferry, for carriages, horſes, cattle, and paſſengers. The ferry-boat is moved forward by a long cable, of about one hundred and forty fathoms or more, which being faſtened at each end acroſs the Swale, ſerves to move it forward by hand. On the ſide oppoſite to the iſland there is a ſmall houſe of ſtone, in the room of one formerly erected by one George Fox, who having ſtaid a long while in the cold, waiting for the boat, and being much affected by it, built it to ſhelter others from the like inconvenience.

This ferry, before the making of the ſtatute of highways, had been repaired and maintained, time out of mind, at the charge of all the inhabitants and land-occupiers within the whole iſland, by an aſſeſſment made at a court or law-day, holden yearly at Kingſborowe, within the iſland, in the king's name, only for the maintenance of this ferry.

To enforce which an act paſſed in the 18th year of queen Elizabeth, and another afterwards in the 28th year of that reign, with ſtill further powers, that from that time for ever, between the feaſts of Eaſter and Pentecoſt, any three juſtices of the peace, dwelling within eight miles of the town of Milton, ſhould aſſeſs all lands and grounds lying without the iſland, and within four miles of the ferry, towards the repair and amendment of the uſual highway leading from that town to it (which was in ſuch decay that neither man nor beaſt could then paſs it without great danger, and the

the pariſh through which it lay was not able to repair it) ſo that it exceeded not the uſual proportion of one penny for each acre of freſh, or ten acres of ſalt marſh, the money to be employed in repairing ſuch road, with power of diſtreſs in ſuch manner and form as was limited to the Ferry-warden by the former ſtatute, &c.

At the law-day before-mentioned, a ferry-warden, two ferrymen, and a conſtable are yearly choſen, who appoint a ferry-keeper, and with the homage make rules and orders for the good government of the ferry.

By theſe means and the rents belonging to it, the ferry has from time to time been maintained, as well as the highways through the marſhes, together with the ſea wall and wharf, and the ferry-keeper's houſe, and two large paſſage-boats and a ſkiff, with a cable to tow the boat from ſide to ſide. The paſſage is coſt-free for all travellers, except on four days yearly, Palm Monday, Whit-Monday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas day, and on Sundays, and every night in the year after eight o'clock.

The ferry-keeper has a privilege to dredge for oyſters, excluſive of all others, within the compaſs of the ferry-loop, which extends one tow's length, that is, ſixty fathoms, on each ſide of the cable. Some years ago, he was diſturbed in the enjoyment of it, by ſome of the Queenborough dredgers, who being called to account in law for the treſpaſs, paid the charges, and ſubmitted without coming to a trial.

For the ſpace of more than eighty years after the laſt-mentioned act of parliament, there was little reſort to this ferry, except from the private buſineſs of the inhabitants of the iſland; but ſince the building of a fort, and fixing a garriſon at Sheerneſs, and the eſtabliſhing of a dock-yard, a branch of the ordnance, and other appendages neceſſary to them, the traffic to and from the iſland has greatly increaſed, and with it the expence of maintaining this ferry, and the roads leading to it, of which there are three principal ones, the

firſt to the ſouth-eaſtward to the town of Milton, the ſecond ſtrait forward towards the ſouth through Iwade and Bobbing into the great Dover road at Key-ſtreet, and the third towards the ſouth-weſt through Halſtow and Upchurch towards Gillingham and Chatham.

There are two other ferries, of leſs account, to and from this iſland, one in the iſland of Elmley, and the other in that of Harty; but theſe are only for foot-paſſengers and cattle.

There have been ſeveral commiſſions granted from time to time to different perſons to view and repair the banks and ſea walls of this iſland, the earlieſt of which is in the 27th year of king Edward III. in the 12th year of which the king directed his writs to the biſhop of Rocheſter, Roger de Northwode, the prior of Rocheſter, the abbot of Boxley, Thomas de Cobham, Stephen de Cobham, Philip de Pympe, Stephen de Aſhburie, Humphry de Northwode, and Ralph de Savage, all landholders of this iſland, in which it is recited, among other matters, that, intelligence having been received that this iſland would ſoon be invaded by the enemies' fleets, he therefore commanded them to have ready their men-at-arms and archers, according to the quantity of lands and tenements, which each of them poſſeſſed in it, together with the men of the iſland, and others, landholders in it, for the ſafety of it againſt the impending danger.* And afterwards, in the 46th year of that reign, writs of the like nature were directed to Richard at Lees, *chivalier*, John Normaud, *chivalier*, and Richard Cheyne.

King Richard II. in his 1ſt year, directed his writs to the ſheriffs of Kent and Eſſex, commanding them to erect *beacons* on the moſt conſpicuous places near the coaſts of the two counties, oppoſite to each other, that by the firing of them, notice might be given of any ſudden attempt of the enemy. In conſequence of

* Claus ejus an. p. 3, m. 33. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 85.

which,

which, there were many of them erected, and one in particular here in Shepey, and at Showbery, in Eſſex, oppoſite to it.

The Iſle of Shepey had formerly *a court of Huſtings* belonging to it, wherein were heard all cauſes and pleadings, the laws, cuſtoms, rights, and franchiſes of this iſland, or whatever in any ſhape belonged or related to it.

The cliffs on the northern ſide of this iſland being compoſed of clay, and conſtantly waſhed at their baſis by the tides, are continually waſting and falling down upon the ſhore, as has already been taken notice of. Theſe cliffs belong to the three manors of Minſter, Shurland, and Warden, the owners of which let them out to the different proprietors of the copperas works, who employ the neighbouring poor to collect the *pyrites* or copperas-ſtones upon the beach, which they depoſit there in heaps, until a ſufficient quantity is procured to load a veſſel with to carry it away.

Theſe cliffs produce beſides, in their bowels, ſo great a variety and quantity of foſſils, both native and extraneous, as are hardly to be paralleled, in a like ſpace of ground, any where; theſe, the clay being continually waſhed away by the tides, are left expoſed on the beach, and are uſually picked up by the copperas gatherers who ſell them to the curious; but thoſe found here have been ſo much impregnated with *pyritical* matter, that after ſome time the ſalts thereof ſhoot, and entirely deſtroy them.

The late Mr. Jacob, of Faverſham, well known to the learned as a curious antiquarian and naturaliſt, printed at the end of his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, a conciſe view of the foſſil bodies of this iſland, collected by him during the courſe of thirty years, and among the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 50, pt. i. p. 396, is an account of ſome foſſil fruits and other bodies found by him in this iſland in 1757.

The curious inveſtigator of natural hiſtory, who travels into this iſland, will undoubtedly receive a further pleaſure in the obſervations he will continually be induced to make on the variety of curious plants, which he will find growing over the whole face of it, but they are ſo very numerous as to well excuſe the inſertion of them here. Mr. Jacob has publiſhed a catalogue of ſuch as he has obſerved in the long courſe of his ſearches.

Our antient herbaliſt Gerarde, mentions likewiſe in his Herbal ſeveral found by him here. Beſides which, both Ray and Hudſon make mention of ſeveral rare ſpecies of *fucus*, *confervæ*, *corallinæ*, *ulvæ*, *potamogiton*, *ruppia maritima*, *bupleurum*, *frankenia*, and ſome others, found in and about this iſland, which it would take up too much room to deſcribe particularly in this place.[y]

Dr. Plot obſerves, that there are very few rats or moles in the Iſland of Shepey, which, he ſays, is owing to the earth being full of copperas-ſtones, which are poiſonous to them, and that this accounts for the number of mice in it, which are generally found in greater numbers where there are no rats.

The Bargander, or *chenalopex*, is frequently obſerved in it.

THE ISLAND OF SHEPEY, from its ſituation, was in antient times much expoſed to the invaſions of thoſe nations which infeſted this kingdom. The Saxons indeed made the Iſle of Thanet their principal reſort; but the Danes in general made this iſland their landing-place, and frequently ſtaid whole winters in it, ſo that it became their accuſtomed rendezvous whilſt in this kingdom, and conſequently it felt continued ſcenes of miſery and plunder.

[y] See Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 45, 280, 367, 411, 413, 523, 560, 562, 622, 838. Raii Synopſis, p. 136, 174, 188, 189, 286, 316, 329, 337, 351. Hudſoni flora Anglica, p. 134, 196, 266, 326, 431, 570.

Though

Though the Danes had infeſted and haraſſed the coaſts of Britain for ſome years before the acceſſion of Egbert to the Engliſh monarchy, yet theſe parts of it remained free from their piracies till the year 832, when landing in this iſland, and having no deſign of making conqueſts, they accompliſhed their purpoſe of plundering it, as well as the neighbouring country, and then returned again to their ſhips

In the year 849, the Danes are ſaid again to have wintered here, as they did again in 851, during the reign of king Athelſtan,[z] after having again invaded this country.

In 854, they again wintered here; after which there is no further notice taken by our antient hiſtorians of their viſiting it, which moſt probably they did from time to time, whenever they made their incurſions into theſe parts, and that it ſhared in the general devaſtation made of this county by theſe piratical plunderers, till the year 1016, when king Edmund having encountered Canute, with the Daniſh army, at Otford, and gaining a victory over it, purſued them as far as Aylesford, in their retreat to this iſland, where they collected the ſcattered remains of their army.

Godwin, earl of Kent, being at variance with king Edward the Confeſſor, came into theſe parts in the year 1052, and having burnt the neighbouring town of Milton, afterwards ravaged many of the king's eſtates throughout the county, and among others ſeveral in this iſland.

In the lower or ſouthern part of this iſland there are many large barrows, or *tumuli*, which the inhabitants call *coterels*, and are ſuppoſed to be the graves of ſeveral of the Daniſh leaders, who were ſlain during their invaſions of this kingdom. Offa, king of Mercia, one

[z] Flor. of Worceſter, p. 582, and Aſſer. Ann. p. 155, ſay, this was the firſt time that the Danes wintered here. Simon Dunelm, col. 120.

of the moſt powerful princes of the Saxon heptarchy, who died in 796, is thought by ſome to have died in this iſland on his return from Rome, where he had been on a pilgrimage, though he was buried at Bedford.

Elizabeth, the widow of Francis Lennard, lord Dacre, who died in 1662, ſiſter and coheir of Paul, viſcount Banning, was by letters patent, in 1680, created *Counteſs of Shepey*, for her life. She died in 1686. Thomas Lennard, lord Dacre, her eldeſt ſon, had been in 1673, created Earl of Suſſex.

Henry, youngeſt ſon of Robert Sidney, earl of Leiceſter, was in 1689. anno 1 William and Mary, created *Baron of Milton* and *Viſcount Sidney of the Iſle of Shepey*, and in 1694, Earl of Romney. He died unmarried in 1704, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter; upon which his titles became extinct.

John de Shepey, LL. D. a native of this iſland, was firſt a prebendary, and then dean of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and dying in 1412, was buried there. He was a man of much note in the reigns of both king Edward III. and king Richard II. being employed by both thoſe princes in their moſt weighty affairs both at home and abroad.

The Island of Shepey is almoſt all of it within the hundred of Middleton, alias Milton, a very ſmall part of it only in the pariſh of Eaſtchurch being within *the hundred of Tenham*, and the Iſland of Harty, which is within *the hundred of Faverſham*, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. Minster, *with the vill of Sheerneſs.*
2. Queenborough.
3. Eastchurch.
4. Warden.
5. Leysdown.
6. Elmley, *and its iſle*; and
7. Harty, *and its iſle.*

The churches of which pariſhes are all within the hundred of Milton, excepting the church of Harty, which is within the hundred of Faverſham. That part of the hundred of Milton within the Iſland of Shepey, is within the juriſdiction of one conſtable, appointed for it at the court-leet held for the manor and hundred of Milton, and is ſtiled in it *the liberty of Shepey*.

MINSTER

MINSTER

IS the principal parish in the Island of Shepey. It lies on high ground near the middle of the north side of it.

The parish takes its name from the monastery founded very early within it, *Minstre* in the Saxon language signifying a monastery or religious house.

The manor of Newington claims over a small part of this parish, but the *paramount manor* over the whole of it is that of Milton.

THE PARISH of Minster is by far the largest of any in the island. The village is situated on high ground near the middle of it, with the church, and ruins of the monastery close on the northern side of it; of the latter there is little more than the gate-house remaining.

THE VILLE of Sheerness is situated at the western bounds, as well of this parish as of the whole island, a further account of which will be given hereafter. It was formerly accounted as part of this parish, but it has long since been made *a ville* of itself, and as to its civil jurisdiction, entirely separate from this parish.

The cliffs on the northern side of this island, are likewise the northern boundaries of this parish; Queenborough and Sheerness bound it towards the west, and the Swale and the island of Elmley southward.

In June 1756, a monstrous fish, thought to be a young whale, was driven on shore at this place. It measured thirty-six feet and upwards in length, twenty-two feet in circumference, and eight feet from the eyes to the tip of the nose. It was supposed to yield twenty hogsheads of oil.

King Edward III. in his 17th year, granted a fair to be held here on Palm Monday, which is still continued for toys and such like merchandize.

SEXBURGA,

SEXBURGA, one of the daughters of Annas, king of Eaſt Anglia, and widow of Ercombert, king of Kent, between the years 664 and 673, having obtained lands in this pariſh of her ſon king Egbert, founded A MONASTERY here, which ſhe finiſhed and got well endowed for ſeventy-ſeven nuns, whom ſhe placed in it, king Egbert himſelf adding ſeveral lands to it, and ſhe became herſelf the firſt abbeſs. Soon after which, about the year 675, ſhe reſigned her government of it to her daughter Ermenilda, who became the ſecond abbeſs, and then retired, in the year 699, to the Iſle of Ely, to the monaſtery there, over which her ſiſter Etheldred preſided.[a]

During the times of the Daniſh invaſions, the religious of this monaſtery were ſubject to continual inſtances of cruelty and oppreſſion, and at laſt their houſe was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by them, and the nuns diſperſed. In which ſituation it ſeems nearly to have remained till the reign of the Conqueror, who, on the prioreſs of the nunnery of Newington near Sittingborne having been ſtrangled in her bed, confiſcated their poſſeſſions, and removed the few remaining nuns to this ruinated monaſtery, which continued but in a very mean condition till the year 1130, when it was reedified and repleniſhed with Benedictine nuns, by archbiſhop Corboil, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburg.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the temporalities of this monaſtery were valued at 66l. 8s. and the ſpiritualities at 73l. 6s. 8d. Total 139l. 14s. 8d.

In the 27th year of king Henry VIII. an act having paſſed for the ſuppreſſion of all religious houſes, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, this monaſtery, whoſe revenues amounted to no more than 129l. 7s. 10½d. annual re-

[a] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 88. Wharton's Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p 595 et ſeq.

venue,

venue, or 122l. 14s. 6d. clear yearly income, being then ten pounds leſs than they were near two hundred years before, was ſurrendered up to the king, at which time it was in ſo indigent a ſtate, that there were but a prioreſs and ten nuns in it. To the former, Alicia Crane, the king granted a penſion of fourteen pounds for her life, towards her proper ſupport and maintenance.

The manor of Minſter, alias Sexburg, was granted, together with the ſcite of the monaſtery, and all the lands and poſſeſſions belonging to it, by the king, in his 29th year, to Sir Thomas Cheney, lord warden, and treaſurer of the houſhold, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He died in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded in his eſtates by his only ſon Henry, afterwards knighted, and created lord Cheney, of Tuddington,[b] who in the 3d year of that reign levied a fine of all his lands, and quickly afterwards exchanged this eſtate with the queen for others elſewhere, though he afterwards remained poſſeſſed of much other lands in this pariſh, which as well as all the reſt of his eſtates, through his profuſe manner of living, he was obliged to alienate at different times.[c]

After the above-mentioned exchange, the queen regranted this manor, with the ſcite of the monaſtery, to Sir Thomas Hoby, of Biſham, in Berkſhire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, of Giddy-hall, in Eſſex, by whom he had two ſons, Edward, and Thomas-Poſthumus, both afterwards knighted. He died at Paris, where he was ambaſſador, in 1566, leaving his wife with child of his ſecond ſon there. She brought his body home, and having built a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the church of Biſham, laid him in the vault underneath. He was ſucceeded

[b] See more of the Cheneys under Shurland in Eaſtchurch.

[c] See the particulars of thoſe in this pariſh in Rot. Eſch. anno 19 Elizabeth, pt. 11. Ibid. anno 21, pt. 1. anno 22, pt. 12.

in

in this manor and eſtate at Minſter by his eldeſt ſon Sir Edward Hoby, who, as Camden ſtiles him, was a famous and worthy knight, being made conſtable of Queenborough-caſtle, where he reſided, and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county. The Hobys bore for their arms, *Argent, three ſpindles in feſs, gules, threaded, or*, being the arms of Badland, the heireſs of whom their anceſtor had married; the antient arms of Hoby being *Gules, three halberts in pale, argent, their ſtaves, or*, which they bore in the ſecond place. Sir Edward Hoby's arms are in a window of the Middle Temple hall, with his quarterings. He was an officer at the taking of Cadiz, and was choſen to ſerve in parliament ſeveral times, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth, and on king James's coming to the crown was made a gentleman of his privy chamber. He was a perſon of learning, and wrote ſeveral books. He died at Queenborough-caſtle in 1616, not long before which he had ſold this manor and eſtate to Mr. Henry Richards, who gave it by his will to Gabriel Leveſey, eſq. of Hollingborne, ſheriff in 1618. He was deſcended from the family of Leveſey, or Liveſey, which was originally of Leveſey, in Lancaſhire. His father, Robert Leveſey, eſq. was of Stretham, in Surry, ſheriff of Suſſex and Surry in 1592 and 1602, and left three ſons, of whom Gabriel above-mentioned, was the youngeſt. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, gules, between three trefoils ſlipt, vert.* His ſon Sir Michael Leveſey, about the year 1623, conveyed this manor, with the ſcite of the monaſtery, to Sir John Hayward, of Hollingborne-hill, ſecond ſon of Sir Rowland Hayward, citizen and alderman of London.[d] Dying in 1636, *ſ. p.* he ſettled it by his will in 1635, upon his two feoffees, Richard Buller, eſq. of Cornwall, and Mr. Sergeant Clerk, of Rocheſter, *in truſt for ſuch charitable uſes* as they ſhould think proportionate to the profits of the

[d] See Hollingborne, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 471.

eſtate

eſtate from time to time. In which ſituation it ſtill continues, *the preſent truſtees* of it being John Buller, eſq. of Cornwall, and his brother, Sir Francis Buller, one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas. The truſtees of this charity in 1651, in purſuance of Sir John Hayward's will, ſettled fifty pounds per annum, for the relief of the poor of St. Nicholas's pariſh, in Rocheſter, to be paid out of this manor, and other premiſes in Shepey; and theſe eſtates ſtill increaſing in value, the reſiduary truſtee of them, in 1718, purchaſed out of their profits 6361. South-Sea ſtock, which he transferred to the mayor and citizens of Rocheſter, for the perpetual ſupport of three charity ſchools in that city and in Strood.[e]

NEWHALL, alias BORSTAL, is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which in the 9th year of king Edward II. was in the poſſeſſion of Fulk Peyforer, who that year died poſſeſſed of it; from which name it paſſed into that of Potyn, one of whom, Nicholas Potyn, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Richard II. and left one only daughter Juliana, who carried it in marriage to Thomas St. Leger, of Otterden, ſecond ſon of Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb, whoſe daughter and heir Joane, carried it in marriage to Henry Aucher, eſq. of Newenden, and he ſeems to have paſſed away this manor before the end of king Henry the Vth.'s reign, to Sir William Cromer, lord mayor of London in the years 1413 and 1423, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1433. He, as well as his deſcendants, poſſeſſors of this manor, reſided at Tunſtall; one of whom, William Cromer, eſq. engaging in the rebellion raiſed by Sir Thomas Wyatt in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, was attainted, by which this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown,[f] whence it was ſoon afterwards granted by the queen to Sir Thomas Cheney,

[e] See vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 187.

[f] See more of the Cromers under Tunſtall before, p 86.

knight

knight of the garter, treaſurer of the houſhold, &c. who died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Henry, afterwards knighted, and created Lord Cheney, of Tuddington.

He levied fines of all his lands anno 3 and 17 Elizabeth, and in the 20th year of that reign, alienated the manor of Newhall to Richard Luck, whoſe ſon of the ſame name ſold it to Mr. Henry Newton, as he did ſoon afterwards to Mr. Joſias Gering, who was poſſeſſed of it at the reſtoration of king Charles II. After which it came into the name of Randal, the laſt of whom, Mr. Thomas Randal, deviſed it by his will to Mr. John Swift, who has rebuilt the greateſt part of this ſeat, and reſides in it.

Rushindon, formerly called *Roſſingdone*, is a manor here, which in the reign of king Henry II. ſeems to have been in the poſſeſſion of that prince, who gave to the church of the Holy Trinity, now Chriſt-church, Canterbury, fifteen pounds, rents in Riſſendon, and other places in this neighbourhood; after which it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage, ſeated at Bobbing, in this county, one of whom, John le Sauvage, obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands here, among others, in the 23d year of king Edward I. Of one of his deſcendants it was purchaſed by queen Philippa, wife of king Edward III. who ſettled it, together with the farm of Dandeley, in this pariſh,[g] on the maſter and brethren of the royal hoſpital of St. Katherine, near the Tower, in London, and their ſucceſſors, towards the enlarging and better endowing of that hoſpital, to hold to them in pure and perpetual alms.

By a ſurvey remaining in the Firſt Fruits office, taken in the 26th year of king Henry VIII. this manor

[g] Strype's Stow's Survey, book i. p. 204. See pat. 15 Richard II. pt. 2, m. 15, *pro maner de Riſſandon et ten. in Minſtre.*

of

of Roſſingdone was valued at twenty-pounds, and the farm of Dandeley at eight pounds yearly income.

This hoſpital eſcaped the ſuppreſſion of ſuch foundations in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and conſiſts at this time of a maſter, three brethren prieſts, three ſiſters, and ten beadſwomen, with officers and ſervants, to whom the fee of this manor, with Dandeley and other eſtates in this pariſh, now belongs; but the poſſeſſion of them is leaſed by them at an annual reſerved rent for three lives to different tenants.

This eſtate was held of the hoſpital in the 14th year of king Richard II. by John of Gaunt, the king's uncle. In much later times it was held by Decroe for three lives, afterwards by Adam Edwards, ſince that by Caleb Banks, eſq. of Maidſtone, by one of the coheirs of whoſe ſon, Sir John Banks, bart. his intereſt in it went in marriage to Heneage Finch, created afterwards earl of Aylesford, whoſe eldeſt ſon Heneage, earl of Aylesford, in 1721, anno 7 George I. having procured an act for the purpoſe, paſſed away his intereſt in this manor to his next brother the hon. John Finch, whoſe only ſon Savile Finch, eſq. died in 1788, and his heirs are now poſſeſſed of his intereſt in the leaſe of it.

THE FARM OF DANDELE above-mentioned is ſituated in the weſtern part of this pariſh; in the reign of king Edward VI. it was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Seymour, lord Seymour, and lord high admiral of England, who being attainted in the 3d year of that reign, this, among the reſt of his poſſeſſions, became forfeited to the crown, whence it was granted that ſame year, being then in the tenure of Sir William Poultney, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He was ſucceeded by his only ſon Henry, afterwards knighted, and created lord Cheney of Tuddington, who in the 3d year of that reign had poſſeſſion granted of all his lands, and among them of a houſe, and three hundred acres of land and marſh, called Daunley, with their appurtenances,

in

in Minſter, parcel of the poſſeſſions of St. Katherine's, in the tenure of Thomas Harris and Thomas Horton, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice.

He levied a fine that year of all his lands, as he did again in the 17th year of it, and ſoon afterwards ſold his intereſt in this eſtate to Leveſey, who parted with it about the year 1604 to Sir Julius Cæſar, maſter of the rolls, under treaſurer of the exchequer, and privy counſellor,[h] who the next year ſettled it on his eldeſt ſon, Charles Cæſar, eſq. He was afterwards knighted, and ſucceeded his father as maſter of the rolls, and was of the privy council both to king James and Charles I. He died in 1643, and was buried in the church of Benington, in Hertfordſhire, having been twice married; firſt to Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, by whom he had three daughters, Jacomina, wife of Henry Anderſon, eſq. of Pendley; the ſecond of Henry Levingſton, eſq. of Hampſhire, and Anne; ſecondly Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, lord-mayor of London, by whom he left two ſons, Sir Henry, of Benington, and Charles, of Much Haddon, in Hertfordſhire, eſq. His lady ſurvived him, and poſſeſſed his intereſt in this eſtate, of which ſhe died poſſeſſed in 1661, this eſtate being at that time part of the poſſeſſions of St. Katherine's hoſpital, of whom it was afterwards held by Garret, and Charles Garret paſſed away his intereſt in it to Philip Creſpigny, eſq. whoſe deſcendant Philip Champion Creſpigny, eſq. is the preſent leſſee of it.

Neats, alias *Neats-court*, is a manor in this pariſh, which in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign was in the hands of the crown, and was granted by that princeſs, in her 5th year, to Robert Merrywether, but it was only for a term, for in the 17th year of that reign it was again in the queen's hands, who then granted it, at the yearly rent of ſeventy pounds, for a term of years, to John Bode and Elizabeth his wife;

[h] See Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, p. 81.

after

after which the fee-ſimple of it remaining in the crown, was by king Charles I. in his 1ſt year, ſettled, on his marriage with queen Henrietta-Maria, as part of her dower.

Her truſtees afterwards granted a leaſe of the manor-houſe and lands belonging to it, in the 14th year of king Charles I. in conſideration of 450l. fine, the ſurrender of a former leaſe, and 70l. os. o½d. rent per annum, to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, for three lives; and there was reſerved out of the grant, all courts-baron and leets, advowſons, mines, quarries, &c.

After the death of king Charles I. anno 1648, the powers then in being ſeized on the royal eſtates, and paſſed an ordinance to veſt them in truſtees, that they might be ſurveyed and ſold. Accordingly, by the ſurvey taken in 1650, it appeared, that the number of acres then belonging to this eſtate was 649, and the yearly annual improved rent of it amounted to 380l. 3s. and that the three lives above-mentioned were then ſubſiſting. Soon after which the fee of this eſtate was ſold by them to Edward Downton and Edward Finch, with whom it continued till the reſtoration of Charles II. anno 1660, when the inheritance of it returned again to the crown.[i] Since which it has come into the poſſeſſion of the name of Edwin; Humphry Edwin, eſq. lately owned it, and it is now the property of Mrs. Mary Edwin, of St. Albans, in Hertfordſhire.

CALEHILL is another manor here, which in the reign of king Henry VIII. was in the poſſeſſion of William Bury, who in the 37th year of it, conveyed it to that king in exchange for Culneham, in Oxfordſhire.

This manor remained in the crown till the 2d and 3d years of Philip and Mary, when it was granted, with divers lands and paſtures parcel of it, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. to hold *in capite* by

[i] Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off. and Roll of Partic. H. 6.

knight's ſervice, whoſe only ſon and heir Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, who, in the 3d year of that reign, had poſſeſſion granted of his father's eſtates, and among others of this manor called Calehill, with its appurtenances, in this pariſh, and ſeveral parcels of land, called Notts, Mayotts, and Chetercroft, in Leyſdowne, Eſtchurch, and Warden, held of the king *in capite*, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of William Bury, merchant. After which he exchanged Calehill, with the lands above-mentioned, with the queen, among other eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood, and the fee of it remained in the crown till king James I. in his 2d year, granted it to Philip Herbert, younger brother of William, earl of Pembroke, who was the next year created lord Herbert of Shurland, and earl of Montgomery, and on his brother's death, without ſurviving iſſue, ſucceeded him as earl of Pembroke. Since which it has deſcended down in like manner as Milton manor, to the right hon. Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, who are the preſent poſſeſſors of it, but it has been long ſince ſo blended with the reſt of their poſſeſſions here, that the very name of it is forgotten; nor is the exact ſituation of it at preſent known.

THE GOVERNORS of the Cheſt for ſick and maimed ſeamen at Chatham, are poſſeſſed of lands here called Scockles, containing by eſtimation three hundred and forty acres, which formerly belonged to the family of Leveſey.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave for the relief of the poor a houſe and ſome land, containing about three acres, it was laſt rented at 4l. per annum, but is now in the occupation of the pariſh.

The poor relieved conſtantly are about ſixty; caſually about fifty-five.

MINSTER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburg, (as was the monaſtery) is ſuppoſed by ſome to

to have been the very church of it, but by others, that it only adjoined to it; at preſent it conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels. The ſteeple is at the weſt end, being a large ſquare tower, with a turret at the top, in which there is a clock, and a ring of five bells. It was formerly higher than it is at preſent, as appears by the remains. There was formerly a building adjoining to the eaſt end of the north chancel, as appears by a door-caſe and ſome ornaments on the outſide of it. In the north chancel, on the ſouth ſide, is the tomb of Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. who was buried with great ſtate, in a chapel which had been the conventual church, adjoining to the north eaſt part of this pariſh; but his ſon Henry, lord Cheney, having in 1581, anno 24 Elizabeth, obtained a licence to remove the coffins and bones of his father and anceſtors from thence, he having ſold the materials of the chapel to Sir Humphry Gilbert, and placed them in this pariſh church, the coffin of his father was, among others removed, and depoſited in this chancel. On the north ſide, under an arch in the wall, on a grey marble, lies the figure of a man, habited in armour. In the ſouth, or high chancel, againſt the ſouth wall, is an antient tomb, with the effigies of a man lying at length croſs-legged, and in armour; on his right ſide is the figure of a horſe's head, carved alike in alabaſter, and fixed to the tomb, concerning which many idle reports are current.[k] On a ſtone in the middle of the chancel, are the figures in braſs of a man and woman; his in armour, croſs-legged, with large ſpurs, his ſword by his ſide, and this coat of arms, *Ermine, a pale, engrailed*, (perhaps it might have been originally *a croſs*, the reſt of it having been rubbed out); on her mantle, *Three bars, wavy*; under his feet *a lion*, under her's *a talbot*; the inſcription underneath is gone, except the word *Hic* at the beginning of it. At the upper end of the

[k] See an accouut of it under Eaſtchurch hereafter.

north iſle is a ſmall ſtone, ſeemingly very antient, with *a croſs bottony* on it.

In the year 1489, there was a chapel, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, ſituated within the cemetery of Minſter, in Shepey.

The church of Minſter ſeems to have been part of the endowment of the monaſtery at the firſt foundation of it.

This church was not many years afterwards appropriated to it,[k] the cure of it being eſteemed as *a donative*, in which ſtate it continued at the time of the diſſolution of the monaſtery, when it came, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, where it remained till the king granted the rectory of Minſter, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, and the advowſon of the church there, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, whoſe ſon Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, alienated this rectory, with the advowſon, to Robert Leveſey, eſq. in whoſe deſcendants it continued ſometime afterwards, till at length it was ſold to Gore, and William Gore, eſq. of Boxley, died poſſeſſed of the rectory impropriate, with the advowſon, in 1768. He died *ſ. p.* and by his will deviſed it to his relation Robert Mitchell, eſq. who dying likewiſe *ſ. p.* in 1779, gave his eſtates to his three nephews, Robert, Chriſtopher, and Thomas, ſons of his brother Thomas, the eldeſt of whom, Robert Mitchell, eſq. became afterwards the ſole proprietor of them.

The parſonage at preſent conſiſts of a houſe, barns, &c. and one hundred and eighty-eight acres of arable, meadow, and paſture belonging to it, together with all the great and ſmall tithes of the pariſh, of all kinds whatſoever.

The *eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction* of this pariſh extends over *the ville of Sheerneſs*, the populouſneſs of which

[k] See the confirmations of it in Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 152.

adds

adds greatly to the burials in it, insomuch that in some years of late, they have amounted to between two and three hundred.

The church of Queenborough was formerly esteemed as a chapel to this church, but it has long since been independent of it. The cure of it is still esteemed as *a donative*, the yearly stipend of the curate being 16l. 13s. 4d. In 1578 the communicants were three hundred and eight.

In 1640 the stipend of the curate was 16l. 13s. 4d. Communicants two hundred and sixty-five. It is not in charge in the king's books.

Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, in 1188 let to Agnes, prioress, and the convent of St. Sexburg, certain tithes within this parish, to hold in perpetual ferme at fourteen shillings yearly rent, &c. These tithes were those of Westlande, being those of Sir Adam de Shurlande, and of Adam Rufin[l]

CHURCH OF MINSTER.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	CURATES.
	Joseph Mirthwaite, obt. 1758.
	Egerton Leigh, LL. S. 1758, obt. 1788.[m]
	W. Philip Menzies, the present curate.[n]

l Reg. Mon. Sci Aug. Carta 506.

m And rector of Murston.

n A minor canon of Rochester, and vicar of Frindsbury.

SHEERNESS.

THE VILLE OF SHEERNESS lies at the western part of the parish of Minster, at the north-west point of the Isle of Shepey. It was once esteemed as part of that parish, but it has been long since created *a ville* of itself, and is entirely separate from it as to its civil ju-

riſdiction, though as to its eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction it ſtill continues part of it.

This part of the Iſland of Shepey, in the reign of king Charles I. was no more than a watry ſwamp or moraſs, on the point of which, after the reſtoration of king Charles II. there was mounted a ſmall fort of twelve guns to defend the paſſage up the river Medway. In which ſituation it remained till the Dutch war broke out in that reign, when the general diſcourſe of the whole kingdom turned on the importance of this place, and the erecting a royal fort on it, which might preſerve the navy, and at the ſame time be a great ſecurity to the river.

The king took this charge upon himſelf, and in the beginning of the year 1667, made two journeys hither in the depth of winter, taking an engineer and ſome officers of the ordnance with him, and having ſeen the work begun, he left at it his chief engineer Sir Martin Beckman, whom he deſigned for governor of the fort, and committed the overlooking of the whole, that every expedition might be uſed, to one of the commiſſioners of the ordnance; notwithſtanding which, very little or nothing had been done towards it, when the Dutch, that year, made their memorable attempt upon the royal navy in the river Medway, which was then in a moſt defenceleſs ſtate, there being at that time, beſides the twelve guns here as before mentioned, only four that could be uſed at Upnor, and ſcarce ſo many at Gillingham, for the defence of it.

There was a company or two of ſoldiers indeed here, under excellent officers, but the fortifications were ſo weak and unfiniſhed, and all other proviſions ſo entirely wanting, that though the beſt defence was made, yet the Dutch fleet no ſooner appeared within diſtance, but with their cannon they beat the works flat, and drove the men from their ground, and then with their boats landed their men, as if they had reſolved to fortify and keep it; after which, ſailing up the river, they broke

broke through every means made uſe of to oppoſe them, and having done conſiderable damage to the ſhipping, (a full account of which has already been given in a former part of this hiſtory°) they fell down the river again without any further moleſtation, and having taken away all their men from Sheerneſs, they ſailed away for the coaſts of Eſſex and Suffolk.

This bold attempt gave ſuch an alarm to the nation, as well for the ſafety of the royal docks and magazines at Chatham, as for the navy itſelf, from the defenceleſs ſtate of the river Medway, and the eaſy acceſs of the enemy to it, that this fort of Sheerneſs was immediately afterwards increaſed to a regular fortification, and became *a royal fort*, having a line of large and heavy cannon mounted on it. Beſides which, there were other ſmaller forts built on each ſide of the river, higher up, for the future defence of it. Great improvements have been made from time to time to the fort of Sheerneſs, and of late years eſpecially, it has been greatly augmented and ſtrengthened, inſomuch that no fleet, however formidable, can in future attempt to paſs it, without the hazard of being torn to pieces, and leſt any danger might in future happen to it, in 1782 an act paſſed for the more effectually ſecuring of it.

The fort and garriſon of Sheerneſs is under the command of a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, and other inferior officers. The *preſent governor* is general Francis Craig, the lieutenant-governor Sir James Malcolm. The ſalary of the former is 300l. per annum, and of the latter 182l. 10s.

Some years ſince the building of a fort here, *a royal dock* has been made adjoining to it, intended chiefly for the repairing of ſhips which may have met with any ſudden accident, and for the building of ſmaller ſhips of war, ſuch as 5th and 6th rates, ſmall frigates, yachts, and ſuch like veſſels, though ſometimes ſhips

° See vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 279. vol. iv. p. 195.

of a larger ſize have been built here, but this has not been often. This yard, in time of peace, is under the inſpection of the commiſſioner of the navy reſiding at Chatham, who has a clerk of the cheque and a ſtorekeeper reſident here under him. But in time of war, from the great increaſe of buſineſs, an extra commiſſioner is always appointed, who conſtantly reſides here; and the office of ordnance has a branch likewiſe eſtabliſhed here.

The numbers of perſons neceſſarily attendant both on the fort and dock-yard, has occaſioned the building of a town of ſeveral ſtreets in and near it, which is exceedingly populous, many of the buildings being crouded with ſeveral families together in one houſe; but the great ſcarcity of freſh water had always been moſt ſeverely felt by the inhabitants of this place, this induced government in 1782 to try if it could not be procured by the ſinking of a well here; their trial at the neighbouring one of Queenborough ſome years before, giving them hopes of equal ſucceſs here, nor were they diſappointed, for when the workmen under the direction of Sir T. Hyde Page, of the corps of engineers, had dug to about the depth of twenty feet, the augur dropt in, and the water inſtantly flew up, and quickly roſe to two hundred and ſixty-five feet, which was within ſixty-three feet of the top of the well. From the firſt, the taſte of the water was ſoft and pleaſant, and though at firſt very thick, yet it ſoon became clear and fit for uſe, and ſtill continues ſo, affording, jointly with that of Queenborough, a conſtant and plentiful ſupply, not for only the inhabitants, but for the ſhipping, and various departments of government here, the former before truſting moſtly to their ſavings of rain water, and the latter, (the well at Queenborough not being fully ſufficient for the ſupply of the ſhipping) having it fetched weekly, at a very heavy expence to government, in veſſels from Chatham for that purpoſe.

The

The old ſhips of war ſtationed here are termed break waters from their breaking the violence of the tides, the hulls are occupied by 60 or 70 families, and chimnies of brick are raiſed from the lower gun decks, which give them the odd appearance of a floating town.

There is *a chapel* erected here at the expence of government, for the uſe of the garriſon, &c. but all chriſtenings, marriages, burials, and other eccleſiaſtical rites, are performed at the mother church of Minſter, which has the entire eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over this ville. The chaplain is appointed by government to the cure of this chapel.

A market is held at Sheerneſs weekly on a Saturday.

QUEENBOROUGH,

THE pariſh of which lies the next adjoining ſouth-weſtward from that of Minſter, on the weſtern ſhore of this iſland, was ſo called in honor of Philippa, queen to Edward III.

THERE was *an antient caſtle here*, called *the Caſtle of Shepey*, ſituated at the weſtern mouth of the Swale formerly, as has been already mentioned, accounted likewiſe the mouth of the river Thames, which was built for the defence both of the iſland and the paſſage on the water, the uſual one then being between the main land of the county and this iſland.

This caſtle was begun to be new built by king Edward III. about the year 1361, being the 36th of his reign,[p] and was finiſhed about ſix years afterwards, being raiſed, as he himſelf ſays in his letters patent, in his 42d year, for the ſtrength of the realm, and for the refuge of the inhabitants of this iſland.

This was undertaken under the inſpection of William of Wickham, the king's chief architect, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, who conſidering the difficulties ariſing from the nature of the ground, and

[p] See Lel. Coll. vol. i. pt. ii. p. 579.

the

the lowneſs of the ſituation, acquitted himſelf in this taſk with his uſual ſkill and abilities, and erected here a large, ſtrong, and magnificent building, fit equally for the defence of the iſland, and the reception of his royal maſter. When it was finiſhed, the king paid a viſit to it, and remained here for ſome days, during which time he made this place *a free borough*, in honor of Philippa his queen, naming it from thence *Queenborough*, and by charter in 1366, he created it *a corporation*, making the townſmen burgeſſes, and giving them power to chooſe yearly a mayor and two bailiffs, who ſhould make their oath of allegiance before the conſtable of the caſtle, and be juſtices within the liberties of the corporation, excluſive of all others; and endowing them with cognizance of pleas, with the liberty of two markets weekly on Mondays and Thurſdays, and two fairs yearly, one on *the eve of our Lady*, and the other on *the feaſt of St. James*, and benefiting them with freedom of *tholle*, and ſeveral other privileges, which might induce men to inhabit this place. Three years after which, as a further favor to it, he appoined a ſtaple for wool at it.

King Henry VIII. repaired this caſtle in the year 1536, at the time he rebuilt ſeveral others in theſe parts, for the defence of the ſea-coaſt; but even then it was become little more than a manſion for the reſidence of the conſtable of it. And Mr. Johnſton, in his book intitled *Iter Plantarum Inveſtigationis ergo ſuſceptum*, anno 1629, tells us, that he ſaw in this caſtle at that time, a noble large dining-room or hall, round the top of which were placed the arms of the nobility and gentry of Kent, and in the middle thoſe of queen Elizabeth, with the following verſes underneath:

Lilia virgineum pectus regale leonis
Significant; vivas virgo, regaſque leo;
Umbra placet vultus, vultus quia mentis imago;
Mentis imago placet, mens quia plena Deo:

Virgo

Virgo Deum vita, Regina imitata regendo,
Viva mihi vivi fiat imago Dei.
Qui leo de Juda eſt, et flos de Jeſſe, leones
Protegat et flores, Elizabetha, tuos.

Lillies the lion's virgin breaſt explain,
Then live a virgin, and a lion reign.
Pictures are pleaſing, for the mind they ſhew;
And in the mind the Deity we view:
May ſhe who God in life and empire ſhews,
To me th' eternal Deity diſcloſe!
May Jeſſe's flower, and Judah's lion deign
Thy flowers and lions to protect, great Queen.

A. D. 1593.

In this ſituation it continued till the death of king Charles I. in 1648; ſoon after which the ſtate ſeized on this caſtle, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and then veſted them in truſtees, to be ſurveyed and ſold, to ſupply the neceſſities of government, accordingly this caſtle was ſurveyed in 1650, when it appears to have conſiſted of a capital meſſuage, called Queenborough-caſtle, lying within the common belonging to the town, called Queenborough Marſh, in the pariſh of Minſter, and containing about twelve rooms of one range of buildings below ſtairs, and of about forty rooms from the firſt ſtory upwards, being circular and built of ſtone, with ſix towers, and certain out-offices belonging to it, the roof being covered with lead; that within the circumference of the caſtle was one little round court, paved with ſtone, and in the middle of that one great well, and without the caſtle was one great court ſurrounding it; both court and caſtle being ſurrounded with a great ſtone wall, and the outſide of that moated round, the whole containing upwards of three acres of land. That the whole was much out of repair, and no ways defenſive by the commonwealth, or the iſland on which it ſtood, being built in the time of bows and

and arrows. That as no platform for the planting of cannon could be erected on it, and it having no command of the ſea, although near unto it, they adjudged it not fit to be kept, but demoliſhed, and that the materials were worth, beſides the charge of taking down, 1792l. 12½d.

The above ſurvey ſufficiently points out the ſize and grandeur of this building, which was ſoon afterwards ſold to Mr. John Wilkinſon, who pulled the whole of it down and removed the materials.

The ſcite of the caſtle remained in his poſſeſſion afterwards till the reſtoration of king Charles II. when the inheritance of it returned again to the crown, where it has continued ever ſince. There are no remains of the caſtle or walls to be ſeen at this time, only the moat continues ſtill as ſuch, and the antient well in the middle of the ſcite within it, a further account of which will be given hereafter.

THE CONSTABLES of this caſtle were men of conſiderable rank, as appears by the following liſt of them;

Anno 36 *Edw. III.* John Foxley *was the firſt conſtable.*

Anno 50 *Edw. III.* John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter.

Anno 8 *Rich. II.* Robert de Vere, marquis of Dublin, and earl of Oxford, attainted anno 11 Richard II.[q]

Anno 16 *Rich. II.* Sir Arnold Savage, *obt.* 12 Henry IV.

Anno 20 *Rich. II.* William Le Scroope.

Anno 1 *Henry IV.* William de Watterton.

Anno 4 *Henry IV.* John Cornwall, baron of Fanhope, *obt.* 22 Henry VI.[r]

[q] See an account of him in Collins's Hiſt. Coll. p. 242, &c.

[r] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 212. Cott. Records, p. 614.

Anno

Anno 10 *Henry IV.*	Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Anno 1 *Henry V.*	Gilbert de Umfreville, *obt.* anno 9 Henry V.
Anno 28 *Henry VI.*	Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, *obt.* 27 July, anno 38 Henry VI.[s]
Anno 1 *Edw. IV.*	John Northwood, eſq.
....	George, duke of Clarence, *obt.* 17 Edward IV.
Anno 1 *Rich. III.*	Thomas Wentworth.[t]
Anno 2 *ejuſd. regni.*	Chriſtopher Colyns.[u]
Anno 1 *Hen. VII.*	William Cheney.
.....	Sir Anthony Browne, *obt.* 22 Henry VII.
Anno 2 *Hen. VIII.*	Francis Cheney.
Anno 3 *Hen. VIII.*	Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. *obt.* anno 1 Elizabeth.
Anno 1 *Elizabeth.*	Sir Richard Conſtable.
.....	Sir Edward Hoby.
Temp. Jac. I.	Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *the laſt conſtable of it.*

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the annual fee of the keeper of this caſtle was 29l. 2s. 6d.[w]

ALTHOUGH Queenborough was formerly, whilſt the caſtle waas ſtanding, a place of much more conſequence than it is at preſent, yet as to its ſize and number of inhabitants, it was much leſs ſo; for in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as may be ſeen by the return made of it in the 8th year of that reign, it ap-

[s] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 165. [t] The docquet for his warrant is among the Harl. MSS. No. 433-583.

[u] The docquet for his warrant is among the Harleian MSS. No. 433-908; among which ibid. No. 2094, and No. 2139, are docquets of warrants for timber, &c. for the reparations at this caſtle, anno 2 Richard III.

[w] Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. book ii. p. 17.

pears,

pears, that there were here houſes inhabited only 23; perſons lacking proper habitation one; boats and ſhips twelve, from four tons to ſixteen; and a key and landing-place to the town; proper perſons occupied in carrying things from port to port, and in fiſhing, forty-five. At preſent this town conſiſts of one principal wide ſtreet, the houſes of which are neat, and moſtly well-built, in number about one hundred and twenty, or more. The market-houſe is a ſmall antient brick building, in the middle of the ſtreet, with a room over over it. The court-hall is the upper part of a mean plaiſtered dwelling-houſe, cloſe to the church-yard.

Notwithſtanding the above-mentioned increaſe both of houſes and inhabitants, it is, even now, but a poor fiſhing town, conſiſting chiefly of alehouſe-keepers, fiſhermen, and dredgers for oyſters; the principal ſource of wealth to it being the election for members of parliament, which ſecures to ſome of the chief inhabitants many lucrative places in the ordnance, and other branches of government.

The corporation ſtill ſubſiſts, conſiſting of a mayor, choſen on Sept. 29th, four jurats, two bailiffs, a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers, choſen annually by the free burgeſſes of the town and pariſh.[x]

The liberties of the corporation extend by water from the point of land joining to the river Medway to King's Ferry.

The arms of the town are, *On a mount vert, a tower, with five ſpires on it, argent.*

There is *a copperas-work* carried on in this place, which is the property of ſeveral different perſons.

Though the water throughout the whole iſland of Shepey has been mentioned before to be in general exceeding unwholeſome and brackiſh, yet the well be-

[x] Among the Harleian MSS. No. 590, 10, are tranſcripts of many records relating to the town and caſtle of Quinborough in Kent, examined and atteſted by Thomas Heneage.

fore-

fore-mentioned on the ſcite of the caſtle here, is one of the exceptions to it. This well has been uſeleſs for many years, having little or no water in it, though ſeveral attempts had been made to reſtore it, when in the year 1723 it was more effectually opened by order of the commiſſioners of the navy, a full account of which was communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Collinſon, F. R. S.[y] The depth of it was then found to be two hundred feet, and artificially ſteamed, the whole of it with circular Portland ſtone, the mean diameter four feet eight inches, there was little or no water then in it; on boring down they brought up a very cloſe blueiſh clay, and after three days endeavours the augur ſlipping down, the water flowed up very faſt, and kept increaſing for ſome days, till there was one hundred and ſeventy ſix feet and upwards depth of water; what was extraordinary, they bored eighty-one feet below the trunk they had fixed four feet below the curb at the bottom of the well, before they met with this body of water, which by compariſon is one hundred and ſixty-ſix feet below the deepeſt place in the adjacent ſeas. This water proved excellently good, ſoft, ſweet, and fine, and in ſuch plenty as in great meaſure, excepting in time of war, when there is a more than ordinary call for it, to ſupply the inhabitants, as well as the ſhipping and ſeveral departments of government, which, jointly with the new well at Sheerneſs before-deſcribed, it now fully does.

The corporation have taken upon themſelves to repair this well for ſeveral years paſt, at their own expence; notwithſtanding which, it ſtill continues the property of the crown, there having never yet been any grant made of it.

Anno 7 George III. an act paſſed for the better and more effectual maintenance and relief of the poor of the borough and pariſh of Queenborough.

[y] Phil. Tranſ. vol. xxxvi. No. 411, p. 192.

Though

Though Queenborough was made a borough by king Edward III. as before-mentioned, yet it had not the privilege of returning burgeſſes to parliament till the 13th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, in which year it made its firſt return of them.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST of thoſe ſent to parliament from that year to the preſent time.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Years of the reign, &c.	*Names of the Burgeſſes in Parliament.*
13th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter*	John Cobham, John Parker, eſqrs.
14th. ———	John Cobham, William Butler, eſqrs.
27th. ———	John Cobham, William Parry, LL. D.
28th. ———	Sir Edward Hoby, Miles Sandys, eſq.
31ſt. ———	William Boys, Miles Sandys, eſqrs.
35th. ———	John Cobham, eſq. John Baynham, gent.
39th. ———	Sir George Carew, Michael Sandes, eſq.
43d. ———	Miles Sandys, eſq. Nicholas Troughton, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1ſt. ———	Sir Edward Stafford, Sir Michael Sondes.
12th. ———	Sir Edward Hoby, Thomas Culpeper, eſq.
18th. ———	James Palmer, William Freind, eſqrs.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Burgeſſes in Parliament.*
21ſt. *Parliament at Weſtminſter*	Roger Palmer, eſq. Sir Robert Pooley.

IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES I.

1ſt. ————	Roger Palmer, eſq. Edward Hales, gent.
Ibid. ————	Roger Palmer, Robert Pooley, eſqrs.
3d. ————	Roger Palmer, eſq. Sir John Hales.
15th. ————	Sir Edward Hales, knt. and bart. Sir John Wolſtenholme.
16th. ————	Sir Edward Hales, knt. and bart. William Harriſon, eſq.[z]

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.

12th. —— 1660.	James Herbert, eſq. Sir William Wheler.
13th. —— 1661.	James Herbert, eſq. Sir Edward Hales, bart.
31ſt. —— 1678.	James Herbert, eſq. Sir Edward Hales, bart.
31ſt. —— 1679.	The ſame.
32d. *At Oxford.* 1681	William Glanville, Gerard Gore, eſqrs.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1ſt. *At Weſtminſter.* 1685.	Sir John Godwin, Caleb Banks, eſq.

[z] They were turned out, and Sir Michael Liveſey, bart. and Auguſtine Garland, eſq. choſen under the Commonwealth in their room.

IN THE TIME OF K. WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Burgeſſes in Parliament.*
1ſt.	1688.	James Herbert, Robert Crawford, eſqrs.
2d.	1690.	Sir John Banks, bart. Robert Crawford, eſq.
7th.	1695.	Caleb Banks, Robert Crawford, eſqrs.
10th.	1698.	Robert Crawford, Thomas King, eſqrs.
12th.	1700.	The ſame.
13th.	17 1.	The ſame.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1ſt.	1702.	Robert Crawford, Thomas King, eſqrs.
4th.	1705.	Sir John Jennings, Thomas King, eſq.
7th.	1708.	Sir John Jennings, Henry Withers, eſq.
9th.	1710.	Thomas King, James Herbert, eſqrs.
12th.	1713.	Thomas King, Charles Fotherby, eſqrs.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

1ſt.	1714.	Philip Jennings, Thomas King, eſqrs.
7th.	1722.	John Cope, James Littleton, eſqrs.[a]

[a] On his death in 1723, David, lord Forbes, was choſen in his room.

IN

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Burgeſſes in Parliament.*
1ſt. *At Weſtminſter.* 1727.	Sprigg Maneſty, John Crowley, eſqrs.[b]
7th. —— 1634.	Sir George Saunders,[c] Richard Evans, eſq.
14th. —— 1741.	Richard Evans, Thomas Newnham, eſqrs.
21ſt. —— 1747.	The ſame.
28th. —— 1754.	Sir Percy Bret, Charles Frederick, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

1ſt. —— 1761.	Sir Percy Bret, Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.
7th. —— 1768.	The ſame.
14th. —— 1774.	Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. Sir Walter Rawlinſon.
20th. —— 1780.	The ſame.
30th. —— 1790.	Richard Hopkins, Gibbs Crawford, eſqrs.
36th. —— 1796.	John Serjeant, Evan Nepean, eſqrs.

By the charter of king Charles I. in his 2d year, anno 1626, the burgeſſes in parliament were to be choſen by the inhabitants, in number about ſeventy; the returning officer to be the mayor. But it was voted by a reſolution of the houſe of commons, on April 17, 1729, that the right of election for this bo-

[b] He died anno 1728, and Sir George Saunders was choſen in his room. [c] He died in 1735, and lord Archibald Hamilton was choſen in his room.

rough is in the mayor, jurats, and common council only of this corporation.

The fair is now held here, by the alteration of the ſtile, on Auguſt 5, for toys, &c. but the markets have been many years ſince diſuſed.

CHARITIES.

Two GENTLEMEN, who eſcaped on ſhore at this place after ſhipwreck, gave 40l. to the corporation, to be laid out, firſt for an annual ſermon in this church, and the remainder for the behoof of the poor of this pariſh.

JOSEPH SHIELD, ESQ. jurat, in 1690, bequeathed 50l. to the poor of this pariſh.

There was formerly AN HOSPITAL here, called *the hoſpital of St. John of Queenborough*, the patronage of which belonged to the archbiſhop.

QUEENBOROUGH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handſome building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel; it is decorated with a painted roof, and other ornaments, and very neatly kept. There is a high-raiſed ſeat in it, for the mayor and two bailiffs. The whole of it was raiſed, paved, and ceiled, and the gallery at the weſt end, erected by Thomas King, eſq. the firſt time he was elected member of parliament in 1695. It has a ſquare tower ſteeple at the weſt end, which ſeems much older than the church itſelf, and at the top of it there is a ſmall wooden turret, in which hang five bells. It was once accounted as a chapel to the mother church of Minſter, and belonged with it to the monaſtery of St. Sexburg in that pariſh, but it has long ſince been independent of it.

It is now eſteemed as *a donative*, in the gift of the corporation of this place, and is of the yearly certified value of 20l. 2s. 6d.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF QUEENBOROUGH.

PATRONS,
Or by whom preſented.

CURATES.

Edward Roberts, in 1706.
Robert Gunſley, in 1728.
David Williams, 1738.[d]
Theodore Delafaye, 1745, obt. July 26, 1772.[e]
John Bonar, 1773.
Joſeph Hatherhill, 1775, the preſent curate.

[d] And rector of Bicknor.

[e] Rector of All Saints and St. Mildred's, Canterbury.

EASTCHURCH

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Minſter, from which ſituation it takes its name.

A ſmall part of this pariſh was antiently accounted to lie within *the hundred of Tenham*, though the whole of it is now eſteemed to lie within *the hundred of Milton.*

THE PARISH is ſituated on high ground, in the middle of the eaſtern part of the iſland, the village is nearly in the centre of it, with the church at a ſmall diſtance; about half a mile eaſtward is the manſion of Shurland, which appears by the remains of it to have been very grand and ſpacious. The front of it, which is lofty, is built of hewn ſtone, and has a ſmall octagon tower on each ſide of the principal entrance. It had embattlements till within theſe few years, when the high winds demoliſhed ſeveral of them, and the reſt were taken down. There was a quadrangle at the back of it, the north-weſt ſide of which, with the front above-mentioned, is all that is left ſtanding of it. The garden walls of ſtone, and ſome few of the out-buildings, are ſtill in being. The front is moder-

nized and faſhed, and though it is made uſe of now only as a farm-houſe, yet it is not inferior to many gentlemens ſeats in different parts of this county.

About the ſame diſtance in the valley ſouthward is the parſonage; the upland paſtures here are but poor, and almoſt covered with large ant hills, which look very ſlovenly; in the northern part of the pariſh the corn lands are very fertile, part of the pariſh extends ſouthward into the iſland of Elmley.

A fair is held in this village on May 31, for pedlary, toys, &c.

The ſcarcity of freſh water here and in this neighbourhood, makes the inhabitants very careful to preſerve ſuch as falls from the clouds, for which purpoſe there are numbers of ſpouts leading from the leads of the church into large tubs ſet round it in the churchyard underneath, for conducting the water into them; theſe have lids to them, and are ſecured with locks for the uſe of thoſe who are at the expence of putting them up; but they make a moſt groteſque and unſightly appearance.

PHILIP HERBERT, younger brother of William, earl of Pembroke, was by letters patent, in the third year of king James I. created *Baron Herbert, of Shurland*, in this pariſh, and likewiſe earl of Montgomery.[f]

The paramount manor of Milton claims over this pariſh, ſubordinate to which is the MANOR OF SHURLAND, which had antiently owners of this ſurname; the firſt of whom, that is mentioned as being of note, is Sir Jeffry de Shurland, who reſided here in the reign of king Henry III. in the 9th year of which he was conſtable of Dover caſtle. His ſon was Sir Robert de Shurland, who was a man of eminent authority in the reign of king Edward I. under whom he was lord warden, and in the 28th year of it attended

[f] The patent is among the Harleian MSS. No. 66-13. See more of him under Milton before.

that

that prince at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, where, with many other Kentiſh gentlemen, he received knighthood. In the 10th year of that reign he obtained a grant of liberties, among which was wreck of the ſea, for his manor here, as he did of free-warren in it in the 29th year of it; ſoon after which he died, and was buried under a tomb within an arch in the ſouth wall of Minſter church, with his effigies in marble lying at length on it, and a horſe's head carved on the tomb on his right hand. The figure of the horſe's head (which ſeems either part of the marble on which it lies, or at leaſt to have been firmly fixed to it when the tomb was put up) has given riſe to a tale, which has been reported among the common people for many years, that Sir Robert having upon ſome diſguſt at a prieſt, buried him alive, ſwam on his horſe two miles through the ſea to the king, who was then on ſhip-board near this iſland, and having obtained his pardon, ſwam back again to the ſhore, where being told, his horſe had performed this by magic art, he cut off his head. About a twelvemonth after which, riding a hunting near the ſame place, the horſe he was then upon ſtumbled, and threw him upon the ſcull of his former horſe, by which he was ſo much bruiſed, that it cauſed his death: in memory of which, the figure of a horſe's head was placed by him on his tomb. The foundation of which ſtory is with more probability ſuppoſed to have ariſen from Sir Robert Shurland's having obtained the grant of wreck of the ſea, as above-mentioned; which privilege is always eſteemed to reach as far into the water, as upon the loweſt ebb, a man can ride in and touch any thing with the point of his lance; and on this account the figure of the horſe's head was placed by him.[s] He bore for his arms, *Azure, five lions ram-*

[s] See Philipott, p. 382. Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 108.

pant, argent, a canton, ermine; which arms are on the roof of the cloyſters of Canterbury cathedral.

He left an only daughter Margaret his heir, who marrying with William, ſon of Sir Alexander Cheney, entitled him to this manor, of which he died poſſeſſed in the 8th year of king Edward III. anno 1323. His grandſon Richard Cheney, of Shurland, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Cralle, of Cralle, in Suſſex, by whom he had two ſons, Sir William, of Shurland, and Simon, who was of Cralle, and anceſtor of the Cheneys, of Higham, in this neighbourhood, and of Warblinton, in Suſſex.

Sir William Cheney, the eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed this manor, in whoſe deſcendants, who were at times knights of the ſhire and ſheriffs of this county, it deſcended down to Sir Thomas Cheney, who was a man of great account in his time; in the 7th year of king Henry VIII. he was ſheriff of this county, and ſerved ſeveral times in parliament for it. He was elected a knight of the garter in the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 31ſt of whoſe reign, as well as in the 2d and 3d years of the ſucceeding one of king Edward VI. his lands in this county were *diſgavelled* by the acts of thoſe years. By king Henry VIII. he was appointed conſtable of Queenborough-caſtle, governor of Rocheſter, warden of the five ports, and treaſurer of the houſhold, in which office he continued in the next reign of Edward VI. of whoſe privy council he was one, and at his death eſpouſing the cauſe of queen Mary, he was made again lord warden. Queen Elizabeth continued him treaſurer of her houſhold, and made him of her privy council. He new-built the manſion of Shurland with the materials of Chilham caſtle, where he before reſided, and which he is ſaid to have pulled down and brought hither, and he continued to reſide here with great hoſpitality and ſumptuous houſekeeping, till the time of his death, which happened in the tower in the 1ſt year of that reign, and

was

was buried, with great pomp and magnificence, in a ſmall chapel adjoining to the pariſh church of Minſter. Henry Cheney, eſq. his only ſon by his ſecond wife, ſucceeded him at Shurland, among his other eſtates in this county, and in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth had poſſeſſion granted of it among the reſt of his inheritance; in the 5th year of it he kept his ſhrievalty at this ſeat, in which year he was knighted; in the 14th year of that reign, he was created lord Cheney, of Tuddington, in Bedfordſhire. By his expenſive method of living, he acquired the name of *the extravagant lord Cheney*, and before his death had diſſipated the great poſſeſſions which his father had left him, and died *ſ. p.* in the 30th year of that reign, anno 1587. Sir Thomas Cheney ſeems to have had ſome fore-knowledge of his ſon's future extravagance; for by his will he deviſed his lands and manors to his ſon Henry, in tail general; remainder to Thomas Cheney, eſq. of Woodley, in tail male, *upon condition*, that he or they, or any of them, ſhould not alien or diſcontinue; and it was a queſtion, anno 33 and 34 Elizabeth, in the court of wards, between Sir Thomas Perot, heir-general to Sir Thomas Cheney, and ſeveral of the purchaſers of the lord Cheney his ſon—if Sir Thomas Perot ſhould be received to prove by witneſſes, that it was the intent and meaning of the deviſor to include his ſon and heir within thoſe words of the condition—he or they—or only to reſtrain Thomas Cheney, of Woodley, and his heirs male. But Wray and Anderſon, chief juſtices, upon conference with the other juſtices, *reſolved*, that he ſhould not be received to ſuch averment out of the will, for that it ought to be concerning lands, in writing, and that conſtruction of wills ought to be collected out of the words of the will in writing, and not by any averment out of it. By which reſolution, the purchaſers under the lord Cheney's title were eſtabliſhed in their ſeveral poſſeſſions, which had been ſecured

cured to them by fines levied by the lord Cheney, both in the 3d and 17th years of queen Elizabeth, of all his lands.[h]

The Cheneys bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend, fable, three martlets, or*; which coat, on their marrying the heireſs of Shurland, they bore in the ſecond place, and that of Shurland, in honor of the alliance, in the firſt: but the lord Cheney bore his own coat in the firſt place, and that of Shurland ſecond.

The lord Cheney long before his death, having removed to Tuddington, where he had built a moſt magnificent ſeat, exchanged the manor and ſeat of Shurland, with other eſtates in the neighbourhood of it, with the queen, who in 1593 granted a leaſe of Shurland, with other lands in Snepey, to Sir Edward Hoby, then of Queenborough Caſtle, and lady Margaret his wife, and Thomas-Poſthumus, for their three lives.[i] Before which there had antiently been a park belonging to this ſeat, which was *diſparked* when Lambarde wrote his Perambulation in 1570. The pales of part of it are ſtill remaining. But the fee of this ſeat and eſtate remained in the hands of the crown till king James I. in his ſecond year, granted it to Philip Herbert, younger brother of William, earl of Pembroke, who the next year was created Lord Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery. On his brother's death without ſurviving iſſue, he ſucceeded him as earl of Pembroke. Since which this eſtate has continued in his deſcendants, in like manner as the manor of Milton and other eſtates in this neighbourhood, already deſcribed, down to the right hon. Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, who are at this time the joint poſſeſſors of it.

[h] See Coke's Reports, pt. 5-68, p. 430.
[i] Murdin's State Papers, p. 803.

THE

THE TITHES within this parish of the antient lordship of Shurlond, belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and their right to them was solemnly adjudged by sentence given, by Robert de Malmayns, commissary-general to archbishop Walter Hubert, in the reign of king Edward II. and the whole of this manor claims an exemption from all kind of tithes at this time.

NORTHWOOD is an eminent manor in this parish, which was in very early times the inheritance of Jordan de Shepey, whose son Stephen having fixed his residence at the manor of Northwood, in the neighbouring parish of Milton, assumed the name of Northwood from it, which circumstance fixed that name on this manor likewise, as part of his possessions; these two manors being afterwards distinguished in antient records, by the names of *the manor of Northwood, within Shepey*, and *the manor of Northwood, without Shepey*.

Jordan de Shepey died possessed of this manor, and was buried in Minster church, where his tomb still remains, without any inscription or character, though it had once the coat armour, which this family afterwards bore on it.

Stephen de Northwood, his son above-mentioned, succeeded him in it, and resided at his manor of Northwood, in Milton, as most of his descendants did afterwards. His son Roger de Northwood lies buried in the south chancel of Minster church, with the figures of himself and of the lady Bona his wife, in brass, with their arms, on their grave-stone.

His grandson, Sir John de Northwood, of Northwood and of Shorne, was several times sheriff of this county, and was summoned to parliament among the peers of this realm. He died anno 14 Edward II. holding this manor of the king *in capite*, as of his manor of Middleton. His descendant, Sir John Northwood, appears to have been the last of this family

mily who received ſummons to parliament, who died anno 2 Richard II. being then poſſeſſed of this manor held of the king in manner as before-mentioned.

At length one of his deſcendants, John Northwood, eſq. of whom, and of this family, a more ample account may be ſeen, under the deſcription of Northwood manor, in Milton, about the latter end of king Edward IV.'s reign, alienated this manor to William Warner, eſq. whoſe grandſon of the ſame name ſucceeding to it, in the beginning of king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, ſoon afterwards ſold it to Sir Thomas Cheney, afterwards knight of the garter, &c. whoſe only ſon Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, having levied a fine of all his eſtates, quickly afterwards exchanged this manor with Shurland, and other premiſes, with the queen, and it remained in the hands of the crown till king James I. in his 2d year, granted it to Philip Herbert, younger brother of William, earl of Pembroke, created lord Herbert of Shurland, and earl of Montgomery.[k]

On his brother's death, without ſurviving iſſue, he ſucceeded him as earl of Pembroke, ſince which, this manor has continued down in his deſcendants, in like manner as Shurland and Milton manors before-deſcribed, and his other eſtates in this neighbourhood, to the right hon. Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, of Oxford, who now poſſeſs this manor in undivided moieties.

KINGSBOROUGH is a manor in this pariſh, which, as the name denotes, was always part of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and being ſituated in the very midſt of the iſland, and as ſuch moſt commodious for aſſembling the inhabitants of it, has ever been, and ſtill continues to be, frequented for the holding of their

[k] Philipott, p. 381. See more of the family of Herbert under Milton before.

general

general court and *law day*, in the king's name yearly, before the ſteward, and homage there ſworn, for the choice of the conſtable, who has juriſdiction over the iſland, and for the election of the bailiff, or ferrywarden, as he is uſually called, and two ferrymen, and for the aſſeſſing of rates, and other matters relating to the ferry between this iſland and the main land, and the maintenance of that and the roads leading to it; all which was eſtabliſhed and enforced by an act paſſed in the 18th year of queen Elizabeth, as has been already more fully mentioned under the deſcription of the ferry itſelf.

BUT THE DEMESNE LANDS of this manor, called *Kingsborough farm*, lying in this pariſh and Minſter, were granted by queen Elizabeth to Henry Cary, eſq. afterwards created Lord Hunſdon, who in the beginning of the reign of king James I. paſſed it away by ſale to Swaleman, in whoſe deſcendants it remained at the death of king Charles I. in 1648; ſoon after which it was ſold by Mr. Thomas Swalman to Mr. Henry Allard, of Rocheſter, in whoſe name it continued till Sarah Allard paſſed it away to Benjamin Martin, as he did to Mr. Danſey Sawkins, in whoſe two daughters the preſent property of it is now veſted.

Sir Brook Bridges is poſſeſſed of a good eſtate in this pariſh, as is Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of one called *Swanley*, in the northern part of it, being part of that purchaſed by his father of James Weſt, eſq.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, yeoman, deviſed by will in 1583, a legacy of 53l. the yearly produce to be diſtributed to the poor of Eaſtchurch and Leyſdown, in equal ſhares, and to the poor of Warden, 8s. annually, with this ſum was purchaſed an houſe and ten acres of land in this pariſh, the yearly produce of which is now 8l. per annum.

ABOUT FOUR ACRES of meadow land, near the ſtreet, has been left to the poor of this pariſh, the rent of which is now 9l. 0s. 6d. per annum.

TWO ACRES adjoining to Barnland and Rayham, were left to it, formerly part of Sir John Hayward's eſtate, the rent of which

which is now 9l. os. 6d. per annum, and is diſtributed to widows on Old Chriſtmas day yearly.

RICHARD FOSTER, D. D. vicar in 1721, gave for the inſtruction of poor children, to learn to read and write the catechiſm, an houſe, and one acre and one rood of land in Leyſdown, the yearly produce of which is 2l. 2s. per annum. The maſter to be nominated by the miniſter and churchwardens.

MADARN DADE gave an annuity of 20s. to four widows receiving no alms, which money is paid out of Sir John Lade's eſtate, formerly the Green Man, and is diſtributed yearly on Old Chriſtmas day in money.

The poor yearly relieved are about thirty, caſually fifteen.

EASTCHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a large handſome building, of three iſles and three chancels, with a flat roof, leaded and ſurrounded with battlements. The inſide of the roof is wainſcotted and painted, and it is handſomely pewed with eaſt country oak. The ſteeple, which is at the weſt end, is a ſquare tower, in which are five bells.

The preſent church ſeems to have been erected ſubſequent to the 9th year of king Henry VI. for there is a patent of that year for a piece of land in this pariſh, to the abbot and convent of Boxley, for the building of a new church here.[1]

This church was in very early times appropriated to the abbot and convent of Dunes, in Flanders, and confirmed to it by pope Cœleſtine, in 1196; but at a general congregation of the monks of the Ciſtertian order, at which the abbot of Clarevall preſided, it was agreed, in conſideration of the great expence which the abbot and convent of Boxley were at, in entertaining the brethren of their order, as they went to, and returned from their general congregation beyond ſea; and that the abbot and convent of Dunes, who

[1] Tan. Mon. p. 214. Pat. 9 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 4. Claus 10 Hen. VI. m. 5, *dorſo.*

from

from their great diſtance from Eaſtchurch made little or no profit of it, to transfer this church to the abbot and convent of Boxley; for which purpoſe they obtained licence from king Henry III. in his 7th year, that they might give twenty-three acres of land in Shepey, and thirty-ſix acres of land in Eaſtchurch, and the advowſon of the church there, which they appropriated to the abbot and convent, and the ſame was confirmed by archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, and the prior and convent of Chriſt church, in 1313.

After which the abbot and convent of Boxley obtained of king Edward II. in his 7th year, a licence of mortmain to appropriate this church to their monaſtery, and to take the advowſon of it; in conſequence of which, a perpetual vicar was endowed, and in the year 1472, anno 13 Edward IV. pope Sixtus IV. at the petition of the abbot, confirmed the vicarage likewiſe of this church to that abbey, giving licence for them to ſerve the cure of it by one of their own monks, amoveable at pleaſure. In which ſituation it remained on the diſſolution of the abbey in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. when this church, with the vicarage of it, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, was ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

The rectory of Eaſtchurch, as well as the vicarage, remained in the hands of the crown till the king in his 35th year, granted them to Sir T. Cheney, of Shurland, knight of the garter, &c. whoſe ſon Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, levied fines of all his lands in the 3d and 17th years of that reign, and in the 21ſt year of it alienated theſe premiſes, held *in capite* by knight's ſervice, by the deſcription of *the church or rectory of Eaſtchurch*, and the ſcite of the parſonage, with all houſes and buildings on it, and one field of paſture, containing eighteen acres adjoining, and ſeveral other fields therein named; and by another indenture he alienated likewiſe all the tithes ariſing within

within this parish, excepting those of certain lands therein mentioned, and the vicarage of the church, to Robert Livesey, esq. whose son Gabriel Livesey, or Levesey, as he usually spelt his name, was of Hollingborne-hill, esq. and sheriff of Kent in the 18th year of king James I. He died in 1622, and lies buried with his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes, of Throwley, in this church, under a handsome monument, on which are both their effigies lying at full length. His son Sir Michael Livesey, or Levesey, was created a baronet in 1627.[m] He made this parsonage-house his residence, appointing from time to time a curate for the service of the church. He was a great republican in the reign of king Charles I. and was one of the king's judges at his trial, and one of those who signed the warrant for his execution, and afterwards served the office of sheriff in 1656 and 1657, and though he died before the restoration of king Charles II. yet immediately afterwards an act passed for the attainder of him, among others, and the forfeiture of all his lands, goods, and chattels.

This rectory and vicarage thus becoming forfeited to the crown, king Charles II. granted all Sir Michael Livesey's estates to his brother James, duke of York, with an exception of the advowson of the vicarage, the patronage or right of presentation to which he, in his 13th year, granted to Sir Henry Palmer, bart. of Wingham, and eleven other gentlemen of this county, and to the longest liver of them, and to the heir of the survivor of the grantees, in trust, that they should permit the vicar for the time being to enjoy all manner of tithes and profits belonging to it, and arising within this parish; and that they should from time to time present a fit person to the archbishop, to be instituted vicar of this church,

[m] Rymer's Fœd. vol. viii. p. 985.

By

By this grant were conveyed *omnes domi terræque glebarum*, but means were deviſed to convey them to another poſſeſſor, ſo that the vicar and his ſucceſſors have never enjoyed them.

Sir Henry Palmer, bart. became the ſurvivor of the other grantees, and conſequently became poſſeſſed of the advowſon of this vicarage, for the purpoſes before-mentioned, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1706, *ſ. p.* and by his will deviſed his intereſt in it to his nephew Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. who ſucceeded him both in title and eſtate. He died in 1723, having by his will given it to his natural ſon Herbert Palmer, eſq. who died likewiſe *ſ. p.* leaving his widow, Mrs. Bethia Palmer, ſurviving, who on his death became poſſeſſed of this advowſon, which ſhe entitled her ſecond huſband, lieutenant-colonel John Coſnan, to; he died in 1778, and ſhe again, in her own right became entitled to it; after which ſhe alienated it to Mr. Barton, of Lancaſhire, who is the preſent proprietor of it.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, this church vas valued at 33l. 6s. 8d. It is valued in the king's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 8d.

In 1640 the ſtipend to the curate was twenty pounds. Communicants 156.

The antient valuation and tenths, rated in the king's books above-mentioned, the former as firſt fruits by the vicar on his inſtitution, and the latter from time to time yearly, were directed by king Charles II. to be paid into the exchequer, by which means they do not belong to the archbiſhop, but are parcel of the fund called queen Anne's bounty, and are yearly paid to it accordingly.

The vicarage-houſe, which is little more than a cottage, adjoins to the weſt end of the church-yard. There is no glebe land whatever belonging to it; ſuch lands as the vicar is entitled to take tithes of, pay

thoſe of every kind to him; but there are ſeveral large farms and eſtates in this pariſh, ſuch as Shurland, Little Bell farm, and ſome others, which claim an exemption from all tithes whatever.

In the 33d year of king Edward III. the abbot of Boxley obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands in this pariſh, among other places.

There ſeems to be no rectory or parſonage now; all that belongs to the parſonage houſe is the beforementioned adjoining paſture of eighteen acres, and ſome few other lands, but there are no kind of tithes whatever belonging to it. It was the property of vice-admiral Francis Hoſier, who died in 1727, and his heirs conveyed it to Mr. Edward Chapman, the heirs of whoſe ſon Mr. James Chapman, at preſent own it.

CHURCH OF EASTCHURCH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
	John Eades, about 1640, ſequeſtered.
The King.....	*Robert Wilkinſon*, clerk, March 4, 1660.
	Anthony Wolrich, clerk, obt. 1684.
Sir Henry Palmer, bart. and others.	*James Jeffreys*, S. T. P. July 2, 1684, obt. 1689.
	William Mills, A. M. Jan. 8, 1689, obt. 1699.[n]
Sir Henry Palmer, bart......	*Richard Foſter*, A. M. April, 1699, obt. 1729.[o]
Herbert Palmer, eſq. by his guardian Elizabeth Hey.....	*Alexander Young*, B. D. March 29, 1730, obt. March 21, 1755.[p]
Thomas Kinnaſton, gent......	*Thomas Hey*, S. T. P. May 29, 1755, the preſent vicar.[q]

n Patrons, Henry Palmer, bart. Anthony Aucher, and Wm. Rooke, knt.

o Alſo rector of Crundal. When Mr. Foſter came to take poſſeſſion of this vicarage, he was oppoſed in it by another clerk, preſented by a perſon who claimed under the duke of York's grant before-mentioned, who was afterwards obliged to give up his pretenſions to it.

p Rector of Wickhambreux.

q Prebendary of Rocheſter, rector of Wickhambreux, and curate of Swingfield.

WARDEN

WARDEN

LIES the next pariſh northward from Eaſtchurch, being uſually called *Warne* by the inhabitants and neighbourhood.

THE PARISH is ſituated on the northern ſide of the iſland, the cliffs being the northern boundary of it. The village, which conſiſts only of two houſes, ſtands nearly in the centre of it, on high ground, having the church adjoining to it, near which the lands are moſtly arable. In the ſouth-weſt part of it, next to Eaſtchurch, there is a great deal of broom and furze, and below that, in the vale, much good paſture. On the ſouth-eaſt part, next to Leyſdown, there is a deep watry vale, of near a mile in width, a part of which is ſalt-marſh, being overflowed at high water; acroſs which is the high road from Warden to Leyſdown.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is the MANOR OF WARDEN, which, in the reign of king Edward I. was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Savage, of Bobbing, in this neighbourhood, one of which, John le Sauvage, obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands here, among others, in the 23d year of that reign.

In the 49th year of Edward III. Sir Richard atte Leſe was in the poſſeſſion of it, and by his will anno 18 Richard II. deviſed it to Dioniſia his wife, and after her deceaſe to Lucy Norton his niece, then the wife of John Norton, who was afterwards, in his wife's right, of Lees-court, in Sheldwich.

Their ſon William Norton, eſq. of Sheldwich, left two ſons, Reginald, from whom the Nortons, of Northwood were deſcended, and Richard, who inherited this manor by his father's will, in 1468,[r] and

[r] See Northwood in Milton before.

was anceſtor to thoſe of Fordwich, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Valentine Norton, gent. of Fordwich, who in the reign of king Charles I. alienated it to Edmund Tooke, of Dartford, the fourth ſon of George Tooke, eſq. of Bere-court, near Dover; how long it continued in his deſcendants, I cannot learn, but that after ſome intermediate owners, it was ſold to Sir Thomas Stevens, high ſheriff of Surry in 1727, in which year he was knighted. He afterwards reſided at Eltham, in this county, where he died in 1738, leaving one ſon Thomas, and a daughter Sarah, married that year to James Weſt, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Thomas Stevens, eſq. ſucceeded his father in this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, and died *ſ. p.* in 1759, on which it devolved to his ſiſter and heir-at-law, whoſe huſband, James Weſt, eſq. in her right, became poſſeſſed of it. He was deſcended from a younger ſon of Thomas, lord De la War, who in the reign of Henry VIII. was a man of great note, and a knight of the garter, and was of Alcot, in Warwickſhire, eſq. He was recorder of St. Alban's, ſecretary to the treaſury, and fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and bore for his arms thoſe of the lord Delaware, his anceſtor, *Argent, a feſs dancette, ſable.*[a] He afterwards paſſed this manor away by ſale to John Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, in this county, afterwards an alderman and lord-mayor of London, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1795, and his ſon Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. now of Ollantigh, is the preſent owner of it. There is not any court held for this manor.

Mr. Sawbridge is owner of this whole pariſh, except one tenement, and ſix acres of land belonging to it.

[a] See Coll. Peer. vol. vi. p. 181 et ſeq.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, by will in 1581, gave a ſum of money to the pariſhes of Eaſtchurch and Leyſdown, with which a houſe and land was purchaſed, as has been already more particularly mentioned before under the former of thoſe pariſhes, 8s. out of the yearly produce of which, by the directions of the will, is paid to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

The number of poor relieved annually is only one, and caſually the ſame.

WARDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, with a ſmall turret at the weſt end, is a poor mean plaiſtered building. It is dedicated to St. James, and was for many years in a dilapidated ſtate, inſomuch that there had not been any divine ſervice performed in it, except on the induction of a rector, for a long time, the pariſhioners uſually reſorting to the adjoining church of Leyſdown for that purpoſe; but it has been, ſome years ſince, put into ſome kind of repair, and made but hardly fit for divine ſervice; though the whole building ſeems ſo decayed by length of time, that it cannot ſtand many years.

This church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the crown, and continued ſo till king Henry III. by his charter, in his 19th year, granted it to the hoſpital of St. Mary, commonly called the *Maiſon Dieu*, in Dover, and the brethren there, for ever, in free, pure and perpetual alms, which gift was confirmed by Henry VI. in his 2d year, by his charter of *inſpeximus*; before which this hoſpital was poſſeſſed of a manor and lands in this pariſh, by the benefaction of Simon de Wardune, who had given to it his whole meſſuage and park adjoining to it, and one hundred acres of land in the fields of Wardune, with the homage, ſuits and ſervices, due to him from ſeveral perſons, as mentioned in his deed of it, which gift was confirmed by king Henry III.

in his 12th year, and afterwards by Henry VI. in his 2d year, when he confirmed likewiſe this church to it, by his charter of *inſpeximus*.[t]

This church remained with the hoſpital till the diſſolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, with all its poſſeſſions, into the king's hands. After which this church was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. whoſe ſon Henry, lord Cheney in the reign of queen Elizabeth, exchanged it with the crown for other lands, and the queen ſoon afterwards granted it to Sir Thomas Hoby, of Biſham, whoſe ſon Sir Edward Hoby gave it by his will to his ſon Peregrine Hoby, eſq. who was poſſeſſed of it in the latter end of the reign of Charles I.

In the reign of king William III. it was in the poſſeſſion of Godfrey Meynel, eſq. and afterwards of Francis Hoſier, eſq. vice-admiral of the white, who died in 1727, on which it came to his widow, Mrs. Diana Hoſier, and afterwards to their daughter Frances-Diana Hoſier, who married Richard Hart, and he died poſſeſſed of the patronage of this rectory in 1761, leaving three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Diana Hoſier Hart, his coheirs, who are now entitled to it.

The church of Warden is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of forty-five pounds, the yearly tenths of it being 9s. 6½d. which were formerly paid to the crown receiver.

In 1578, the communicants here were twenty; in 1640 they were only ſixteen, and the yearly value of it thirty-ſix pounds.

[t] Dugd. Mon vol. iii. p. 86. Tan. Mon. p 220.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF WARDEN.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
	James Barnard, June 20, 1595, obt. 1617.
Peregrine Hoby, gent.	*Osmund Clutting*, A. B. Oct. 31, 1617.
	John ..edes, May 19. 1640.
The King, by lapse.	*John Tudor*, clerk, March 16, 1674, obt. 1689.[u]
Godfrey Meynel, esq.	*Robert Eaton*, clerk, July 2, 1689, obt. 1702.[u]
The Archbishop.	*John Cumberland*, A. B. Jan. 1, 1703, obt. January 17, 1731.[u]
Joseph Adshead and John Sackfield	*William Owens*, July 31, 1731, obt. June 2, 1732.[u]
John Burdus, gent.	*John Fetherston*, July 18, 1732, resigned 1734.[w]
Diana, widow of Fr. Hosier, esq.	*John Woodroff*, A. M. Sept. 26, 1734, resigned 1735.
	Gilbert Allenson, A.B. Nov. 26, 1735.
The King, by lapse.	*John Kirby*, June 21, 1776.
	John Rice, 1783, the present rector.

[u] All these were likewise vicars of Leysdown.

[w] Vicar of Leysdown, and resigned this vicarage for that of Betherden.

LEYSDOWN

LIES the next parish to Warden south-eastward. It was called in antient Latin deeds *Lesduna*, and in others *Leysdon*, and took its name most probably from the Saxon words *Leswe*, which signifies a pasture, and *dune*, an open high situation.

THE PARISH is situated mostly on high ground. It is bounded by the isle of Harty on the south, and the cliffs on the sea shore on the north. The lands are almost all pasture, but between this place and East-

church, they conſiſt of large unincloſed downs. There is no village, nor any thing further worth notice in it. The *manor of Newington* extends over a part of this pariſh.

In the year 1750, Mr. Jacob, of Faverſham, diſcovered in this pariſh, the *acetabulum* of an elephant, ſticking in the clay, which was partly waſhed away from the cliff, and at the ſame time other parts of one, as one of the ſpinal *vertebræ*, a thigh bone four feet long, and numberleſs other fragments, too rotten to be taken up entire. Some time after which, on a further ſearch, he found an elephant's tuſk, and as it lay entire to appearance took its dimenſions, which were, in length eight feet, and in circumference, in the middle, twelve inches; but it fell to pieces in endeavouring to raiſe it. He alſo found part of a *ſcapula*, its *ſinus* almoſt entire, and three inches diameter, and ſome pieces of the grinders, and a larger one, at another time, in a different part of the iſland. The *pyrites*, however, abounded ſo much in the clay, wherein theſe bones were embedded, that it prevented their being found in a tolerable perfect ſtate; but theſe fragments were ſufficient to ſhew, that this elephant was as large as that mentioned by *Fentzelius*, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Mr. Jacob's account of the above diſcovery was publiſhed in the above Tranſactions, vol. xlviii. pt. ii. p. 626. The remedy which has lately been applied to prevent the deſtruction of theſe foſſil bones, &c. cauſed by their being ſo much impregnated with *pyritical* matter, is to coat them with a very thin ſolution of carpenter's glue diſſolved, which has been found to anſwer the purpoſe well hitherto.

THIS PARISH is within the *paramount manor* of Milton, *ſubordinate* to which are *the two manors of Leyſdown* within it, the moſt eminent of which, ſtiled, without any addition or diſtinction to the name,

THE MANOR OF LEYSDOWN ſeems to have been given by king Henry II. to the church of the Holy

Holy Trinity, now Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, as of the value of twenty-five pounds yearly rent; accordingly, the prior of it, in the 7th year of Edward I. claimed, and was allowed, all the privileges of a manor here.

King Edward II. by his charter, dated July 14, in his 10th year, granted to the prior and convent *free-warren* in all the demeſne lands which they were poſſeſſed of in this pariſh, among others, in the 30th year of his grandfather Henry III.[x] In which ſituation this manor continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all the lands and poſſeſſions of it, ſurrendered into the king's hands.

The manor of Leyſdown did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king ſettled it by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it now remains. A court-leet and court-baron is held for this manor.

In the 33d year of Henry VIII. Thomas Spylman was *leſſee* of this manor, from which name, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the intereſt in the leaſe of it had become veſted in Martin Purefoy; in the reign of king James I. it had paſſed to Thompſon; after which it came to Harris, in which it remained till the reign of king George II. when the term of the leaſe of it not being renewed as uſual, it was ſuffered to expire, and the dean and chapter, in 1742, veſted it in truſtees, for their joint uſes, by whom it was the next year aſſigned to the Rev. Julius Deedes, a prebendary of their own body, and again afterwards by his heirs to Sir John Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, who married Miſs Dorothy Deedes, his daughter. Sir John Filmer died in 1797, and by his will gave his intereſt in this eſtate to his ſurviving widow, who has ſold

[x] *Regiſt Eccl. Chriſti, Cant.* cart. 134. Tan. Mon. p. 201.

it

it to the occupier of it, and he is now poſſeſſed of her intereſt in the leaſe of it.

Mr. Somner, in his Treatiſe on Gavelkind, p. 28, ſays, that there was antiently in this manor a coſtumary rent paid, called *weregavel*, which was ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, and that it was paid for the wears or kiddels, which the inhabitants of this place were privileged to pitch on the ſea-coaſts, for the catching of fiſh, until it was forbidden by *Magna Charta*, to ſet them in the Thames or Medway, or any place in England, excepting the ſea-coaſts.

THE OTHER MANOR in this pariſh, called alſo THE MANOR OF LEYSDOWN, was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of that branch of the family of Grey, ſeated at Rotherfield, in Oxfordſhire, a deſcendant of which, John de Grey, of Rotherfield, was owner of it in the reign of king Edward I.[y] in the 25th year of which reign he had ſummons to parliament among the barons of this realm. His ſon John died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, in the 33d year of that reign, by the deſcription of forty ſhillings yearly rent, with its appurtenances, in Leyſdown, held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of paying for it, for ward to Dover caſtle, and by the ſervice of the tenth part of one knight's fee, in lieu of all other ſervice.

Bartholomew de Grey, his deſcendant, died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 2d year of Henry IV. leaving Joane his daughter and heir, afterwards married to Sir John Deincourt, by whom ſhe had one ſon and two daughters, Alice and Margaret, the former of whom married to William, lord Lovel, ſeems to have entitled her huſband to the poſſeſſion of this manor. His grandſon Francis, lord Lovel, was in the 22d year of king Edward IV. created viſcount Lovel, and became afterwards a great favorite of Richard III. on whoſe part

[y] See the deſcent of the Greys, vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 156.

he

he was preſent at the battle of Boſworth, and after the loſs of it fled beyond ſea, but returning in ſupport of Lambert Simnell, the counterfeit duke of York, he was ſlain in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in the 3d year of Henry VII.

In the 1ſt year of which reign an act had paſſed for his conviction and attainder, among others, as did another for his attainder in particular, in the 11th year of it; before which, however, this manor had been granted by the crown to William Cheney, eſq. of Shurland, whoſe grandſon Henry, lord Cheney, exchanged it with queen Elizabeth for other lands. How it paſſed afterwards I have not found; but it was in later times poſſeſſed by Sir Thomas Stevens, ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as the manor of Warden before-deſcribed, down to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

Nuts, as it is vulgarly called, but in antient court-rolls written *Notts*, is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which was ſo named from a family of that name owners of it, who continued ſo for ſeveral generations; but about the beginning of king Edward IV.'s reign it was alienated from thence to Bartholomew, a family poſſeſſed of much land about Linſted, Throwley, and other places in that neighbourhood; they implanted their name on part of this eſtate, which from thenceforward was called *Bartholomew's farm*, and continued proprietors of it till the reign of Henry VII. when it was alienated to William Cheney, eſq. of Shurland, whoſe grandſon Henry, lord Cheney, having in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth levied a fine of all his lands, ſoon afterwards alienated it to Chriſtopher Sampſon, eſq. who bore for his arms, *Argent, a caſtle triple towered, ſable*;[z] he afterwards reſided at Nutts, and left three ſons, of whom Anthony the eldeſt, poſſeſſed this manor, which he ſold, with Bartholomew farm and Church-

[z] Viſtn. co. of Kent, pedigree of Sampſon.

field,

field, another part of it likewiſe, to Stephen Oſborne, eſq. afterwards of Nutts, deſcended from the family of that name ſeated at Hartlip, whoſe arms he likewiſe bore, and he was owner of it in the 21ſt year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1578; ſoon after which this eſtate ſeems to have been alienated in parcels to different perſons, but THE MANOR OF NUTTS in particular, continued in the family of Oſborne, and on the death of Stephen Oſborne before mentioned, deſcended to his ſon John, whoſe grandſon William leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, ſhe carried this manor in marriage to Mr. Leonard Brandon, whoſe ſon Leonard Brandon, dying *ſ. p.* it came to his ſiſter Margaret Brandon, who deviſed it to the four daughters of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. Jane, the wife of Thomas Hart, eſq. Elizabeth-Stuart, of Thomas Bowdler, eſq. and Frances and Mary Cotton, and they, about the year 1752, joined in the conveyance of it to Edward Jacob, eſq. of Faverſham, F. R. S. well known to the learned as an antiquarian and a naturaliſt, as well by his Hiſtory of Faverſham, his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, *Foſſilia Shepeiana*, as other works. He bore for his arms, *Or, on a canton gules, an eagle diſplayed of the firſt.* He died in 1788, leaving his widow Mrs. Jacob ſurviving, and ſeveral ſons and daughters, in whom by his will this manor is now veſted.

BUT BARTHOLOMEW'S FARM was ſold off by Oſborne to Chriſtopher Finch, from which name it was ſold in the reign of Charles I. to John Crooke, and from thence again, about the year 1725, to Thomas Stevens, eſq. afterwards knighted,[a] ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh and Warden, as before-deſcribed, down to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, the preſent owner of it.

[a] Records belonging to Rocheſter bridge.

William

William Cheney, esq. of Shepey, owner of Nutts, and the other estates before-mentioned, anno 10 king Henry VII. 1411, granted to John Woley and Robert de Rowe, wardens of Rochester bridge, a moiety of four pounds annually as a rent-charge, out of lands and tenements, in the village of Leysdown, as well for the keeping of the bridge, as for maintaining three chaplains for divine celebration in the chapel-house near it, for ever, and for praying for the souls of all the deceased benefactors of it; which yearly rent-charge still continues to be paid to the wardens for the time being, and is applied, in like manner as the rest of the revenues of the bridge, towards the support and maintenance of it.

In the 37th year of king Henry VIIIth.'s reign, William Bury conveyed to that king by deed, a capital messuage, called *Nutts*, several marsh-lands, and other premises in Mynstre, in Shepey, but what connection it had with Nutts, in this parish, I do not know.[b]

LEYSDOWN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, was, till within these few years, in a most dilapidated state. The tower of it, which was of good workmanship, embattled, and very antient, hung over towards the south, more than seven feet out of the perpendicular line, like that of Florence; and the body of the church too, which appeared to have been formerly much larger, had many years since fallen down, so that divine service was for some time performed in a shed, built up for that purpose. In the room of this there has been erected a small neat building, of one isle, with a wooden turret at the west end, in which there is one bell. It seems not to extend so far westward as the former building, for there is the space of two or three yards between

[b] See Augtn. off. Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, D. 84.

the

the weſt end of it and the remaining part of the old tower, which joined to the former church. This tower has been taken down to within about eight feet from the ground; what remains, however, ſufficiently ſhews the antiquity and coſtlineſs of it, and the tremendous poſture in which it ſtood.

The church of Leyſdown was given, with its appurtenances, by Robert de Arſic, to the priory of St. Radigund, alias Bradſole, near Dover, with the conſent of archbiſhop Stephen Langton, which gift was confirmed by Henry III. and by Edward II. by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 8th year.

This church was appropriated to that priory, and a vicarage endowed in it, anno 8 Henry III. 1223[c] In which ſtate it remained till the diſſolution of it in the 27th year of that reign, in conſequence of the act paſſed that year for the ſuppreſſion of all ſuch houſes, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, by which this priory, the total annual revenues of which did not amount to that ſum, was ſuppreſſed, and, together with all its poſſeſſions, became veſted in the crown, whence the whole of them were, that very year, exchanged by the king with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for other lands, who again, in the ſame year, exchanged them back again with the king for other premiſes, an act then ſpecially paſſed for the purpoſe; but in this exchange, among other exceptions, was that of all churches and advowſons of vicarages, by which means the appropriation of the church of Leyſdown, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhopric, and continues ſo at this time.

It is now a diſcharged living, in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of forty-eight pounds, the yearly tenths of it being 1l. 1s.

[c] See Ducarel's Rep. edit. 2d, p. 72.

In

In 1577 the communicants here were twenty-four; in 1640 the communicants were forty-six, and the annual value of the vicarage ſixty pounds.

In 1643 the rectory appropriate was held in leaſe by Thomas Bradbridge, at the yearly rent of one pound.

CHURCH OF LEYSDOWN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.....	*John Cooper*, Nov. 28, 1586, reſigned 1613.
	John Lyeham, A. B. February 5. 1613.
The King.....	*George Robertſon*, clerk, May 2, 1661.
The Archbiſhop.....	*Oneſephorus Paul*, A. M. June 15, 1668.
	John Tudor, LL. B. April 15, 1670.[d]
	Robert Eaton, A. M Jan. 23, 1689, obt. 1702.[d]
	John Cumberland, Jan. 1, 1702, obt. Jan. 17, 1731.[d]
	William Owens, A. M. June 3, 1731, obt. June 2, 1732.[d]
	John Fetherſton, July 18, 1732, reſigned 1734.[d]
	John Woodroofe, A. M. May 7, 1734.[d]
	William Howdell, A. M. March 14, 1735, obt. 1756.[e]
	John Ruſſell, March 29, 1756, reſigned 1757.
	John Taylor Lambe, Feb. 16, 1757.
	Liſc. M. Stretch, ... 1762, reſigned 1786.[f]
	David Martin, 1786, the preſent vicar.

[d] Alſo rectors of Warden.

[e] Alſo rector of Bircholt, by diſpenſation.

[f] He exchanged with his ſucceſſor for the vicarage of Betherſden.

EMLEY,

EMLEY,

OR *Elmeley*, as it is frequently ſpelt in antient records, is *a ſmall iſland* adjoining to that of Shepey, of which it is indeed, in general terms, accounted a part, being ſeparated from it only by a very narrow water, called *the Dray*, on the north ſide of it, the ſouth ſide being bounded by the Swale, which flows between it and the main land of the county. It is in length upwards of three miles, and in breadth about two miles. It conſiſts of one pariſh, of the ſame name as the iſland, excepting a ſmall tract of land on the northern ſide of it, which is within the bounds of the pariſh of Eaſtchurch.

THIS ISLAND contains about 4700 acres of land, of which about 2600 are ſalt marſhes, excepting which, the whole of it, eſpecially the ſouthern hills, conſiſts of very rich paſture; there are generally feeding on it upwards of 6000 ſheep, the wool of which has in ſome years ſold for 1000l. It has been held for many years in leaſe, by the family of Blaxland, of Graveney-court. There is no village, and indeed only two houſes in the whole iſland, which, as well as the church near them, ſtand on high ground near the centre of it, ſo as to be plainly diſcernible from the adjacent parts of the county. There is a ferry for horſes and other cattle from this iſland acroſs the Swale towards the county, and a ford on the other ſide at low water into the Iſle of Shepey. From its ſituation it is as unhealthy a place as any within that iſland.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR of Milton claims over this iſland, as being within that hundred, *ſubordinate* to which *the manor of Emley* claims, as did formerly *that of Milſted* over part of it.[g]

[g] See Rot. Eſch. anno 10, 37 and 46 Edward III.

THIS

THIS ISLAND was, great part of it, the demeſnes of the family of Peyforer, one of whom, Fulk de Peyforer, died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the 5th year of king Edward I. from which family it ſeems to have paſſed into that of Potyn, one of which, Nicholas Potyn, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Richard II. and left an only daughter Juliana, who carried it in marriage to Thomas St. Leger, afterwards of Otterden, ſecond ſon of Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb. He left an only daughter and heir Joane, who marrying Henry Aucher, eſq. of Newenden, entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived him, and afterwards married Robert Capys, to whom Henry Aucher, eſq. her only ſon and heir by her firſt huſband, confirmed a life-eſtate in Elmele and other places, in the 19th year of king Henry VI. After which he paſſed it away to Sir William Cromer, who was poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in this place before, which had antiently belonged to the Cobhams,[h] and was ſold by one of them, about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. to Sir Walter Manny, whoſe only daughter Anne married John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of it, leaving a ſon John, who ſucceeded him in title and eſtate, but was unfortunately killed at a tournament, in the 13th year of Richard II. being then only ſeventeen years of age. He died *ſ. p.* and this eſtate, which conſiſted of one thouſand acres of land, became the property of his heirs, Reginald Grey and Richard Talbot, whoſe feoffee in truſt, Sir Robert Knollys, by their direction, conveyed them in the 7th year of Henry IV. to Sir William Cromer, of Tunſtall, whoſe ſon William Cromer, eſq. afterwards purchaſed the manor of Elmele, as above-mentioned; his deſcendant Sir James Cromer, died in 1613, leaving by his ſecond wife three daughters his coheirs, of whom Chriſtian, the youngeſt, married John, eldeſt ſon of

[h] Coll. Peer. vol. ii. p. 617. See Penſhurſt and Tunſtall.

Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tenterden, and on the partition of their eſtates ſhe entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it. He was afterwards knighted, but died in his father's life time, leaving a ſon Edward, who ſucceeded his grandfather likewiſe in title and eſtate, in whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's,[1] till 1789, when it was conveyed by purchaſe by Sir Edward and Mr. Hales, to George Gipps, Eſq. of Harbledown, M. P. for the city of Canterbury, who is the entire poſſeſſor of it, as well as of this whole iſland.

There are no *parochial* charities. The poor conſtantly relieved are about four; caſually one or two at moſt.

EMLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, has been many years in a dilapidated ſtate, for though the walls and roof are entire, they are quite bare on the inſide, without pavement or cieling, door or window, being made uſe of as a ſtorehouſe only; nor has there been any kind of divine ſervice performed in it for many years, except at the induction of a rector, the duty afterwards being excuſed, by agreement between him and the occupier of it.

This church antiently belonged to the priory of Leeds, and John, prior, and the convent of Chriſt-church, confirmed it in 1278, as well as the former confirmations of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. How it happened that theſe religious were diveſted of their property in this church, I have not found; but in the 27th year of Henry VI. it was in the hands of the crown, for that year the king granted the patronage and advowſon of it to the warden and fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, and they continue patrons of it at this time.

[1] See more of the Cromers and Hales's, under Tunſtall, p. 86.

There

There was a yearly penſion of forty ſhillings payable out of this church to the abbot of St. Mary Graces, near the Tower.[k]

It is valued in the king's books at five pounds, and the yearly tenths at ten ſhillings. In 1578 there was only one dwelling-houſe here; communicants ſix. In 1640 there were ten communicants, and the rectory was then valued at ſeventy pounds. The preſent yearly value is ſuppoſed to be about eighty pounds.

CHURCH OF EMLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Warden and Fellows of All Souls college.	*Thomas Creech*, S. T. B. March 16. 1697, reſigned 1699.[l]
	Edward Digges, A. M. May 10, 1699, reſigned 1700.
	Peter Preaulx, S. T. P. Aug 13, 1700.
	Francis Offley, reſigned 1708.
	Robert Bright, A. M. March 30, 1708, reſigned 1723.
	Milo Weſt, A. M. May 23, 1723, reſigned 1724,
	Thomas Martin Fiddes, May 21, 1724, reſigned 1725.
	Thomas Leigh, A. M. May 21, 1725, reſigned 1732.
	Robert Chernock, A. M. July 26, 1732.
	William Stephens, LL. D. reſigned 1746.
	Savage Tyndall, D. D. Dec. 20, 1746, reſigned 1751.[m]
	Thomas Bathurſt, A. M. June 12, 1751, reſigned 1765,[n]
	Thomas St. Loe, LL. D. Aug. 6, 1765, obt. 1766.

k Ext. from fee-farm rolls, *temp. interregni.* Roll 3, N. 3.

l The noted poet, who tranſlated ſo many of the claſſicks, and other books both in verſe and proſe. See Wood ib. faſti, p. 1124.

m He reſigned this rectory for that of Barking, in Eſſex.

n He reſigned on being preſented to Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Warden and Fellows of All Souls college.	*John Long*, D. D. Nov. 20, 1766, reſigned 1788.[o] *John Montague*, 1788, the preſent rector.

[o] In 1781 preſented to the rectory of Chelsfield.

HARTY

IS another ſmall iſland adjoining to that of Shepey ſouth-eaſtward, oppoſite to Leyſdown. It adjoins to the iſland of Emley towards the weſt, being ſeparated both from that and the iſland of Shepey by a very ſmall narrow water; on the ſouth ſide of it is the water called the Swale, which flows between it and the main land of the county. It is about two miles in length, and one and an half in breadth, and conſiſts of one pariſh, of the ſame name as the iſland itſelf. It is within the bounds of *the hundred of Faverſham*, and a borſholder is annually choſen for the borough of it (which extends over the whole iſland) at the court-leet for that manor and hundred; but being in a manner part of the iſland of Shepey, the deſcription of it ſeems more proper to be inſerted here, than to be deferred to the deſcription of that hundred hereafter.

It is called in antient records *Harteigh*, which name ſeems to be derived from the Saxon words *Heord-tu*, which ſignifies the iſland filled with herds of cattle, a name well ſuited to the antient and preſent ſtate of it.

The iſland lies oppoſite to the pariſh of Ore on the main land of the county, the waters of the Swale flowing between them, over which there is a ferry for paſſengers and cattle, called Harty ferry. The grounds are entirely paſture, on which are conſtantly feeding about 4000 ſheep. The centre of it is riſing ground. The church ſtands nearly in the middle of it. There is no village, and only ſix lookers cottages in the whole of

of it, theſe people, about twenty in number, being the only inhabitants, the unhealthineſs of the air deterring all others from attempting to dwell in it. About two-thirds of the iſland are the property of Mr. Sawbridge.

It appears by the pleas of the crown, in the 21ſt year of king Edward I. taken before the juſtices itinerant, that there was formerly a bridge leading from hence into Shepey, then called Tremſeth bridge, which had been broken down by a violent inundation of the ſea, and the channel thereby made ſo deep, that a new one could not be laid; and therefore the inhabitants of Shepey, who before repaired it, maintained in the room of it two ferry-boats, to carry paſſengers to and fro.

There is now no bridge here, and the fleet which divided this iſland from that of Shepey is become ſo very narrow, and has for ſeveral years paſt been ſo much filled up, that, excepting at high tides and overflow of the waters, Harty has ceaſed to have any appearance of an iſland. There is no highway duty, and ſcarce any roads in it.

THE MANOR OF HARTY, otherwiſe *Saye's court*, was, in the reign of king Henry III. part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Champion, who wrote themſelves in Latin, *De Campania*, and were ſeated at Champions court, in Newnham. Robert de Campania held this manor in the above reign, as half a knight's fee, of John de St. John;[p] his deſcendant John de Campania died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Edward II. and king Edward III. in his 1ſt year, directed his writ to Robert de Kendal, late conſtable of Dover caſtle, &c. to reſtore to the lady of the iſland of Hertye, ſiſter of Thomas Roſcelyn, her lands forfeited in Kent, in the reign of his father, on account of the proſecutions of Hugh le Deſpencer, the elder and younger. They left three daughters and coheirs, of whom Catherine married Robert Corbet, and Thomaſine married Thomas Che-

[p] Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

vin. They divided his eſtates among them, but to whom this manor paſſed, I have not found; but the next name that I have diſcovered to be poſſeſſed of it, was Whalley, whoſe heirs ſold it to Cheney, in which name it continued to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. who died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

ANOTHER ESTATE in this iſland, called LE LONG HOUSE, was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Faverſham, of whom it was held as part of a knight's fee, by John de Criol,[q] in the reign of Edward I. as it was afterwards by the family of Champion, or *De Campania*, one of whom, John de Campania poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Edward II. whoſe widow Mary paid aid for it in the 20th year of that reign, as parcel of the manor of Weſtwood.

After which this eſtate paſſed into the family of Poynings, whoſe heir-general, Alianore, daughter of Richard de Poynings, carried it in marriage to Sir Henry Percy, lord Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till at length it was alienated to Cheney, and Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

THE MOTE was *another part of Harty manor*, and was parcel of the eſtate in this iſland belonging to the family of Champion likewiſe, which was carried in marriage by Thomaſine, daughter and one of the coheirs of John de Campania or Champion, in the reign of king Edward III. to Thomas Chevin, of Sholand, in Newnham, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to John Chevin, who, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, by conveyance and fine, ſold it to Mr. Thomas Paramour, by the deſcription of a manor and lands,

[q] Book of Aid, anno 20 Edward III. Mr. Petit's Fœdary of Kent his book.

in

in the parish of St. Thomas, in the isle of Harty, of the fee of William, marquis of Winchester, capital lord of it.

But it being alledged by John Chevin, that he was under age at the time of the before-mentioned alienation, the fine was reversed, and he having again passed it away in the mean time to John Kyne and Simon Lowe; they, in the 13th year of that reign, brought *a writ of right* for the recovery of it against Thomas Paramour, but they were nonsuited, and the defendant was confirmed in his possession of it by the court. Upon this writ of right *a trial by battle* was demanded by Paramour, and awarded by the court, of which a pompous account is given in our law books, much too long for insertion here. It is sufficient to inform the reader, that the champions of each party, properly accoutred, met, at the appointed time, in Tothill-fields, Westminster, before the justices of the court of common pleas, who were to be judges of the duel (when upwards of 4000 people were present); where, after much formal solemnity, and proclamation being made, the non-appearance of the demandants, Kyne and Lowe, was recorded, and a nonsuit prayed, which was made, and the land was adjudged to Paramour, with costs of suit: for the queen had so ordered, that they were not to fight; but every part of this form was adjudged necessary to ascertain the defendant's right; and the judges themselves would, no doubt, have been well pleased to have ousted the parties of this barbarous method of trial, had the custom warranted them so to do, and it shews how much the example of it was disliked, since the queen thought fit to interpose and accommodate the matter; and this is one of the last instances in our books of battle joined in a writ of right.[r] How

[r] See a full account of it in Dyer's Reports, p. 301. Coke's Entries, p. 182. Speed's Chron. p. 1166. Spelman's Glossary, *in verbo Camhus*. Robinson's Gavelkind, 259.

long this eſtate continued in the name of Paramour, I do not find; but it ſeems to have been in the poſſeſſion of Henry, lord Cheney, in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF FAVERSHAM, beſides the fee held of them as before-mentioned, were in the poſſeſſion of an eſtate here called ABBATS-COURT, and in the reign of Henry VII. their tenant of it was Thomas Colepeper, eſq. but it did not continue in the poſſeſſion of that monaſtery till the final diſſolution of it, for king Henry VIII. in his 29th year, granted his licence to John, then abbot of Faverſham, to alienate this manor of Abbots-court and its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c in this pariſh, and he died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, holding it at the yearly ſum of forty ſhillings and eight-pence, in the name of tenths, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

THE DEAN AND CANONS *of the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen, in Weſtminſter*, were poſſeſſed of an eſtate in this iſland called PERY MARSH, which they continued in the poſſeſſion of till the 1ſt year of king Edward VI.'s reign, when this chapel being diſſolved, among others, by the act then paſſed, all the lands and poſſeſſions of it were ſurrendered up into the king's hands,[s] where it did not remain long, for the king in his 3d year, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. before-mentioned, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth's reign, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

The Benedictine nunnery of Davington was poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, as well as the church or parſonage of Harty; the former, in the 17th year of king Edward III. conſiſted of one hundred and forty

[s] See a further account of this free chapel under Bredhurſt.

acres

acres of paſture, which were then valued, over and above the chief rent paid for it, fifteen pounds yearly.

This nunnery being left without prioreſs or nuns, eſcheated to the crown in the 27th year of Henry VIII. and this eſtate in Harty remained there, till the king, in his 35th year, granted it, among other poſſeſſions of the nunnery, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, as will be further taken notice of hereafter.

Sir Thomas Cheney dying poſſeſſed of all the before-mentioned manors and eſtates in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, as has been mentioned before, under the ſeveral deſcriptions of them, was ſucceeded in them by his ſon and heir Henry Cheney, eſq. afterwards knighted and created Lord Cheney of Tuddington, who had poſſeſſion granted of them in the 3d year of that reign, and that year levied a fine of all his lands.

After which he, together with Jane his wife, anno 12 Elizabeth, by conveyance and fine levied, alienated the manor of Harty, and the rectory of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in the iſle of Hartye, called *Stanger*, *alias Stangarde*, *alias the parſonage of Hartie*, together with the advowſon and right of patronage of the vicarage; and the manor or farm called *Abbattes court*, with *Pery marſh*, and the farm called *the Long Houſe*, and the tenement called *the Mote*, with all their lands and appurtenances in this iſland, and all other premiſes in it, which the above-mentioned Sir Thomas Cheney was poſſeſſed of in it, at the time of his death, or which Henry Cheney, or Jane his wife had a right to in it, to the uſe of Richard Thornhill, eſq.

His grandſon alienated that part of the above-mentioned premiſes called *Abbats court*, ſince known by the name of *Hall farm*, with *Pery marſh*, and other lands, to Robert Cole, eſq. who in 1662 ſettled this eſtate on his ſole daughter and heir Jane, on her marriage with Sir Thomas Darcy, of St. Clere hall, in Eſſex, who

who had been created a baronet in 1660;[t] he afterwards ſold it to Mr. Thomas French, who by his will deviſed it to be ſold, and it was purchaſed in 1701 by Thomas Clark, merchant, of London, whoſe heirs ſold it in 1765 to Mr. Thomas Buck, of Faverſham, on whoſe death in 1779, it became the property of his ſon of the ſame name, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. This eſtate claims an exemption from the payment of all kind of tithes.

BUT THE REMAINING PART *of the ſeveral eſtates* of Henry, lord Cheney, continued in the deſcendants of Richard Thornhill, eſq. down to Richard Thornhill, eſq. of Ollantigh, who in the fourth year of queen Anne, anno 1704, having obtained an act for that purpoſe, ſold *the manor of Harty*, the rectory or parſonage of the church, and the advowſon of the vicarage, the eſtate called *the Long Houſe*, *the Mote*, ſince called *the Church farm*, a farm called *Elliots*, a parcel of marſhlands called Napletons, with divers lands, marſhes, &c. part of the above-deſcribed premiſes, to Mr. Jacob Sawbridge, of London, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1748, and his great grandſon, Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, in this county, is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

The company of oyſter dredgers of Faverſham hire of Mr. Sawbridge, the right or privilege of laying oyſters on ſome part of the ſhore of this iſland, and the like of Mr. Buck on another part of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſix, caſually three.

HARTY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sittingborne.

The church, which is a ſmall building, conſiſting of a body, chancel, and two ſide chantries, with a pointed turret at the weſt end, is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle. It was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the

[t] See Morant's Hiſt. of Eſſex, vol. i. p. 396, 459.

Benedictine

Benedictine nunnery of Davington, to which it was appropriated before the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, and it continued part of the poſſeſſions of it at the time of its eſcheating to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was eſteemed as a parſonage appropriate, with the advowſon of the vicarage of the church annexed. It was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, and by his ſon Henry ſold to Richard Thornhill, eſq. whoſe deſcendant ſold it to Jacob Sawbridge, eſq. whoſe great-grandſon, Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, is now entitled to it, of all which a more ample account has already been given.

In the 35th year of Henry VIII. the yearly ſtipend to the curate of Harty was 6l. 13s. 4d.

This church is ſet down in the king's books as a rectory, and valued at 20l. 6s. 0½d. the tenths of which, being 2l. 0s. 7½d. are paid to the crown receiver, and not to the archbiſhop. The cure of it has been many years eſteemed as a vicarage; the vicar has a ſtipend of twenty pounds per annum paid to him, in lieu of tithes, and divine ſervice is performed here, except in very ſevere weather, once in a fortnight.

In 1578 there were communicants here forty-ſeven; in 1640 communicants fifty.

CHURCH OF HARTY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS
John Sawbridge, eſq.	*Wanley Sawbridge*, 1760, obt. 1796.[a]
Samuel Elias Sawbridge, eſq......	*Mordaunt Leathes*, 1796, the preſent vicar.

[a] Brother to the patron and vicar of Stalisfield.

THE

THE HUNDRED OF TENHAM.

HAVING deſcribed the whole of the Iſland of Shepey, and its appendages of Emley and Harty, I return to the main land of the county of Kent, where the next hundred adjoining to that of Milton, eaſtward, is *the hundred of Tenham*, which was ſo called in the 7th year of king Edward I. the archbiſhop of Canterbury being then lord of it.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. TENHAM.
2. LINSTED; and
3. DODDINGTON.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, and likewiſe a ſmall part of the pariſhes of HEDCORNE, IWADE, and EASTCHURCH, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two conſtables* have juriſdiction over it.

TENHAM.

TENHAM, called in Saxon, *Teynham*, and now frequently written ſo, is the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Bapchild, and gives name to the hundred in which it is ſituated.

THE MANOR, which comprehends the hundred of Tenham, was given by Cenulph, king of Mercia, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Athelard, by the deſcription of twelve ploughlands, lying at Tenham, to the metropolitan church of our Saviour at Canterbury; and he made this gift chiefly on account of the archbiſhop's having given to him in recompence, twelve ploughlands lying at Cregeſemeline, which king Offa formerly gave to one of his earls, named Uffa; and the king

king granted this land to the church of Chriſt, free from all ſecular ſervice, except the repairing of bridges and the building of caſtles.

The above place, called Creges Emeline, has been underſtood to mean *the fleet*, or *pool of water* between the iſlands of Emley and Harty, in Shepey, now and long ſince called *Crogs-depe*, which water parts the royalty of the Swale between Tenham and Faverſham, and is likewiſe the bounds of the hundreds of Middleton and Faverſham.[w]

This manor continued part of the poſſeſſions of the church of Canterbury when archbiſhop Lanfranc came to the ſee in the year 1070, being the 5th of the Conqueror's reign: and on the diviſion which he ſoon afterwards made of the revenues of his church, between himſelf and his convent, Tenham was allotted to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, for their proviſion and maintenance.

After which the ſucceeding archbiſhops ſo far improved the buildings of this manor-houſe, as to make it fit for their frequent reſidence.

Archbiſhop Hubert Walter, a moſt magnificent prelate, the expence of whoſe houſekeeping was eſteemed nearly equal to that of the king, reſided much at Tenham, where he died in the year 1205, and was carried from thence and buried in his own cathedral at Canterbury.

Archbiſhop Boniface, anno 44 Henry III. 1259, obtained both a market and fair for his manor of Tenham, the former on a Tueſday weekly, and the latter to continue for three days yearly at the *Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary*. Archbiſhop Walter Reynolds was reſident here in the beginning of the winter of the year 1325, one of his inſtruments being dated from hence. Archbiſhop John Stratford, who filled the ſee in the reign of Edward III. entertained that prince here in the

[w] Philipott, p. 336. See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 67.

month

month of February, anno 1345, being the 19th of his reign, ſeveral of his letters patent bearing date from Tenham in that time.

The manor of Tenham remained part of the ſee of Canterbury, ſo far as I have learned, till the reign of queen Elizabeth,[x] when it was exchanged with the crown for other premiſes, where it lay till James I. in his 5th year, granted it to John Roper, eſq. of the adjoining pariſh of Linſted, whom he afterwards, in the 14th year of his reign, knighted and created lord Teynham, in whoſe ſucceſſors, lords Teynham, the property of this manor has continued down to the Right Hon. Henry Roper, the twelfth lord Teynham, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There are ſeveral different cuſtoms of the tenants of this manor, principally in the Weald, mentioned in Somner's Gavelkind.

FROGENHALL, uſually called *Frognall*, is a manor ſituated near the marſhes, in the weſtern part of this pariſh, about half a mile northward of the great London road. It is frequently written in antient records and deeds, *Frogenhall Valence*, by which name Leland likewiſe diſtinguiſhes it in his Itinerary, ſtiling it in the margin, *Frogenhale Valaunce*, and ſays, "The maner of Frogenhale, communely callid Frogenolle, yoinith to the quarteres of Thong caſtelle, in Kent, by Sidingburne, and is of a XLV^li^. rent by yere: of this very auncient houſe was a knight that did great feates in France, and is written of—Frogenhalle, that is now, was ſunne to one of the Sainct John's doughters, the beſte of that ſtokke: and this Sainct John of Bedforde or Northamptonſhir, had VI or VII doughters, that after were very welle maried." By this addition it

[x] It appears by the Rolls in the Augmentation-office, that queen Elizabeth granted ſeveral parcels of the manor lands to different perſons See Roll 1, No. 2.—Roll 3, No. 29, 51, 53. and Roll 4, No. 34.

ſhould

ſhould ſeem once to have belonged to the reſpectable family of Valence, or *De Valentia*, two of whom were ſucceſſively earls of Pembroke, from the reign of king Henry III. to that of king Edward II. when it became extinct. In the next reign of Edward III. it was come into the poſſeſſion of a family, to which it gave both name and reſidence; for Richard de Frogenhall reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d year of that reign. In whoſe deſcendants reſidents here, who bore for their arms, *Argent, three bars, ſable*, as they are ſtill remaining in the windows of the Frognall chancel, in this church, and are carved in ſtone on the roof of Canterbury cloyſters, it continued down to Thomas Frogenhall, who leaving no male iſſue by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of William de Apulderfield, his daughter and heir Anne carried this manor in marriage to Thomas Quadring, of London, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, a feſs engrailed, gules*, and he in like manner leaving one ſole daughter Joane, his heir, ſhe entitled her huſband, Richard Driland, of Cookſditch, in Faverſham, to the poſſeſſion of it. By her, who was by his firſt wife, for by his ſecond he ſeems to have left iſſue likewiſe, he had only one daughter Katherine, who became heir to her mother's inheritance, and marrying with Reginald Norton, eſq. of Lees court, in Sheldwich, he in her right became poſſeſſed of it, at the latter end of the reign of king Henry VII.[y] His ſon, Sir John Norton, of Northwood, ſeems to have ſold this manor to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. paſſed away the manor of Froggynhale Valence, among other premiſes, to the king (who ſeems to have been in the poſſeſſion of it two years before) in exchange for other manors and lands, purſuant to an act paſſed for that purpoſe the year before.

[y] Atteſted pedigree in manuſcript of Norton.

It

It continued but a ſmall time in the hands of the crown; for the king, in his 37th year, granted it to Thomas Green, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He was uſually ſtiled Thomas Norton, alias Green, being the natural ſon of Sir John Norton before-mentioned, the former poſſeſſor of this manor. He died in the 6th year of king Edward VI. leaving two ſons, Norton Green, who left an only daughter and heir, married to Sir Mark Ive, of Eſſex, and Robert Green, gent. who was of Bobbing, whoſe deſcendants ſettled in Ireland; on his death this manor deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Norton Green, and again by the marriage of his only daughter and heir to Sir Mark Ive, who was owner of it in the reign of king James I. Soon after which it was alienated to Ralph Clerke, eſq. who reſided at Frognall, where he died in 1619, and was buried in this church. His ſon, Ralph Clerke, eſq. likewiſe reſided here at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, being firmly attached to the king's intereſt, for which he ſuffered much, his eſtates in 1652 being declared by parliament to be forfeited for treaſon againſt the ſtate. However, at the reformation, he became again poſſeſſed of them, and this manor continued in his deſcendants until the 9th year of queen Anne's reign, when Geo. Clerke, eſq. the poſſeſſor of it, having obtained an act for that purpoſe, ſold it to Mr. Joſeph Taylor, merchant, of London, who by his will deviſed it to his nephew Joſeph Taylor, eſq. of Sandford, near Great Tew, in Oxfordſhire, who had been ſheriff of that county, and he died poſſeſſed of it in 1733, having by his will given it to his brother William Taylor, eſq. whoſe eldeſt ſon, James Taylor, eſq. of Sandford, is the preſent owner of it. He bears for his arms, *Quarterly, argent and ſable, a croſs flory counterchanged, in the firſt quarter, a ducal coronet, gules.* There is no court held for this manor.

Archbiſhop Hubert Walter, who ſat in the ſee of Canterbury at the latter end of king Richard I. and the

the beginning of king John's reign, in his general confirmation of the poſſeſſions of St. Gregory's priory at Canterbury, confirmed to it *the tenth of wine* at Tenham, a kind of donation which appears by others of the like kind to other religious houſes, to have been eſteemed at that time of no ſmall value.

TENHAM OUTLANDS, alias NEW-GARDENS, is an eſtate in this pariſh adjoining to the north ſide of the London road at Greenſtreet, which was part of the demeſne lands of the manor of Tenham, and part of the poſſeſſions of the Ropers, lords Teynham, but in 1714 it had been alienated from that family, and was become the property of Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare. After which it deſcended in like manner as his other eſtates in this county, as may be ſeen hereafter more at large under Walderſhare, to his daughter (by his ſecond wife) Catherine, counteſs of Rockingham, who afterwards remarried with Francis North, earl of Guildford, by whom ſhe had no iſſue, and dying in 1766, gave by her will this, among the reſt of her eſtates, to him and his grandſon, the right honourable George Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE of the London road, and at the ſouth-eaſt boundary of this pariſh, adjoining to Norton, is a ſmall hamlet of houſes, called LEWSON-STREET, in which there is a capital meſſuage called *Lewſon houſe*, which was formerly the eſtate and reſidence of a branch of the family of Adye, and ſeveral coats of arms of them and their marriages, in painted glaſs, were remaining in the windows of it till within theſe few years. Nicholas Adye, eſq. reſided here in the reign of king James I. on whoſe death it became the property of his three daughters, by Jane his wife, daughter of Thomas Sare, eſq. of Provender, Sarah, wife of John Kennet, and Anne and Martha Adye, who in 1638, alienated this eſtate, by a joint conveyance, to Mr. James Tong, from which name it paſſed by ſale, in 1676, to Sir James Bunce, bart. of Kemſing,

whoſe eldeſt ſurviving ſon Sir James Bunce, of Kemſing, alienated it in 1714, to Mr. Joſeph Haſted, gent. of Chatham, whoſe grandſon, Edward Haſted, eſq. of Canterbury, ſold it in 1787, to Henry Prat, eſq. of Harbledown. He died in 1794, leaving one daughter Mary, (who afterwards married John Scott, eſq. of Newry, in the kingdom of Ireland) and his widow ſurviving; he by will deviſed it to his widow for life, and afterwards to his ſaid daughter, and they have lately ſold the ſame to Mr. Walker, of Sittingbourn, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

THE LOWER SIDE of the hamlet of Greenſtreet, at the 43d mile ſtone on the high London road, is within this pariſh, the whole of which, (excepting the ſmall part at the ſouth-eaſt corner, which ſtretches up to Norton, as has been already mentioned before) lies on the northern ſide of the road, where about a mile northward of Greenſtreet, on a ſmall riſe, is the church, and a little further below it the village of Tenham, not far from which are the marſhes, which reach to the waters of the Swale, and are the boundaries of this pariſh on that ſide. On a ſmall creek in theſe marſhes is Conyers key, much uſed for the ſhipping of corn and goods from this part of the county, near which there is an oil mill eſtabliſhed, lately belonging to the Beſt's. The air of this place is very unhealthy, for lying ſo low, and near ſo large a tract of marſhes, it is much ſubject to unwholeſome air ariſing from them, ſo that the inhabitants are almoſt always ſubject to agues and intermittents, and are, in general, but very ſhort lived. This has been the occaſion of that well-known proverb in this part of the county,

> He that will not live long,
> Let him dwell at Murſton, Tenham or Tong.

It is ſituated in a fine level country, the fields of which are large, and the land exceedingly rich and fertile, like that in the neighbouring pariſhes in this extenſive

tenſive vale, moſt of it being what is called in theſe parts *round tilt land*, ſuch as has already been deſcribed in the adjoining pariſhes of Bapchild and Tong. It was formerly noted for large plantations of fruit trees; but theſe are moſtly diſplanted, many of them to make way for hops, of which there are ſeveral kindly plantations in different parts of it.

Lambarde ſays, that this pariſh, with thirty others lying on each ſide of the great road from Rainham to Blean-wood, was in his time *the cherry-garden and apple-orchard of Kent*, and ſuch it undoubtedly continued till within memory. Tenham, he ſays, was the parent from whence the other plantations iſſued: for Richard Hayns, fruiterer to king Henry VIII. having obſerved that thoſe plants, which had been brought over by our Norman anceſtors, had loſt their native excellence by length of time, and that we were ſerved from foreign parts with theſe fruits on that account, which he ſaw no reaſon for, as neither the ſoil nor climate here were unequal to the bringing of them to perfection, determined to try a plantation of them here; for which purpoſe, having, in 1533, obtained one hundred and five acres of rich land, then called *the Brennet*, and having, with great care, good choice, and no ſmall labour and coſt, brought plants from beyond the ſeas, he furniſhed this ground with them in rows, in the moſt beautiful order. Theſe fruits conſiſted of the ſweet cherry, from hence uſually called the Kentiſh cherry; the temperate pippin, hence for the like reaſon called the Kentiſh pippin, and the golden renate;[z] which ſorts, eſpecially the firſt and laſt, have been long propagated from theſe in great quantities, throughout the ſouthern parts of this kingdom; but the Kentiſh pippin is now hardly to be met with, even in this county. Pliny, in his Natural Hiſtory, book xv. chap. 25, ſays, cherries were not in Italy before L. Lucullus's victory over Mithridatus,

[z] Lamb. Peramb. p. 263. See ſome obſervations on the above in Dr. Bulleyn's life, Biog. Brit. p. 1020, note [A.]

king of Pontus; after which, in the year of Rome, 689, he firſt brought them out of Pontus thither, one hundred and twenty years after which they were tranſported into Britain.

In the year 1771 a commiſſion of ſewers paſſed the great ſeal, for the levels of Tenham, Tong, and Luddenham, which has ſince, in the uſual courſe of ſuch commiſſions, been again renewed.

Near the high London road on the left hand, about a quarter of a mile eaſtward from Greenſtreet, there is a field called Sandown, which is encompaſſed with a bank, from which it riſes to an hill, on the ſummit of which is a ſmall coppice of wood, in which there is a *tumulus* or barrow, which, by the hollowneſs at the top of it, ſeems to have been plundered of its contents. Dr. Plot was of opinion, that this work was thrown up by the Romans. At a ſmall diſtance weſtward is a green and hamlet of houſes, called Barrow-green, moſt probably from this circumſtance.

THE PARISH of Tenham, or *Teynham*, gives title of baron to the right hon. Henry Roper, lord Teynham, whoſe anceſtor Sir John Roper, was *created lord Teynham, baron of Teynham*, by patent, on July 9, in the 14th year of king James I. anno 1616, of whom and his deſcendants, lords Teynham, a full account will be given in the deſcription of their ſeat, at Lodge, in the adjoining pariſh of Linſted.

CHARITIES.

TEN SHILLINGS yearly, in lieu of corn reſerved in the leaſe, are paid out of the great tithes to the poor of this pariſh, on St. Thomas's day.

THOMAS BROOKE, by his will in 1669, deviſed to the poor of this pariſh, the ſum of 40s. to be paid yearly on Chriſtmas-day, out of a farm at Deerſton ſtreet, in Tenham.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty, caſually about ſeventy.

TENHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The

The church, which is large, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built in the form of a croſs, and conſiſts of three iſles, a high chancel, and a north and ſouth chancel, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which are four bells. In the ſouth croſs or chancel, called the Frognal chancel, from its belonging to that manor, lie buried ſeveral of that family; over John Frogenhall, who died in 1444, there ſtill remains a braſs on his graveſtone, with his figure habited in armour; ſeveral of the Clerks, owners of this manor, lie buried likewiſe in it. The north chancel is called the Hinkley chancel, from a family of that name, one of whom, John Hencliff, of Tenham, died in 1463, poſſeſſed of an eſtate in this pariſh, called Jonathan's garden, which he deviſed to his two ſons, on condition that they ſhould glaze a long window on the north head of this church. In this chancel is a ſtone, with an inſcription and figure of a man in braſs, for William Wreke, obt. 1533; a memorial for John Sutton, vicar, 1468, and Robert Heyward, in 1509. Weever ſays, there was a memorial in this church for William Mareys, and Joan his wife, but it has been long ſince obliterated. There are remains of good painted glaſs in the windows. Several of them have rich gothic canopies of beautiful coloured glaſs remaining in them, which had no doubt formerly figures of equal beauty, underneath. In the ſouth window of the high chancel, is the portrait of a girl in blue, kneeling and pointing to a book, which is held by a man, who likewiſe points with his hand to it; at the bottom was an inſcription, of which only remains, *Sedis aplce pthonotarii.* In the north chancel, in two windows near the veſtry, is a figure in an epiſcopal habit, mitred, &c. with theſe arms, *Ermine, three bars wavy, azure.* In the window of the veſtry room, a mitre and theſe arms, *Per pale and ſeſs, counterchanged, azure, and argent.*

Archbiſhop Stephen Langton, in 1227, on account of the ſlender income of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and the affection he bore towards his brother Simon Langton, then archdeacon, united to it the churches of Hackington, alias St. Stephen's, and Tenham, with the chapelries of Doddington, Linſted, Stone, and Iwade, then belonging to it, which churches were then of the archbiſhop's patronage; and this was confirmed by the chapter of the priory of Chriſtchurch directly afterwards; at which time this church was let to farm for one hundred marcs.[a] In which ſituation this church has continued to this time, the archdeacon of Canterbury being the preſent patron and appropriator of it.

The chapels above-mentioned, which are all belonging to the archdeaconry, have long ſince, excepting the chapel of Stone, become independent pariſh churches, and as ſuch not ſubject to any juriſdiction of the church of Tenham.

In the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, this church was valued at 133l. 6s. 8d. It is now of the annual value of about two hundred pounds, the yearly rent to the archdeacon is thirty-five pounds.

It is a vicarage, and valued in the king's books at ten pounds, and the yearly tenths at one pound, and is now of the yearly certified value of 63l. 13s. 4d. In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds. Communicants one hundred.

This vicarage was augmented ten pounds per annum, by leaſe in 1672, between archdeacon Parker and Sir William Hugeſſen, of Linſted, leſſee of the parſonage.

The family of Furneſe were afterwards leſſees of the parſonage; Henry Furneſe, eſq. ſold it to Henry, late lord Teynham, who, in 1754, alienated his in-

[a] Somner's Cant. p. 156. Append. p. 65.

tereſt

tereſt in it to Mr. Kempe, the occupier of it, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.

There was a chantry in this church, which was ſuppreſſed, among other ſuch endowments, by the acts of 37 Henry VIII. and 1 Edward VI. In the 2d year of the latter reign a ſurvey was returned of it, by which it appears, that the land belonging to it lay in Frogenhall manor, then the property of Thomas Green, and that the total yearly value of it was only 18s. 8d.

CHURCH OF TENHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Queen, during the vacancy....	*Charles Fotherby*, S. T. B. Oct. 9, 1595, reſigned 1600.
The Archdeacon.	*John Graye*, S. T. B. Nov. 9, 1600, reſigned 1600.
	William Hull, S. T. B. March 24, 1600, reſigned 1604.
	Chriſtopher Paſhlye, A. M. Dec. 18, 1604, obt. 1612.[b]
	Edward Hirſt, S. T. B. Aug. 1, 1612, obt. 1618.
	Iſaac Colfe, A. M. May 20, 1618.
	John Gooffe, A. M. March 4, 1635, reſigned 1642.
	Thomas Miller, A. M. Nov. 4, 1642, obt. 1660.[c]
	Thomas Cator, A. M. Sept. 13, 1660, reſigned 1663.
	Henry Eve, S. T. P. Auguſt 11, 1663, obt. March 4, 1685.[d]
	Jeremiah Taylor, obt. 1688.[e]
	Thomas Stanton, A. B. Oct. 26, 1688, obt. 1708.
	James Eve, A. M. July 29, 1708, obt. March 1743.[f]

b And vicar of Linſted, as was his ſucceſſor.

c And rector of St. Mary's, Sandwich.

d He was likewiſe vicar of Linſted, where he lies buried.

e And rector of Buckland, near Faverſham.

f And rector of Midley and of Buckland.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archdeacon.	*John Swinton*, A. M. 1743, reſigned 1753.
	James Allet, A. M. Nov. 7, 1753, obt. July 15, 1776.
	William Granger, A. M. Nov. 15, 1776, obt. May, 1778.
	John Cautley, A. M. Oct. 1778, obt. March 1, 1797.[g]
	..... *Owen*, April, 1797, the preſent vicar.

g And rector of St. Rumbold's, in Colcheſter, and of the ſinecure rectory of Hollingborne.

LINSTED.

THE next pariſh ſouthward from Tenham is Linſted, which lies adjoining the high London road, at the 43d mile-ſtone at Green-ſtreet, the ſouth ſide of which is within the bounds of it, hence the ground riſes towards the ſouth to the village, which, with the church, is ſituated near the centre of it. It is a ſituation more pleaſant than it is healthy, eſpecially in the lower part of it. The lands below the village are very fertile, much like thoſe of Tenham deſcribed before, having ſeveral hop-grounds of a kindly growth, interſperſed throughout them; but ſouthward of the village, the land lying ſtill higher, approaches the chalk and becomes ſtony and much leſs fertile, till it joins Doddington, its ſouthern boundary, not far from which is Linſted-lodge, a fine old manſion of the time of king James I. ſituated not very pleaſantly, in a low part of the park, which however has been for ſome years diſparked, and moſt of it let out in farms. On the weſt ſide of it is a ſeat called *Dadmans*, formerly Dodmannys, ſo called from a family of that name. It was, in the reign of Henry VII. in the poſſeſſion of William Apulderfield, of Faverſham. The fee of it has

has for many years belonged to the Ropers, lords Teynham; it is occupied by the hon. Philip Roper, uncle to the preſent lord Teynham. A little below Dadmans is an eſtate, called *Bumpit*, belonging likewiſe to lord Teynham. On the oppoſite or north weſt part of the pariſh, cloſe to the ſouth ſide of the high London road, near Radfield, is an eſtate called *Claxfield*, which was the reſidence of the family of Greenſtreet, who were poſſeſſed of many good eſtates in this part of the county, for ſeveral generations. After which it became the property of Mr. George Smith, whoſe daughter Jane ſold it to John Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, and his ſon Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. is the preſent owner of it.

About half a mile from the London road, beyond Green-ſtreet, at the north-eaſt corner of the pariſh, is a houſe called *Nowdes*, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Greenſtreet likewiſe, in which it continued till Peter Greenſtreet, in 1703, alienated it to Mr. John Smith, gent. whoſe daughter having married Mr. T. Barling, gent. he reſided here, and died in 1770, leaving two ſons, John Smith, (to whom his grandfather, Mr. John Smith, bequeathed this ſeat) and Philip, of London, ſurgeon, and one daughter Dorothy, married to Mr. Edward Dering, of Doddington. John Smith Barling, gent. of Faverſham, the ſon, on his father's death, took poſſeſſion of this ſeat, in which he at times reſided. He died in 1795, leaving one ſon and two daughters, (one of whom lately married Mr. Luſhington Taylor, of Rodmerſham,) and they are now jointly intitled to it.

At Greenſtreet, on May 12, there is a fair annually for horſes and cattle.

Bartholomew Fowle, alias Linſted, a native of this place, was the laſt prior of St. Mary Overie, London, being elected to that office anno 1513. He was a learned man, and wrote a book, *De Ponte Londini*.

About

About thirty years ago *a large cheſnut tree* was felled in Lodge park, which was ſawed off cloſe to the ground: in the centre of it, where the ſaw croſſed, was a cavity, of about two inches diameter, in which was *a live toad*, which filled the ſpace entirely. The wood of the tree was, to all appearance, perfectly ſound all round it, without any the ſmalleſt aperture whatever. The tree itſelf was ſix feet in circumference.

THE MANOR *of the hundred of Tenham* claims over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF BADMANGORE, with THE MANORS OF LODGE and NEWNHAM united, the former of which, though it is but little known at preſent, either as to its name or ſituation, yet in early times was eminent, by having for its proprietors ſucceſſively, the Cheneys and Apulderfields, families of no ſmall repute in this county.

Sir Alexander de Cheney, of Patrixborne, the ſeat of this family, where they had been ſettled for ſome generations, was one of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen, who attended king Edward I. in his victorious expedition into Scotland, in the 28th year of his reign, and being preſent at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in that kingdom, was knighted by him there, with many other of the gentry of this county. His ſon William de Cheney died poſſeſſed of the manor of Badmangore, in the 8th year of Edward III. having married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shurland, in whoſe right he became entitled to the ſeat of Shurland, with many other eſtates in this county. His ſon Sir Robert Cheney, ſold it before the 27th year of that reign, to William de Apulderfield, who made it his chief reſidence, and kept his ſhrievalty here in the year above-mentioned, and in ſeveral years afterwards. He was deſcended from Henry de Apulderfeld, of Apulderfeld, in Cowdham,[h] who, with his ſon Henry,

[h] See vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 69.

were,

were, with other Kentiſh gentlemen, with Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in Paleſtine, where, on account of their bravery, they had granted to them an augmentation to their arms, which they and their deſcendants continued afterwards to bear, viz. *Sable, a croſs, or, voided of the field*, their original arms being, *Ermine, a feſs vaire, or, and gules*. His great-grandſon Sir William de Apulderfield was a man of much note in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He left an only daughter Elizabeth, who became his heir to this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, which ſhe carried in marriage to Sir John Fineux, chief juſtice of the king's bench in the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. He died in the 17th year of the latter reign, anno 1525,[i] leaving two daughters his coheirs, Jane, married to John Roper, eſq. of Eltham, and Mildred, to James Diggs, eſq. of Barham.

The origin of the family of Roper has been very fully treated of in the firſt volume of this hiſtory, p. 472, under the deſcription of Eltham, where the eldeſt branch of it remained till within memory, and the deſcent of it is there brought down to the abovementioned John Roper, eſq.

On the diviſion of their inheritance, this manor, among others, was allotted to John Roper, in right of his wife. He was prothonotary of the king's bench, and attorney-general to Henry VIII. and died in 1524, at his manor of Welhall, in Eltham, to which he had removed from St. Dunſtan's, the antient ſeat of the family. He left two ſons, William Roper, eſq. clerk of the king's bench, who ſucceeded him at Eltham, and Chriſtopher, anceſtor of the lords Teynham, and ſix daughters.

Chriſtopher Roper, eſq. the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father in the manor of Badmangore, and its ap-

[i] See Spelman's Gloſſary, p. 343, and more of the family of Fineux under Herne.

pendages,

pendages, at the manor-houſe of which he reſided; it ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the park, but on the family's removing their reſidence from it, it was ſuffered to decay and run to ruin. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Chriſtopher Blore, eſq. of Rainham, he had ſeveral children, of whom John Roper, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in this manor. He was knighted in 1616, anno 14 James I. and on the ſame day created lord Teynham, baron of Teynham in this county, as a reward for his forward attachment to the king's intereſt, having been the firſt man of note who proclaimed the king in this county. He built the preſent ſeat of Linſted lodge, and incloſed a park round it, and afterwards made it his reſidence. He died in 1618, and was buried in the vault which he had made in the ſouth chancel of this church.

His deſcendants, lords Teynham, continued to reſide at Linſted lodge, all of whom lie buried in this church, down to Chriſtopher, lord Teynham, the fifth in ſucceſſion, who in 1687 was conſtituted lord-lieutenant and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county. He died at Bruſſels next year, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Brown, viſcount Montague, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters, of the former, John, Chriſtopher and Henry, became all three ſucceſſively lords Teynham, the latter ſucceeding to the title and eſtate on the deaths of his two elder brothers unmarried, and became the eighth lord Teynham. He died in 1716, leaving by his firſt wife two ſons, Philip and Henry, ſucceſſively lords Teynham, and by his third wife the lady Anne, ſecond daughter and coheir of Thomas Lennard, earl of Suſſex, and widow of Richard Barret Lennard, lord Dacre, remarried thirdly to the hon. Robert Moore, he likewiſe left iſſue, whoſe deſcendant became afterwards, in her right, intitled to the *fee barony* of Dacre. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Philip, lord Teynham, who died unmarried in 1727, upon which the title and eſtate devolved

volved to his next and only whole brother Henry, lord Teynham, who left by his firſt wife Catherine, daughter and coheir of Edward Powell, eſq. of Sandford, in Oxfordſhire, five ſons and two daughters, of whom Henry the eldeſt ſon, on his death in 1781, ſucceeded him as lord Teynham, and married firſt Mary-Wilhelmina, eldeſt daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. (whoſe ſecond daughter and coheir married John his next brother) who died *ſ. p.* and ſecondly Betſy, widow of John Mills, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, and daughter of Mr. Webber, of Somerſetſhire, by whom he had two ſons Henry and John, and two daughters. He died in 1786, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Henry, being the preſent right hon. lord Teynham, and *the twelfth lord*, in ſucceſſion from the firſt grant of the title. He has never reſided at the Lodge, which has been for ſome years occupied by different tenants, and the greateſt part of the park converted into farms of arable land. He is at preſent unmarried, and ſtill continues the proprietor of theſe eſtates, with Colyers and Newnham farm, and others in this pariſh. He bears for his arms, *Party per feſs, azure, and or, a pale and three roebucks heads eraſed, counterchanged*; for his creſt, *On a wreath, a lion rampant, ſable, holding a ducal coronet between his paws, or*; and for his ſupporters, on the dexter ſide, *a buck, or*; on the ſiniſter, *a tiger reguardant, argent.* And he has likewiſe a right to quarter with thoſe of Roper, the ſeveral coats of Apledore, St. Laurence, Tatterſal, Apulderfield, *the ſame for ſervice*, Twite, Parke, and Hugdon, as appeared by a pedigree in the poſſeſſion of Edward Roper, eſq. of Welhall, in Eltham, atteſted and collected by John Philipott, Somerſet herald in 1629.

SEWARDS, is a manor which had an antient ſeat in this pariſh, and in very early times was the reſidence of a family of that name, in which it continued till about the reign of Henry V. when Richard Seward leaving

leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, ſhe carried it in marriage to John Finch, eſq. ſecond ſon of Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, of Netherfield, in Suſſex, whoſe eldeſt ſon William Herbert, alias Finch, was anceſtor of the Finch's, earls of Winchelſea and Nottingham, and others of that name at different times enobled, all of whom bore the ſame coat of arms.

John Finch, eſq. died poſſeſſed of Sewards in 1442, anno 21 Henry VI. and was buried at Sevington. His grandſon John Finch, eſq. was of Sewards, and left two ſons, Herbert, who was of Linſted, from whom deſcended the Finch's, of Linſted, Norton, Faverſham, and Wye, and other younger branches of that name; and Thomas Finch, the ſecond ſon, who was of Kingſdown, from whom deſcended thoſe of that pariſh and of Stalisfield.[k]

Herbert Finch, the eldeſt ſon, became poſſeſſed of Sewards on his father's death, and from him it deſcended to William Finch, eſq. who dying without iſſue male in the reign of queen Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir Catherine carried it in marriage to Sir Drue Drury, gentleman uſher of the privy chamber, the fifth ſon of Sir Robert Drury, of Edgerly, in Buckinghamſhire, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chief vert, a Roman* T *between two mullets, or*, and was deſcended lineally from John Drury, eſq. of that place, ſon and heir of Drury, one of the Norman nobles, who came in with king William the Conqueror.[l] He built a large and handſome ſeat in this pariſh, oppoſite to the church, and reſided in it. His ſon Sir Drue Drury, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. reſided at the ſeat built by his father as before-mentioned, which he alienated to Mr. James

[k] Philipott, p. 224. Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Finch. Le Neve's MSS. papers.

[l] MSS. pedigree, drawn by Ne Neve.

Hugeſſen,

Hugeſſen, merchant adventurer of Dover, who kept his ſhrievalty at it in the 17th year of Charles I. He was the ſon of James Hugeſſen, of Dover, merchant adventurer, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a mount vert, an oak proper, between two boars erect, ſable, armed, or*, as did his deſcendants afterwards. He died in 1646, and was buried in the chapel on the north ſide of the chancel of this church, which has continued the burial-place of his deſcendants to this time. He left ſix ſons and one daughter, of whom William the eldeſt, ſucceeded him in this ſeat, and John the ſecond ſon was a merchant adventurer of Dover, where a branch of this family remained many years afterwards in that line. After the reſtoration of king Charles II. William Hugeſſen, the eldeſt ſon, having removed his reſidence to Provender, in the adjoining pariſh of Norton, where he kept his ſhrievalty in 1671, in which year he was knighted, this houſe was pulled down, but the ſcite of it remained the property of his deſcendants, down to William Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq. of Provender, whoſe two ſurviving daughters and coheirs, Mary, married to Edward Knatchbull, eſq. who has ſince his father's death ſucceeded to the title of baronet, and Sarah, to Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. ſince K. B. and privy counſellor, have entitled their reſpective huſbands to the poſſeſſion of it. There are ſtill the garden walls, and ſome other ſuch remains of this manſion left.

But the manor and mansion of Sewards, which is a large building, was alienated by Sir Drue Drury's heirs, about the year 1670, to William Finch, eſq. though whether he was a deſcendant of the former owners of this name I have not found, and he died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by the court-rolls of Tenham manor, in 1672, whoſe heir, in 1677, alienated it to Mr. John George, in which name it continued till by a female heir, Jane George, it went in marriage to Vincent Underdowne, gent. of Dover, who was a diſtributor of ſtamps; but he becoming greatly

greatly in arrears on that account, *an extent* was iſſued from the exchequer, and this eſtate continued till about the year 1773, in the hands of government, when all debts being ſatisfied, which were due to it, it was ordered by a decree of that court to be ſold, to ſatisfy the coſts and expences, which had accrued by the proceedings on it, which it was accordingly ſoon afterwards to Mr. John Smith Barling, gent. of Faverſham, who died in 1795, leaving one ſon and two daughters, who are now entitled to it.

Henry Eve, D. D. vicar of this pariſh and of Tenham, died in 1685, poſſeſſed of a capital houſe, called *Edwards*, in Linſted, where he reſided; the heirs of whoſe grandſon of the ſame name, ſome years afterwards ſold it to John Sympſon, eſq. of Canterbury, whoſe widow Mrs. Mary Sympſon afterwards poſſeſſed it, on whoſe death it came to Mr. Baptiſt Sympſon, whoſe heir is the preſent owner of it, but it is now in the ſtate of a mean cottage.

CHARITIES.

John Weston, of this pariſh, by his will in 1482, ordered, that his feoffees ſhould make an eſtate to twelve of the moſt ſufficient men of the pariſh, in a tenement called Goddys-houſe, with a garden and land adjoining, in this pariſh; the profits to be applied by them to find *an obit* yearly for ever, on the day of his anniverſary, and the reſidue to the repair of the church for ever. And he ordered, that his feoffees ſhould yearly permit the pariſhioners to occupy one piece of land, in a field called Chirchefielde, to the making a place called *a playing-place*, on holy-days, and other fit days, for ever, on condition that the pariſhioners ſhould keep the fence of it, and the profits of the paſture of the piece of land to remain to his houſe, called Weſton tenement, yearly for ever.—This is ſtill called *the Playſtool*; being a meadow of between three and four acres, and is part of the eſtate of Mr. Baptiſt Sympſon. It is ſituated oppoſite the vicarage-houſe. There is a houſe belonging to Mr. Tappenden, of London, ſituated at the end of the vicarage meadow, called the School houſe. The report of the pariſh is, that there was once a free ſchool there, which by ſome means or other the pariſh has been deprived of.

Ten shillings, in lieu of corn, is yearly paid to the poor of this pariſh by the leſſee of the parſonage, by covenant in his leaſe.

THERE were 20s. per annum paid to the poor of this parish, out of a farm called Theobalds, near Erriot-wood. It was paid in 1695, by Mr. Tong, of Sittingborne, as it has been several times since, though it does not appear by whom. This payment has been withheld for some years past.

LINSTED is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Ospringe.

The church, which stands on the south side of the village, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a handsome building, and consists of three isles and three chancels. The steeple, which is a spired shaft, covered with shingles, stands at the north west corner of it: in it is a ring of five bells. William Apulderfield, of Faversham, was a benefactor to it by his will anno 1487, in which he directed his wife to repair the buttresses of the wall of the church-yard, on the east side of it, and to new shingle the chapel of our Lady in the church. *In the Hugessen chancel* are several brass plates and monuments likewise for that family, one of them an elegant one for William-Western Hugessen, esq. obt. 1764, æt. 29, and for his widow, obt. 1774, æt. 39; against the south pillar a tablet and inscription for Rodulph Wecherlin, esq. of Champion-court, obt. 1667; in the vault underneath lies his widow, remarried to Gideon Delaune, esq. obt. 1719; a monument on the north side of the chancel for Catherine, wife of Sir Drue Drury, obt. 1601. *In the Teynham chancel* are monuments for John Rooper, first lord Teynham, obt. 1618, and for Christopher, lord Teynham, obt. 1622, and no others, or even gravestones for this family. *In the high chancel* a brass for John Aiscough, esq. justice of peace, *temp. Elizabeth*, obt. 1601; another for John Worley, gent. of Skuddington, in Tong, obt. 1621, and his wife; in the east window, in a pane of glass of a lozenge form, is the figure of a venerable old man bearded, clad in purple, sitting in a gilt chair, holding a book open on

his right hand, from which he looks forward as ſpeaking or exhorting.

The church of Linſted was antiently eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Tenham, as appears by the black book of the archdeacon of Canterbury, and was given and appropriated, with that church and its appendages, in 1227, by archbiſhop Stephen Langton, to that archdeaconry. It has long been independent of the church of Tenham, and ſtill continues appropriated to the archdeacon, who is likewiſe patron of it.

It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 8l. 3s. 11½d. and is of the yearly certified value of 70l. 12s. 4d. the yearly tenths being 16s. 4½d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds. Communicants two hundred and thirty-five.

Dr. Samuel Parker, archdeacon of Canterbury, at the inſtance of archbiſhop Sancroft, by leaſe, anno 27 Charles II. reſerved the additional penſion of ten pounds per annum to the vicar of Linſted and his ſucceſſors. It pays no procurations to the archdeacon.

CHURCH OF LINSTED.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICRAS.
The Archdeacon of Canterbury.....	*William Coſte*, obt. 1505.[m] *Chriſtopher Paſhley*, A. M. April 28, 1589, obt. 1612.[n] *Edward Hirſt*, S. T. B. Auguſt 1, 1612, obt. 1618.[o] *Francis Fotherby*, A. M. September 14, 1618, ſequeſtered 1649.[p] *Henry Eve*, S. T. P. obt. March 4, 1685.[q]

[m] What is remarkable, he deviſed by the name of Sir William Coſte, vicar of Linſted, to *Joane his wife*, all his lands, &c. as therein mentioned.—The will was proved Dec. 18, 1505, in Prerog. off. Cant.

[n] And vicars of Tenham.

[o] Ibid.

[p] And alſo vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich. See White's Century, p. 4. Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 244. 266.

[q] And vicar of Tenham. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archdeacon of Canterbury	*William Wickens*, A. M. obt. Sept. 6, 1718.[r] *Charles Sturgis*, A. M. Oct. 29, 1718, reſigned 1729. *John Irons*, A. M. Auguſt 7, 1726, obt. Nov. 1766.[s] *Henry Shove*, A. M. Nov. 14, 1766, reſigned 1767.[t] *Hopkins Fox*, A. M. Oct. 20, 1767, obt. 1793.[u] *Stephen Tucker*, A. M. 1793, the preſent vicar.[w]

r And rector of Eaſling, where he lies buried.

s He lies buried in this church.

t He reſigned this vicarage for the rectory of Little Mongeham, as he did that afterwards for the vicarage of Doddington.

u And rector of Rucking.

w Before vicar of Limne.

DODDINGTON.

NEXT to that of Linſted ſouth-eaſtward, is the pariſh of Doddington, called in the record of Domeſday, *Dodeham*.

THIS PARISH is about two miles acroſs each way, it lies the greateſt part of it on the hills on the northern ſide of the high road leading from Faverſham through Newnham valley over Hollingborne-hill towards Maidſtone. It is a poor but healthy ſituation, being much expoſed to the cold and bleak winds which blow up through the valley, on each ſide of which the hills, which are near the ſummit of them, interſperſed with coppice woods, riſe pretty high, the ſoil is moſtly chalk, very barren, and much covered with flint ſtones. The village ſtands on the road in the valley, at the eaſt end of it is a good houſe, called WHITEMANS, which formerly belonged to the family of Adye, and afterwards to that of Eve, of one of whom it was purchaſed by the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, who almoſt rebuilt it, and

now reſides in it. Upon the northern hill, juſt above the village, is the church, and cloſe to it the vicarage, a neat modern faſhed houſe; and about a mile eaſtward almoſt ſurrounded with wood, and juſt above the village of Newnham, the manſion of Sharſted, a gloomy retired ſituation.

Being within the hundred of Tenham, the whole of this pariſh is *ſubordinate* to that manor.

At the time of taking the above record, which was anno 1080, this place was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, the king's half brother; accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

The ſame Fulbert holds of the biſhop Dodeham. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate and ſeventeen villeins, with ten borderers having two carucates. There is a church, and ſix ſervants, and half a fiſhery of three hundred ſmall fiſh, and in the city of Canterbury five houſes of ſeven ſhillings and ten pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ten pounds. The biſhop let it to ferm for ten pounds, when Fulbert received it, ſix pounds, and the like now. . . . . Sired held it of king Edward.

Four years after which the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his effects were confiſcated to the crown.

PART OF THE above-mentioned eſtate was, moſt probably, THE MANOR OF SHARSTED, or, as it was antiently called *Saherſted*, the ſeat of which, called *Sharſted-court*, is ſituated on the hill juſt above the village of Newnham, though within the bounds of this pariſh.

This manor gave both reſidence and name to a family who poſſeſſed it in very early times, for Sir Simon de Sharſted died poſſeſſed of it in the 25th year of king Edward I. then holding it of the king, of the barony of Crevequer, and by the ſervice of part of a knight's fee, and ſuit to the court of Ledes.

Richard

Richard de Sharſted lies buried in this church, in the chapel belonging to this manor. Robert de Sharſted died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th year of king Edward III. leaving an only daughter and heir, married to John de Bourne, ſon of John de Bourne, ſheriff ſeveral years in the reign of king Edward I. whoſe family had been poſſeſſed of lands and reſided in this pariſh for ſome generations before. In his deſcendants this eſtate continued down to Bartholomew Bourne, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry VI. in whoſe deſcendants reſident at Sharſted, (who many of them lie buried in this church, and bore for their arms, *Ermine, on a bend azure, three lions paſſant guardant, or*) this eſtate continued down to James Bourne, eſq. who in the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign, alienated Sharſted to Mr. Abraham Delaune, merchant, of London, the ſon of Gideon Delaune, merchant, of the Black Friars there, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a croſs of lozenges, or, on a chief gules, a lion paſſant-guardant of the ſecond, holding in his dexter paw a fleur de lis*; which was aſſigned to him by William Segar, garter, in 1612, anno 10 James I.

He reſided at Sharſted, in which he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir William Delaune, who reſided likewiſe at Sharſted, where he died in 1667, and was buried in Doddington church. He was twice married; firſt to Anne, daughter and only heir of Tho. Haward, eſq. of Gillingham, by whom he had an only daughter Anne, heir to her mother's inheritance. His ſecond wife was Dorcas, daughter of Sir Robert Barkham, of Tottenham High Croſs, (remarried to Sir Edward Dering) by whom he had a ſon William, and a daughter Mary, married to colonel Edward Thornicroft, of Weſtminſter.

William Delaune, eſq. the ſon, ſucceeded to this eſtate, and was knight of the ſhire for this county. He died in 1739, *ſ. p.* having married Anne, the widow of Arthur Swift, eſq. upon which it paſſed by

the entail in his will to his nephew Gideon Thornicroft, ſon of his ſiſter Mary, widow of Edward Thornicroft, eſq. by whom ſhe had likewiſe three daughters, Dorcas, Elizabeth, and Anne. This branch of the family of Thornicroft was ſituated at Milcomb, in Oxfordſhire, and was a younger branch of thoſe of Thornicroft, in Cheſhire. John Thornicroft, eſq. of London, barriſter-at-law, was younger brother of Edward Thornicroft, eſq. of Cheſhire, and father of John, created a baronet on Auguſt 12, 1701, and of colonel Edward Thornicroft above-mentioned. They bore for their arms, *Vert, a maſcle, or, between four croſs-croſlets, argent.* Lieutenant-colonel Thornicroft was governor of Alicant, when that fortreſs was beſieged in 1709, and periſhed there, by the exploſion of a mine.[x]

Gideon Thornicroft, eſq. poſſeſſed this eſtate but a ſmall time, and dying in 1742, *ſ. p.* and being the laſt in the entail above-mentioned, he deviſed it by his will to his mother, Mrs. Mary Thornicroft, who dying in 1744, by her will deviſed to her two maiden daughters, Dorcas and Anne, this manor and ſeat, as well as all the reſt of her eſtates, excepting Churchill farm in Doddington, which ſhe gave to her ſecond daughter Elizabeth, who had married George Nevill, lord Abergavenny, who died *ſ. p.* and lady Abergavenny, in her life-time, made a deed of gift of this farm, to her ſon Alured Pinke, eſq. who now owns it.

They poſſeſſed this eſtate jointly till the death of Mrs. Dorcas Thornicroft, in 1759, when ſhe by will deviſed her moiety of it, as well as the reſt of her eſtates, except the Grange in Gillingham, to her ſiſter Mrs. Anne Thornicroft, for her life, remainder in tail to her nephew Alured Pinke, barriſter at-law, ſon of Elizabeth, lady Abergavenny, her ſiſter by her ſecond huſband Alured Pinke. eſq. barriſter-at law, who had

[x] See Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, vol. iv. p. 181.

by

by her likewiſe a daughter Jane, married to the Rev. Henry Shove; upon this Mrs. Anne Thornicroft before-mentioned, became the ſole poſſeſſor of this manor and eſtate, in which ſhe reſided till her death in 1791, æt. 90, upon which it came to her nephew, Alured Pinke, eſq. before-mentioned, who married Mary, ſecond daughter of Thomas Faunce, eſq. of Sutton-at-Hone, by whom he has one ſon Thomas. He bears for his arms, *Argent, five lozenges in pale, gules, within a bordure, azure, charged with three croſſes pattee, fitchee.* He reſides here, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this ſeat and eſtate. A court baron is held for this manor.

DOWNE-COURT is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated on the hill, about half a mile north weſtward from the church. In the reign of king Edward I. it was in the poſſeſſion of William de Dodington, who in the 7th year of it did homage to archbiſhop Peckham for this manor, as part of a knight's fee, held of him by the deſcription of certain lands in Doddington, called *Le Downe.* His deſcendant Simon de Dodington, paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as appears by the Book of Aid; from him it paſſed into the family of Bourne, of Biſhopſborne, whoſe anceſtors were undoubtedly poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh,[y] ſo early as the reign of Henry III. for archbiſhop Boniface, who came to the ſee of Canterbury in the 29th year of it, granted to Henry de Bourne,[z] one yoke of land, in the pariſh of Dudingtune, belonging to his manor of Tenham, which land he held *in gavelkind*, and might hold to him and his heirs, of the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, by the ſervice of part of a knight's fee, and by rent to the manor of Tenham.

His deſcendant John de Bourne lived in the reign of king Edward I. in the 17th year of which he obtained a charter of *free warren* for his lands in Bourne,

[y] Rot. Clauſ. ejus an. N. 2. [z] See Philipott, p. 21.

Higham, and Doddington, after which he was ſheriff in the 22d and the two following years of it, as he was again in the 5th year of king Edward III. His ſon John de Bourne married the daughter and ſole heir of Robert de Sharſted, by which he became poſſeſſed of that manor likewiſe, as has been already related, and in his deſcendants Downe-court continued till about the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to Dungate, of Dungate-ſtreet, in Kingſdown, the laſt of which name leaving an only daughter and heir, ſhe carried it in marriage to Killigrew, who about the beginning of Henry VIII. ending likewiſe in two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married Roydon, and the other Cowland, they, in right of their reſpective wives, became poſſeſſed of it in equal ſhares. The former, about the latter end of that reign, alienated his part to John Adye, gent. of Greet, in this pariſh, a ſeat where his anceſtors had been reſident ever ſince the reign of Edward III. for he was deſcended from John de Greet, of Greet, in this pariſh, who lived there in the 25th year of that king's reign. His grandſon, ſon of Walter, lived there in the reign of Henry V. and aſſumed the name of Adye.[a] This family bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs dancette, or, between three cherubins heads, argent, crined of the ſecond*; which coat was confirmed by Sir John Segar, garter, anno 11 James I. to John Adye, eſq. of Doddington, ſon and heir of John Adye, eſq. of Sittingborne, and heir of John Adye, the purchaſer of the moiety of this manor.

He poſſeſſed this moiety of Downe court on his father's death, and was reſident at Sittingborne. He died on May 9, 1612, æt. 66, and was buried in Doddington church, leaving iſſue by Thomaſine his wife, daughter and coheir of Rich. Day, gent. of Tring, in Hertfordſhire, one ſon John, and five daughters.

[a] MSS. pedigree of Adye, in the hands of the earl of Radnor.

John

John Adye, esq. the grandson of John, the first purchaser, succeeded at length to this moiety of Downe-court, and resided there, during which time he purchased of the heirs of Allen the other moiety of it, one of which name had become possessed of it by sale from the executors of Cowland, who by his will in 1540, had ordered it to be sold, for the payment of debts and legacies. He died possessed of the whole of this manor and estate, in 1660, and was buried in Nutsted church, of which manor he was owner. He left by his first wife several children, of whom John, the eldest, died *s. p.* Edward, the second, was of Barham in the reign of king Charles II. under which parish more of him and his descendants may be seen;[b] and Nicholas was the third son, of whom mention will be made hereafter. By his second wife he had Solomon, who was of East Shelve, in Lenham, and other children.

Nicholas Adye, esq. the third son, succeeded to Downe-court, and married Jane, daughter of Edward Desbouverie, esq. Their eldest son, John Adye, succeeded to this manor, at which he resided till he removed to Beakesborne, at the latter end of Charles II.'s reign, about which time he seems to have alienated it to Creed, of Charing, in which name it continued till it was sold to Bryan Bentham, esq. of Sheerness, who devised it to his eldest son Edward Bentham, esq. of the Navy-office, who bore for his arms, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a cross flory counterchanged; in the first and fourth quarters, a rose, gules, seeded, or, barbed vert; in the second and third quarters, a sun in its glory, or*; being the arms given by queen Elizabeth to Thomas Bentham, D. D. bishop of Litchfield, on his being preferred to that see in 1559, the antient family arms of Bentham, of Yorkshire, being *Argent, a bend between two cinquefoils, sable.* Since his death this estate

[b] See Nutsted, vol. iii. of this history, p. 353.

has

has by his will become veſted in truſtees, to fulfil the purpoſes of it.

CHARITIES.

JOHN ADYE, ESQ gave by will in 1660, 40s. to the poor of this pariſh, payable yearly out of Capel-hill, in Leyſdown, the eſtate of Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq.

AN UNKNOWN PERSON gave 20s. per annum, payable out of an eſtate in Doddington, late belonging to the earl of Effingham, and now to the Rev. Francis Dodſworth.

TEN SHILLINGS are paid yearly at Chriſtmas, to the poor of this pariſh, by the leſſee of the parſonage by the reſervation in his leaſe.

THE REV. MR. SOMERSCALES, vicar of this pariſh, by his will gave an Exchequer annuity of 14l. to be applied to the inſtructing of poor children in the Chriſtian religion.

FORTY SHILLINGS are payable yearly at Michaelmas, out of a held formerly called Pyding, now St. John Shotts, belonging to Alured Pinke, eſq. towards the repair of the church.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave for the habitation of three poor perſons, a houſe, now containing three dwellings.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about forty-five.

DODDINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, conſiſts of a body and chancel, with a chapel or chantry on the ſouth ſide of it, belonging to the Sharſted eſtate. At the weſt end is a low pointed ſteeple, in which are ſix bells. About the year 1650, the ſteeple of this church was ſet on fire by lightning, and much damaged. In this church are memorials for the Swalman's, Nicholſon's of Homeſtall, and the Norton's, and in the ſouth, or Sharſted chancel, there is a black marble of an antique form, and on a fillet of braſs round the verge of it, in old French capitals, *Hic Jacet Ricardus de Saherſtada*, with other letters now illegible, and memorials for the Bourne's and Delaune's.

The church of Doddington was antiently eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Tenham, as appears by the Black Book of the archdeacon, and it was given and

and appropriated with that church and its appendages, in 1227, by archbiſhop Stephen Langton, to the archdeaconry. It has long ſince been independent of the church of Tenham, and ſtill continues appropriated to the archdeacon, who is likewiſe patron of the vicarage of it.

Richard Wetherſhed, who ſuccceded archbiſhop Langton in 1229, confirmed the gift of maſter Girard, who whilſt he was rector of the church of Tenham, granted to the chapel of Dudintune, that the tithes of twenty acres of the aſſart of Pidinge ſhould be taken for the uſe of this chapel for ever, to be expended by the diſpoſition of the curate, and two or three pariſhioners of credit, to the repairing of the books, veſtments, and ornaments neceſſary to the chapel.[c]

It is valued in the king's books at fifteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 10s. In the viſitation of archdeacon Harpsfield, in 1557, this vicarage was returned to be of the value of twelve pounds; pariſhioners ſixty, houſholders thirty-two.

In 1569, at the viſitation of archbiſhop Parker, it was returned, that the chapel of Doddington uſed to be let to farm for forty pounds, and ſometimes for leſs; that there were here communicants one hundred and thirteen, houſholders thirty-five. In 1640 the vicarage was valued at thirty pounds; communicants one hundred and ſeven.

Archdeacon Parker, at the inſtance of archbiſhop Sancroft, by leaſe, anno 27 Charles II. reſerved an additional penſion of ten pounds per annum to the vicar. It pays no procurations to the archdeacon. It is now a diſcharged living in the king's books.

[c] *Ex archiv. Eccliæ Chriſti, Cant.* MSS. Wharton, p. 61. Ducarel's Rep. p. 35, edit. 2d.

CHURCH OF DODDINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archdeacon of Canterbury.	*John Baker*, A. M. May 7, 1585, obt. March 1, 1615.[d]
	Oſmund Clutting, A. B. April 19, 1615, reſigned 1619.
	Nathaniel Chambers, A. B. Aug. 30, 1619.
	William Dunbar, A. M. July 30, 1661.
	Daniel Somerſcales, A. M. June 9, 1694, obt. June 20, 1737.[e]
	Henry Shove, A. M. 1737, obt. Dec. 8, 1771.[f]
	Henry Shove, A. M. Oct. 31, 1772, obt. June 10, 1773.[g]
	Francis Dodſworth, A. M. Dec. 31, 1773, the preſent vicar.[h]

[d] And vicar of Newnham.

[e] Ibid. He died, æt. 79, and was buried in this church.

[f] Likewiſe vicar of Rainham.

[g] Son of the former. He had been rector of Little Mongeham.

[h] And vicar of Minſter in Thanet, by diſpenſation. He is treaſurer of the church of Saliſbury, and a prebendary of York.



THE HUNDRED OF FAVERSHAM.

LIES the next eaſtward from that of Middleton. It is written in the book of Domeſday, *Favreſhant*, by which name it was called in the 7th year of king Edward I. the king and the abbot of Faverſham being then lords of it.

The hundred of Faverſham, as it has been long ſince written, contains within its bounds the pariſhes of,

1. FAVERSHAM *in part.*
2. DAVINGTON.
3. ORE.
4. LUDDENHAM.
5. STONE.
6. BUCKLAND.
7. NORTON.
8. NEWNHAM.
9. EASLING.
10. THROWLEY.
11. STALISFIELD, *with Bo-resfield.*
12. BADLESMERE.

12. BADLESMERE.
13. LEVELAND.
14. SHELDWICH.
15. OSPRINGE *in part.*
16. PRESTON.
17. GOODNESTON; and
18. HARTY, *in the Iſle of Shepey.*

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, excepting OSPRINGE, and likewiſe a part of the pariſh of SELLING and ULCOMB, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two conſtables* have juriſdiction over this hundred.

The town and part of the pariſh of Faverſham has long ſince been made *a ſeparate juriſdiction* from this hundred, being within the limits and liberties of the cinque ports, and a member of the town of Dover, and having its own conſtables and officers, under the juriſdiction of its own juſtices.

THE PARISH AND TOWN OF FAVERSHAM.

CALLED, according to Lambarde, in Saxon, *Faſreſham*, and *Faſresfeld*, in the record of Domeſday, *Favreſhant*, and in ſome few others, *Fefreſham*.

THE PARISH lies adjoining to the high London road ſouthward at the 47th mile-ſtone, and extends to the creek on the oppoſite ſide of the town, the houſes on the ſouth ſide of which reach to within two hundred yards of the road, whence there is a good view into it.

The pariſh includes the north ſide of the London road from the above mile-ſtone weſtward, almoſt as far as the ſummit of Judde-hill, and the liberties of the town extend as far of this ſpace weſtward as the rivulet in Oſpringe-ſtreet. Thus this pariſh intervenes, and entirely ſeparates that part of Oſpringe pariſh, at the northern boundary of it, in which are the ſtorekeeper's houſe of the royal mills, and part of the offices and gardens belonging to it, and ſome of the mills themſelves, and in the town likewiſe, Oſpringe pariſh again intervening, there is a ſmall part of Weſt-ſtreet which is within that pariſh. At the eaſt end of Oſpringe-ſtreet, though within Faverſham pariſh, and the liberties of the town, cloſe to the high London road, there is a handſome

handſome new-built houſe, erected not many years ſince by Mr. Bonnick Lypyeatt, who reſided in it till his death in 1789. He left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married Mr. C. Brooke, of London, and the other Captain Goſſelin, of the Life-guards. It is now occupied by John Mayor, eſq.

The reſt, or northern part of the pariſh lies very low, and adjoins the marſhes, of which there is a very large tract. The country here is a fine extended level, the fields of a conſiderable ſize, and moſtly unincumbered with trees or hedgerows, the lands being perhaps as fertile and as highly cultivated as any within this county, being part of that fruitful vale extending almoſt from Sittingborne to Boughton Blean, ſo often taken notice of before. The grounds adjoining the upper parts of the town are moſtly hop plantations, of a rich and kindly growth, but ſeveral of them have lately given place to thoſe of fruit. About twenty years ago the cultivation of madder was introduced here, and many induced by the proſpect of great gains, made plantations of it at a very conſiderable expence, and a mill was erected for the purpoſe of grinding the roots, but from various diſappointments, and unforeſeen diſadvantages, the undertakers of it were deterred from proſecuting the growth of it, and I believe they have for ſome time entirely diſcontinued it.

At the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this pariſh, as well as in other particular parts of this county, there are ſeveral chalk-pits, the moſt noted of theſe being called *Hegdale pit*, of a great depth, which though narrow at the top, yet more inward are very capacious, having, as it were, diſtinct rooms, ſupported by pillars of chalk. Several opinions have been formed concerning the intent and uſe of them, ſome that they were formed by the digging of chalk, for the building of the abbey, as well as afterwards from time to time, for the manuring of the neighbouring lands; others that the Engliſh Saxons might dig them, for the ſame uſes

that

that the Germans did, from whom they were deſcended, who made uſe of them, according to Tacitus, as a refuge in winter, as a repoſitory for their corn, and as a place of ſecurity for themſelves, their families, and their property, from the ſearches of their enemies.[a]

Near the weſt end of the bridge, oppoſite the ſtore-keeper's houſe of the royal powder-mills, there is *a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring*, which on trial has been proved to be nearly equal to thoſe of Tunbridge Wells.[b]

In the year 1774, a moſt remarkable fiſh, called *mola ſalviani*, or *the ſun-fiſh*, was caught on Faverſham Flats, which weighed about nineteen pounds and a half, and was about two feet diameter. It is a fiſh very rarely ſeen in our narrow ſeas.[c]

Mr. Jacob, in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, has given the liſt of *a number of uncommon plants*, which he has obſerved within the bounds of this pariſh, but they are too numerous to inſert in this place, beſides which Dr. Merrett, Mr. J. Sherrard, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Hudſon, mention ſeveral ſcarce ones found by them here.[d]

This place has given title to ſeveral eminent families.

Sir George Sondes, K. B. of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, was created by Charles II. in his 28th year, anno 1676, *Earl of Faverſham*, viſcount Sondes of Lees-court, and baron of Throwleigh, for the term of his life, with remainder to Lewis, lord Duras, baron of Holdenby. He left ſurviving iſſues by his ſecond wife only, by whom he had iſſue two daughters his coheirs, Mary, married to Lewis, lord Duras,

[a] Camden's Britannica, p. 236. See Crayford, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 266.

[b] Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 26.

[c] See a deſcription and figure of it in Willoughby's Ichyographia, p. 151, fig. I. 26.

[d] See Merret's Pinax, p. 31, 86, 93. Hudſ. Flor. Ang. p. 112, 116, 210, 266.

above-

above-mentioned, and Katherine to Lewis Watſon, lord Rockingham. He died in 1677.

Lewis de Durfort, marquis of Blanquefort, and brother to the duke de Duras, in France, lineally deſcended from the famous Galliard de Dureford, lord of Duras, whom king Edward IV. made a knight of the garter, was naturalized by parliament, anno 17 Charles II. and being then captain of the guard to the duke of York, attended him in the ſea-fight againſt the Dutch in 1665, and in conſideration of his behaviour there, and other ſervices, was created in 1672, Baron Duras, of Holdenby, in Northamptonſhire; and in 1678, on the death of George, *earl of Faverſham*, his father-in law, he ſucceeded by entail to that title, and in the 1ſt year of king James II. was elected knight of the garter, and in 1688 made general of the king's army, in which poſt he continued at the revolution.[e] He died in 1709, *ſ. p.* and was buried in the Savoy church, in the Strand, on which the title became extinct.

Erengard Meluſina Schuylenberg, ducheſs of Munſter, in Ireland, was anno 5 George I. 1719, created *Counteſs of Faverſham*, baroneſs of Glaſtenbury, and ducheſs of Kendall, and in 1723, princeſs of Erbeſtein in the empire of Germany, on whoſe death the titles became extinct.

Anthony Duncombe, only ſurviving ſon of Anthony Duncombe, eſq. younger brother of Sir Charles Duncombe, lord-mayor in 1709, was created *Lord Faverſham*, baron of Downton, in Wiltſhire, in 1747, anno 21 George II. He died in 1763, without male iſſue, on which the title became extinct.

THERE HAVE BEEN ſeveral perſons of note, *natives of this place.*

Hamo de Faverſham, a learned and famous Franciſcan friar, was born here, and became provincial of

[e] Strype's Stow's Survey, book i. p. 205.

his order, firſt in England and afterwards at Rome. He died, advanced in years, at Anagina, in Italy, in the year 1244.[f]

Simon de Faverſham is mentioned as being the paſtor of the Britiſh church in the county of Kent, but it is not ſaid in what part of it. He wrote ſeveral books.[g]

Adam de Faverſham was archdeacon of Eſſex in 1271.

William de Faverſham was commiſſioned by Edward I. to viſit the royal chapel of Haſtings.

Simon de Faverſham was chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford about 1304.

Thomas de Faverſham is mentioned in a charter of king Edward II. anno 19, relating to Tunbridge.

Joane, the wife of *Thomas Faverſham*, was aſſeſſed for two men at arms, for the ward of Grayſton, anno 11 Edward III.

Richard de Faverſham is called lord of Gravene in an inſcription on a tomb in Graveney church, and John Faverſham's name appears on a tomb in the ſame church, ſeemingly of the 13th century.

Stephen de Faverſham, in 1324, was a monk of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, and the firſt of the ſort who read divinity in that monaſtery.

There was a family of this name, ſeveral of whom lie buried in the church of Faverſham; one of them, Sir John Faverſham, had an annuity of forty marcs granted to him by Richard III. and Agnete, wife of John Faverſham, was buried in it in 1417.

John Thornbury, of Faverſham, was ſheriff of Kent, anno 24 Henry VI.

Henry Page, eſq. of Faverſham, was commander in chief of the navy of the five ports in the reign of

[f] Collect. Anglo Minorit. p. 10, 31, 35, 44, 49, 50.
[g] Cat. of Oxford MSS. No. 759, pt. ii. Merton Coll.

Henry

Henry IV. when he took one hundred and twenty French ſhips deeply laden. He died anno 13 Henry VI. and lies buried in this church.

John Wilſon, the moſt noted muſician in England, created doctor of muſic at Oxford in 1644, was born at Faverſham anno 1595, and died in 1673, æt. 78, *omnibus titulis et honoribus academicis in profeſſione muſicæ par, et in theoria et praxi muſicæ maxime peritus*, as he is called in the public regiſter of convocation. He was buried in the little cloyſters in Weſtminſter abbey.

THE TOWN ITSELF, and ſo much of the pariſh as is within the bounds of the corporation, is ſubject to the liberties of it, and of the cinque ports, and is exempt from the juriſdiction of the hundred of Faverſham; but the reſt of the pariſh, together with the rectory, is within the liberties of that hundred, which has been always eſteemed as appurtenant to the manor of Faverſham.

Although from the ſeveral diſcoveries which have been made of Roman antiquities in this neighbourhood, it is plain, that it could not be unknown to that nation, during their ſtay in this iſland, yet there is no mention made of this place by any writer during that period; and it ſeems, even in the time of the Saxons, to have been a place of but little conſequence, notwithſtanding it was then a part of the royal demeſnes, as appears by a charter of Cenulph, king of Mercia, anno 812, wherein it is ſtiled *the king's little town of Fefreſham*; and in one of Athelwolf, king of the Weſt Saxons and of Kent, anno 839, where it is ſaid to be made, only, *in villa de Faveriſham*. However, it was of note ſufficient, perhaps as being the king's eſtate, even in the time of king Alfred, at the firſt diviſion of this county into thoſe ſmaller diſtricts, to give name to the hundred in which it is ſituated. Lambarde, Camden, and Leland ſay, that king Athelſtan held *a parliament*, or *meeting of his wiſe men* at Faverſham,

about the year 903, (no doubt for 930) in which ſeveral laws were enacted.[h]

FAVERSHAM continued part of the antient demeſnes of the crown of this realm at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in which it is entered, under the general title of *Terra Regis*, that is, *the king's antient demeſne*, as follows:

In the lath of Wivarlet, in Favreſhant hundred, king William holds Favreſhant. It was taxed at ſeven ſulings. The arable land is ſeventeen carucates. In demeſne there are two. There are thirty villeins, with forty borderers, having twenty-four carucates. There are five ſervants, and one mill of twenty ſhillings, and two acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of one hundred hogs, and of the paſture of the wood thirty-one ſhillings and two pence. A market of four pounds, and two ſalt-pits of three ſhillings and two-pence, and in the city of Canterbury, there are three houſes of twenty-pence belonging to this manor. In the whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſixty pounds all but five ſhillings, and afterwards ſixty pounds, and now it is worth four times twenty pounds.

The manor of Faverſham, with the hundred appurtenant to it, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the crown till about the beginning of king Stephen's reign, when it was granted to William de Ipre, a foreigner, whom, for his faithful ſervices againſt the empreſs Maud, the king, in his 7th year, created Earl of Kent; but within a few years afterwards, reſolving to found an abbey here, he, with his queen Matilda, about the year 1147, exchanged the manor of Lillechirch, and other premiſes, for this manor and hundred, where they, at the latter end of that year, or the beginning of the year after, founded an abbey at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Faverſham, on the north-eaſt ſide of it, for the ſpace where Court, or Ab-

[h] See Chron. Joh. Bromton, Decem. Script. col. 848.

bey-

bey-ſtreet now ſtands was then unbuilt, and this was therefore, in the reign of Edward III. diſtinguiſhed by the name of *the New Town*, as the reſt of it, built before, was by that of *the Old Town*, and they appointed Clarembald, the prior of Bermondſey, to be abbot of this new foundation, which was dedicated to St. Saviour, and for their ſupport, the king granted to him and the monks of it, twelve of whom had been removed with Clarembald for this purpoſe from Bermondſey, which priory was of the order of Clugni, the manor of Faverſham, with its appurtenances, and other premiſes, in perpetual alms, with many liberties, as may be further ſeen in the charter itſelf.[1]

By the munificence of the royal founder, the building of this abbey was not long before it was compleated, for the queen, anxious for the carrying forward of this work, frequently ſtaid at the abbey of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, that ſhe might be at hand to viſit it, and give the neceſſary orders about it. The church of it at leaſt ſeems to have been finiſhed before the year 1151, when queen Matilda died, and was buried in it, as was Euſtace, earl of Bologne, her eldeſt ſon, about fifteen months afterwards, and king Stephen himſelf at the latter end of the year 1154.

His ſucceſſor, Henry II. at the requeſt of his kinſman William, earl Warren, confirmed the manor, with its appurtenances, to them in perpetual alms, and ſeveral liberties to their tenants, as they had enjoyed them in the time of Henry I. his grandfather, and one fair for eight days yearly, to begin at the feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula; and he confirmed to them all their other poſſeſſions, liberties and free cuſtoms, in as ample a manner as any church within the realm was poſſeſſed of any ſuch, all which were again confirmed to them by king John in his 16th year, and Henry III. in his 11th year.

[1] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 687, 688.

Soon after the above-mentioned period, theſe religious ſeem to have changed their order from that of Clugni, to the rule of St. Benedict, of which they certainly were in the next reign of Edward I. in the very beginning of which, though by what means does not appear, this abbey was ſunk into an abject ſtate of poverty, and the abbot and convent were become ſo greatly indebted, that the king, to preſerve them from ruin, as their revenues would not for a long ſpace of time be ſufficient for the payment of their debts, by his patent, in his 3d year, took them and all their lands, goods, and poſſeſſions, under his ſpecial protection, and committed them to the charge and management of Fulk Peyforer and Hamon Doges, during his pleaſure, for the diſcharge of their debts, and the affording them a neceſſary ſupport during that time, and in one of the regiſters of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, there is a moſt melancholy letter from one of the monks of this abbey to the ſacriſt there; in which he tells him, that having often repreſented to him the miſerable poverty of his houſe, he then informed him, that for three weeks paſt, they had not had a grain of barley to ſupport their houſhold, nor could they make any malt, nor ſow their lands; for that none of their neighbours would let them have any corn, upon the credit either of their words or bonds; and, what was ſtill worſe and diſgraceful, to men of their profeſſion, they were forced to procure drink either in alehouſes, or ſuch as was bought in the town among their enemies, and even that was in a manner taken by ſtealth. Therefore he earneſtly entreats him to afford him ſomewhat becoming for his ſubſiſtence, that he might not periſh, &c.

Notwithſtanding this humiliating ſituation, the abbot of Faverſham, holding his abbey and lands, conſiſting of ſixteen knights fees, of the king in chief, and *by the tenure of barony*, was a lord of parliament, and was obliged, on receiving the king's writ of ſummons, to attend

attend it; accordingly Selden tells us, he was called to twelve ſeveral parliaments in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. but never after the 18th of the latter reign; and though there has been no diſcharge of his attendance found, yet it may well be ſuppoſed, that poverty, the length and trouble of the journey, and the expences attending it, might be the excuſes alledged by him, and the reaſons for his being omitted in all future writs of ſummons on this occaſion. Coke, in his Comments upon Littleton, ſays, there were in England one hundred and thirteen monaſteries founded by the kings of England, whereof ſuch abbots and priors as were founded to hold of the king *per Baroniam*, and were called to parliament by writ, were lords of parliament, and had places and voices there; and of them in the time of Henry VIII. there were only twenty-ſeven abbots and two priors ſummoned. King Stephen founded this abbey, *et dedit Abbati et Monachis et ſucceſſoribus ſuis mon. de Feverſham ſimul cum Hundredo &c. tenend per Baroniam, &c.* who, (as he ſays) albeit, he held by *a barony*, yet becauſe he was never (that he found) called by writ, he never ſat in parliament; and this foundation was ſo pleaded in chancery, in Eaſter term, anno 30 Edward I.[k] And Reyner ſays,[l] that theſe abbots, who had not ſeats in parliament, yet were accounted among the ſpiritual barons of the realm.

King Edward I. in his 25th year, granted to the abbot and convent *free-warren* within all their demeſne lands in their manor here, and king Edward II. in his 9th year, confirmed to them the manor, the fair, and other lands and liberties.

In the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, the ſpiritualities of this abbey within the dioceſe of Canterbury were valued at 78l. 11s. 2d. and the temporalities at 155l. 6s. 2d.

[k] Inſtit. i. ſect. 137, p. 97. [l] Ibid. p. 21.

King Henry VI. in his 20th year, granted to them a like confirmation of their poſſeſſions, together with the fiſhery of Middleton, with all liberties, &c.

CLAREMBALD, prior of Bermondſey, received his benediction as abbot of Faverſham, from archbiſhop Theobald, on Nov. 11, 1147, at the high altar of the church of Canterbury, having firſt there made his profeſſion of canonical obedience to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, at which were preſent queen Maud herſelf, with the biſhops of Worceſter, Bath, Exeter, and Chicheſter.

This profeſſion of canonical obedience was afterwards conſtantly made by his ſucceſſors, abbots of Faverſham, to the ſeveral archbiſhops from whom they then received their benediction; and it was the office of the archdeacon, either in perſon, or by his official, to inſtall the abbot for which his fees were the abbot's palfrey, and to ſtay at the abbey for two nights and a day, at the abbot's expence, and to have meat and drink for ten of his ſuit if he choſe it.[m]

THE LIST *of the abbots of Faverſham* may be ſeen in the firſt volume of Browne Willis's Mitred Abbeys, in his additions at the end of Tanner's Monaſticon, and in Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham. They were all of them men of ſanctity and exemplary behaviour, but as their conduct was in general confined to the internal government of their monaſtery, and the account of them, which would be little more than a ſeries of their names, would be no ways intereſting to the reader, it will be ſufficient therefore to mention the laſt abbot of it, being the twenty-firſt in ſucceſſion, ſince the firſt inſtitution of them. This was John Shepey, alias Caſtelocke, who had the king's writ for the reſtoring of the temporalities of this abbey, on Feb. 17, anno 15 king Henry VII. The name of Caſtelock was his family name, though he changed it to that of Shepey, on his

[m] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 57.

receiving

receiving the tonſure, as was uſual on ſuch occaſions, and it continued in repute in this town for many generations after this, as appears by their monuments in the church of Faverſham. His name (though erroneouſly ſtiled the prior of Faverſham) is among thoſe divines and others of both houſes of convocation, who met in St. Paul's, in 1529, to give their opinion of the king's marriage, when the abbot did not appear in his own perſon, but by his proxy, the abbot of Hyde, and was of the number of thoſe who pronounced the illegality of it.[n]

In the 26th year of that reign, 1534, the abbot of Faverſham, the prior, the ſacriſt, and four monks, ſigned the act of ſucceſſion, and the king's ſupremacy; which is the laſt public inſtrument I meet with relating to this monaſtery, preceding the diſſolution of it, in the general ſtorm which fell on the religious houſes throughout the kingdom, when the abbot and his convent withſtood for ſome time the threats and menaces of the king's power, and every art which was made uſe of to induce them to ſurrender their abbey and poſſeſſions; but as their characters and behaviour were irreproachable, the king's viſitors had no pretence whatever to force them to it. Beſides, the abbot, it is ſaid, pleaded, that his abbey was of a royal foundation, and that the royal founder, with his queen, and the prince his ſon, lay all there interred, and that, according to the deſign of the foundation, continual ſuffrages and commendations by prayer were there uſed for their ſouls, and hoſpitality, alms, and other works of charity diſpenſed for the ſouls of the founders, their heirs, and all Chriſtians whatever. If, therefore, they were found negligent and careleſs in thoſe things, which they truſted would not be the caſe, the king, as their lord and heir of the founder, had a right to admoniſh them, and in caſe of want of reformation in them, to reſume the poſ-

[n] Fiddes's Life of Wolſey, appendix, col. 90, p. 195.

ſeſſions

ſeſſions and abbey into his own hands. Upon this pretence, at laſt, the abbot and convent were moſt unwillingly brought to comply with the king's emiſſaries, and to ſurrender their abbey, of the order of St. Benedict, and all its manors, lands, poſſeſſions, immunities, and privileges, into the hands of Richard Layton, LL. D. one of the maſters of chancery, commiſſioned for the purpoſe, for the uſe of the king and his heirs, by an inſtrument brought to them ready drawn up, to which they put their common ſeal, in their chapter-houſe, on July 8, in the 30th year of that reign, anno 1538, and it was ſigned by the abbot and eight more of the religious of it; and the ſame was afterwards confirmed by the general words of the act, paſſed the year afterwards for this purpoſe.*

The abbot had afterwards a penſion of one hundred marcs for his ſupport and maintenance, to hold for his life, or until promoted to one or more benefices, of the ſame or greater yearly value. On the like terms, eight of the monks there had yearly penſions, the largeſt of which was one hundred ſhillings, ſeveral of them were remaining in charge in 1553.

In the 14th year of king Henry VII. the yearly revenues of this abbey were 253l. 16s. 10½d. It was endowed at its diſſolution with 286l. 12s. 6¾d. clear annual income, or 355l. 15s. 2d. total annual revenue.

The arms of the abbey were, *Gules and azure, three demi lions paſſant-guardant, conjoined to three demi ſhips hulls, a croſier erect in the middle, all, or.*

Pope Innocent III. by his bull, in 1210, exempted the abbot and convent of Faverſham from the payment of tithes of their lands, and therefore this is one of thoſe religious houſes which, by the ſtatute of 31 king Henry VIII. is capable of exemption of tithes; for ſuch being ſurrendered into the king's hands, in as free

* This ſurrender is ſtill remaining in the Augmentation-office, See a copy of it in Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 616.

and

and ample a manner as the religious themſelves held and enjoyed them, they were afterwards granted by the king to laymen, and others, with the like rights, immunities, and privileges.[p] Soon after the ſurrendry of the monaſtery the king ordered the principal part of the buildings of it to be pulled down, as appears by the king's bailiff's accounts in the Augmentation-office. What the ſtate of the ruined buildings of this abbey were about one hundred years ago, may be gathered from Mr. Southouſe, who tells us, in his Monaſticon, that in the ſacriſty ſtood the abbey church, but that it was ſo totally demoliſhed, that there was not ſo much as one ſtone left to inform poſterity where it ſtood. There were two chapels belonging to it, one dedicated to St. Mary, the other *the petie rood* chapel. The refectory then remained entire, and was made uſe of as a ſtorehouſe, but Sir G. Sondes afterwards pulled it down. On the eaſt part of this, ſtood the abbot's lodge, as it ſhould ſeem, an antient chamber or two of which were ceiled with oaken wainſcot, after the manner of ſome chancels. On the weſt ſide of the refectory ſtood a building of ſtone, which opened with two doors into it, and with another into the cloſe northward, which he gueſſed to be the *interlocutory*, or parlour, to which the monks retired after meals. The kitchen, which is now totally raſed, then ſtood contiguous to the well; in it there was a mantlepiece of timber, thirty feet long; the foundation of it, of ſtone, was dug up in 1652, to help pave the broad ſtreet in the town, called Court-ſtreet; under it an arched vault was diſcovered, which ſerved as a drain or ſewer, to convey the ſullage from the kitchen. There was likewiſe a *calefactory*, where the monks uſed to warm themſelves. Beſides theſe buildings there was a malthouſe, bakehouſe, brewhouſe, and cellar, the tattered ſkeletons of which were then in being. The ſtables belonging to

[p] See Burn's Eccleſiaſtical Law, vol. iii. p. 382.

the

the abbey ſtood in the abbey-cloſe, at ſome diſtance from the other offices, among which was one called the *paſtrey-ſtable*, for the abbot's nags and geldings, which ſtood on the ground where Sir George Sondes afterwards built the preſent farm-houſe.

There are now hardly any, even of the ruins, of this abbey, and its numerous buildings left. The two gate houſes remained till within theſe few years, but becoming dangerous through age, they were lately taken down. The oratory or chapel belonging to the almnery is yet ſtanding, in a little meadow, and converted into a dwelling-houſe, as is the porter's lodge.

Among the wills proved in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, there is mention of ſeveral perſons buried in the abbey church, among others, Theobalde Evias, of Faverſham, widow, by her will in 1479, ordered her body to be buried within this monaſtery, and among other bequeſts deviſed, to the new-making of a window in the chapter-houſe there twenty ſhillings, and to the monaſtery her great cloth of tapſtre-works, to do worſhip to God in their preſbyterye, and on the ſepulchre next the high altar there, on high days; and to the ſame likewiſe her veſtment of green velvet embroidered, with its appurtenances, a chalice, two crewets, a bell, and a paxbrede, all of ſilver, to the intent that they ſhould ſerve only in her chapel there; and ſhe ordered that there ſhould be embroidered on the ſaid veſtment, *Orate paia Theobalde Evias*; and ſhe deviſed that her croſs of gold, which ſhe wore about her neck, be offered to the ſhrine of St. Richard, in Chycheſter; her beads of gold to St. John hys hed in *Amyas*, and her ring of gold with the rubye to the ſepulchre of *the three kings of Coleyne*; and ſhe ordered her executors to purchaſe lands to the value of ten pounds, above all charges or repriſes, and with the yearly rents and profits thereof, ſhe willed that the reparations of her alms houſes be kept, the renewing of the bedding of the ſaid houſe be made, and the reward

of

of him that ſhould have the governance and overſight of it to be yearly paid; and this ordinance touching the ſaid alms-houſe to be made ſure, as firm as by her executors and council could be.

Richard Goore, gent. of Faverſham, by his will in 1504, ordered his body to be buried in this monaſtery, beſide the chapel of St. Anne.

Robert Browne, eſq. comptroller of the houſhold of Thomas, earl of Arundel, by his will in 1509, ordered his body to be buried in this abbey, before *the rode of pity*, in the overhande of the church, &c.

When the church of the monaſtery was demoliſhed, the body of king Stephen, mentioned before to have been buried in it, was for the lucre of the lead in which it was coffined, taken out, and is ſaid to have been caſt into the neighbouring creek,[q] and moſt probably thoſe of the queen and prince met with the ſame uſage, however the report of the inhabitants has been, that the king's body was afterwards interred in the pariſh church, but whereabouts in it is not known.

The abbey being thus, with the manor and all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, the ſcite and adjoining lands remained there but a ſmall time, for the king, in his 31ſt year, granted the ſcite of it, with certain meſſuages, lands, meadows, &c. lately demiſed by him to John Wheler, to Sir Thomas Cheney, warden of the five ports, &c. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, by the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and he in the 36th year of the ſame reign, alienated them to Mr. Thomas Ardern, gent. of Faverſham, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, a feſs chequy, or, and azure.* He was baſely murdered in his own houſe here, by the contrivance of Alice his wife and her accomplices, on February 15, 1550, anno 4 Edward VI. for which they were afterwards executed at different

[q] Speed's Chron. from Stow, p. 481.

places.

places.[r] He died poſſeſſed of this ſcite of the diſſolved abbey, and the lands granted with it, leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, who afterwards married Thomas Bradburne, who had poſſeſſion granted of them in the 2d year of queen Elizabeth, and that year levied a fine of theſe lands, ſoon after which he died, for at the end of that year, his wife Margaret again poſſeſſed them in her own right. She died in the 18th year of that reign, holding them *in capite* by knight's ſervice, when it was found that Nicholas Fathers, alias Bradborne, for ſo he is called in the inquiſition, was her ſon and heir. He ſeems to have ſold it in the 23d year of that reign to John Finch, gent. who reſided in a houſe here, ſituated on the north ſide of the monaſtery. He was deſcended from thoſe of Linſted, as already mentioned before, and bore the ſame arms as the Finch's, of Eaſtwell, and the other branches of that family. Several of thoſe of Faverſham lie buried in this church and that of Preſton. John Finch beforementioned, in the 25th year of the above reign, alienated theſe premiſes to Thomas and Robert Streynſham and Richard Dryland. After which they became the property of George Streynſham, who left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married Sir Edward Maſter, of Eaſt Langdon, and the other Appleford, the latter of whom, as her part of her inheritance, entitled her huſband to this eſtate, which at length came to her deſcendant Edward Appleford, eſq. of Wincheſter, who alienated it to Sir George Sondes, of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, who was become likewiſe the proprietor of the manor of Faverſham, and its appurtenances, by purchaſe from John Diggs, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham-caſtle, and maſter of the rolls, who had ſettled it on his ſon ſoon after the

[r] It is fully related in Hollingſhed's Chronicle, in Lewis's Faverſham, and in Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, from the Wardmote-book.

grant

grant of it to him from the crown, in the reign of king Charles I. where it had remained from the time of the diſſolution of the monaſtery.[s]

Sir George Sondes was afterwards created Earl of Faverſham, and died without ſurviving male iſſue, leaving two daughters his coheirs, of whom Catherine, the youngeſt, married Lewis Watſon, earl of Rockingham, who in her right became entitled to this manor and hundred, with the demeſne lands, the ſcite of the abbey, and the other premiſes above-mentioned, all which have ſince deſcended down in like manner as Lees court, in Sheldwich, to the right hon. Lewis Watſon, lord Sondes, who is the preſent owner of them.

There is a court leet and court baron ſtill held for this manor, which extends over the whole hundred, and contains within its bounds, the town and pariſh of Faverſham, the boroughs of Hartye, Ore, Ewell, Selgrave, Oldgoldyſchelde, Chetham, Brinnyſtone, Badlyſmere, Oldeboudyſland, Rode, Graveney, and Bourdfeld, and the lands of Monkendane, in the pariſh of Monketon.

Cooksditch is ſituated almoſt adjoining to the eaſt ſide of the town of Faverſham. It was formerly the antient ſeat of the family of Dreylond, or as they were afterwards written, Dryland, who were of good account, and at times intermarried with ſome of the beſt families in this county. In king Henry the VI.th's reign, John Dryland was knight of the ſhire, and they were in the ſucceeding reigns ſeveral times mayors of Faverſham. They bore for their arms, *Gules, guttee de l'arme a feſs nebulee, argent.* An anceſtor of them, John, ſon of Stephen Dreylond, reſided here in the reign of king Edward III. in the 25th year of which he demiſed land in a place called Crouchfield, to William Makenade, and in the deed ſtiles himſelf of Cokeſ-

[s] Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham Abbey, p. 23.

ditch,

ditch, and in his deſcendants Cookſditch continued down to Richard Dryland, who reſided here at the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign. He was twice married, and left by his firſt wife Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas Quadring, of London, only one daughter Katherine, who became heir to her mother's inheritance, which ſhe carried with Cookſditch likewiſe, in marriage to Reginald Norton, eſq. of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, who had by her two ſons, Sir John, who was of Northwood, in Milton, and William Norton, to whom by his will he deviſed Cookſditch. He afterwards reſided at it, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Matthew Martyn, by whom he was anceſtor of the Nortons, of Fordwich, in this county, one of whom, about the reign of king James I. alienated it to Parſons, who not long afterwards conveyed it to Aſhton, whoſe daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Buck, who owned it at the time of the reſtoration of king Charles II. In his deſcendants this eſtate continued till the beginning of the preſent century, when it was, by one of them, alienated to Mr. Jenkin Gillow, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a pale, ſable, between four fleurs de lis, gules*, whoſe nephew Mr. Stephen Gillow, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, died poſſeſſed of it in 1774, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Mr. Stephen Gillow, who rebuilt the houſe, and reſided in it. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1790, and in his family it ſtill continues.

LANGDON is a manor in this pariſh, which in the reign of king Richard II. was in the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Potyn, who ſeems by his will to have deviſed it to his widow Alicia, for her life; remainder to his feoffees, William Makenade and Stephen Bettenham, and their heirs, in truſt, that they ſhould give and amortiſe this manor, then of the yearly value of ten marcs, or 6l. 13s. 4d. above all repriſes, to the wardens of Rocheſter bridge and their ſucceſſors, for the uſe of the ſame; and king Richard II. granted his licence, by

by his writ under his privy ſeal, in his 22d year, for that purpoſe.[t] Since which it has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the wardens and commonaltie of the ſaid bridge, for the repair and maintenance of it. Mr. John Murton is the preſent leſſee of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

EWELL is a manor ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of this pariſh, next to Goodneſton, which, in the reign of king Richard II. was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Boteler, of the adjoining pariſh of Graveney, in which name it remained till Anne, only daughter and heir of John Boteler, eſq. carried it in marriage to John Martyn, one of the judges of the common pleas, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1436, leaving his widow again entitled to it. She afterwards remarried Thomas Burgeys, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died herſelf in 1458. By her will ſhe deviſed her manor of Ewell-court to her ſon Richard Martyn, in tail; remainder to her ſons Robert and John. After which this manor became ſeparated in the hands of different owners; *one third part* of it, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. appears to have come into the poſſeſſion of John Cole, warden of All Souls college, who, in the 18th year of that reign, gave the part of this manor, which he was then poſſeſſed of, with the lands belonging to it, in Faverſham and Goodneſton, to the abbot and convent of Faverſham, in truſt, for the maintenance of the ſchool, which he had then founded in this pariſh. At the diſſolution of the abbey ſoon afterwards, in the 30th year of that reign, this eſtate, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, came into the hands of the crown, where this part of Ewell manor remained till queen Elizabeth, having at the petition of the inhabitants of this town, by her charter in

[t] Archives of Rocheſter bridge. Among the Harleian MSS. No. 1006-37, is one *De ſervitiis tenentium Man. de Langedone in Hundredo de Feverſham*, Fol. 208.

her 18th year, again endowed the ſchool, ſeems to have granted to the governors of it, for its ſupport, all that was remaining in the hands of the crown of its former endowment, which had been, however, diminiſhed by the ſeveral grants which had been at times made of different parts of it: but ſeveral of the lands belonging to this manor lying in a part of it, called Ewell field, intermixed and without boundaries, frequent diſputes aroſe between the joint proprietors of them, which at laſt were ended in the 26th year of that reign, by a partition then made of theſe lands, by which it was agreed that the mayor, &c. as governors of the ſchool, ſhould hold their part of them, and Edward Fagge, the owner of the remainder of this manor, ſhould hold his part of them in ſeparate ſeveralties; that part of Ewell manor, which was allotted to the former ſtill continues veſted in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Faverſham, governors of the ſchool, for the ſupport and maintenance of it.

The other two-third parts of Ewell manor, which included the court-lodge, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the property of Mr. Edward Fagge, gent. of Faverſham, before-mentioned, who died in 1618, leaving two daughters his coheirs. How this eſtate paſſed from them afterwards I have not ſeen; but in king Charles II.'s reign it was become the property of John Pennington, of Agmondeſham, in Buckinghamſhire, who, in the year 1691, ſuffered a recovery of it. His truſtees under his will, ſold it in 1723, under a decree of the court of chancery, to Mr. Thomas Gillow, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, and it is now the property of Mrs. Gillow, widow of his grandſon, Stephen Gillow, late of Cookſditch Gate.

THE MANOR OF KINGSMILL is a ſmall manor ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh, which, in the beginning of king George II.'s reign, belonged to Mr. John Ingham. In 1749 it was veſted in Matthew Cox, eſq. and afterwards in Richard Chauncy, eſq. whoſe heirs

heirs ſome years ago ſold it to the maſter general and principal officers of the board of ordnance, who are at this time poſſeſſed of the fee of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE TOWN OF FAVERSHAM is within the limits of the cinque ports, being eſteemed as a limb or member of the town of Dover, one of thoſe ports. Of what antiquity theſe ports and antient towns are, when enfranchiſed, or at what times their members were annexed to them, has not been as yet, with any certainty, diſcovered; and, therefore, they are held to enjoy all their earlieſt liberties and privileges, as time out of mind, and by preſcription.

It is, however certain, that at the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, the five ports were enfranchiſed with divers liberties, privileges, and cuſtoms, peculiar to themſelves; for the better conducting of which they had the eſtabliſhment of one grand court, called *the court of Shipway*, from its being almoſt always held at a place of that name near Hyth; in which the general buſineſs relating to the whole community was tranſacted before the warden, as principal and chief over them. Nevertheleſs, though they acted here jointly, like a county palatine as to the government, for the defence of the liberty of the whole, yet every particular corporation in each town acted ſeverally and diſtinctly, according to its own privileges, charters, and cuſtoms within their own particular limits, without any controul or interference from this court, or the reſt of the community."

The five ports, as being from their ſituation moſt expoſed to the depredations of enemies, were firſt incorporated for their own mutual defence, and were afterwards endowed with great privileges, for the public defence of the nation, and the king's ſervice. The force they were enjoined to raiſe and keep in reſidence for

" Jeake's Treatiſe on the Five Ports, p. 11, 22, 72, 121, 122.

this purpoſe was fifty-ſeven ſhips, properly furniſhed and accoutred for a certain number of days, to be ready at the king's ſummons, at their own charge, and if the ſtate of affairs required their aſſiſtance any longer, they were paid by the crown. But becauſe the expence was in after times found to be too burthenſome for theſe five ports, ſeveral other towns were added as members to them, that they might bear a part of the charge, for which they were recompenced with a participation of their privileges and immunities. All which were confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, by the name of *the barons of the five ports*, and again by one general charter by king Edward I. which, by *inſpeximus*, has received confirmation, and ſometimes additions, from moſt of the ſucceeding kings and queens of this realm.

FAVERSHAM, ſtiled both *a town and a port* at different times in antient records, is *a corporation by preſcription*. In the oldeſt charter now remaining, which is that of the 36th year of king Henry III. wherein the members of it are ſtiled, according to the uſual language of thoſe times, barons, that is freemen, there is contained a confirmation of all their former antient rights and privileges. In the 42d year of the above reign, which is as far as can be traced by evidence, the juriſdiction of this town was then in a mayor or alderman, and twelve jurats. In a charter of Edward I. the barons of it are acknowledged to have done good ſervices to him and his predeceſſors, kings of England; and in the 21ſt year of that reign, there is an entry of the mayor and jurats aſſembling in their hallmote, or portmote-court, as it is elſewhere called, together with the lord abbot's ſteward, and there ſealing a fine with the town's ſeal, of a meſſuage and garden in Faverſham, according to the uſe and cuſtom of the court, by which it is evident, that this court was of ſome antiquity at that time.[w]

[w] Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 16, 17.

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This town has been favored by the different kings of this realm with no leſs than ſeventeen different charters, beſides thoſe granted from time to time to the cinque ports in general, confirming its antient privileges, and granting new ones. Theſe were from king Henry III. Edward I. Henry V. and VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. King James II. confirmed the two laſt, with ſome variations; but as this charter was rather forced upon the town, at a conſiderable expence, than by their own application, and the revolution ſucceeding, no particular attention was ever paid to it.

Before the diſſolution of the abbey of Faverſham, this town ſeems to have continued under a mixed form of juriſdiction; the abbot, as lord of the manor, was entitled to the ſame ample privileges that the kings of England, formerly lords of it, had exerciſed within it, and which were by cuſtom of long time become appurtenant to it; all theſe became veſted in the abbot by the ſpecial grant of the royal founder king Stephen, and conſequently, the town, as being within the manor, was alike ſubject to the lord's juriſdiction over it.

However unwilling the inhabitants were to ſubmit to the abbot's exerciſing theſe privileges over them, and interfering in the government of their town, their endeavours to oppoſe it produced no other effect than continued quarrels, and a bitter enmity towards the religious, who, notwithſtanding the contumelies they underwent, remained firm in the preſervation of their rights.

In the reign of king Richard I. they obliged the inhabitants to compound with them for the liberty of ſending their ſwine to pannage, and in the next reign of Edward III. there was a long conteſt, *multis retroactis temporibus*, ſaith the record, between them, which ended in favor of the abbot; for by it, the townſmen ſubmitted to nominate annually three perſons out of their body, to execute the office of mayor, and preſent

them to the lord abbot in his court or hall of pleas, for him to appoint one of them to that office.

One great diſpute between them ſeems to have been the naming their chief officer, mayor; for in an agreement made between the contending parties, in king Richard I.'s reign, that part which was executed by the abbot ſtiles him only alderman; and in another diſpute, left to reference in Edward I.'s reign, the bond of each party ſtill remaining, that on the abbot's part ſtiles him alderman, while that on the townſmen's ſtiles him mayor.

The extreme poverty of the abbey ſoon after this, left them in a moſt humiliating ſtate, and totally unable to withſtand the innovations of their adverſaries; accordingly we find, in the reign of Edward I. the before-mentioned cuſtom of chuſing the mayor before the abbot broken through, and the freemen electing a mayor, and as ſoon as he had nominated the twelve jurats, by virtue of his office, immediately proceeding with him to the abbey for the abbot's approbation, which courſe ſeems to have been conſtantly purſued till the diſſolution of the abbey.

The inhabitants of Faverſham do not ſeem to have confined their oppoſition and diſlike to the abbot and convent here only, the religious of St. Auguſtine near Canterbury, patrons of the church of Faverſham, ſeem equally to have been partakers of both: for anno 28 Edward I. 1301, on a diſpute concerning the burial of a perſon of the town in this church, the whole commonalty here, of both ſexes, with the mayor at their head, with a great noiſe, and ſound of horn, roſe upon the few monks, and others, who were attending here on this account, and being armed with ſwords, hatchets, clubs, ſtones, and other ſuch weapons, they beat, wounded, and maimed the monks and their attendants, broke open the church, deſtroyed the furniture in it, and then attempted to ſet fire both to that and the parſonage-houſe. But their unquiet and riotous behaviour

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at laſt coſt them dearly, for in the 30th year of that reign they were *amerced*, not only in the king's court, but in that holden before Robert de Burgherſhe, warden of the cinque ports, and upon a *quo warranto* they were found guilty of certain treſpaſſes, which they had done to the king, in preſumptuouſly uſurping ſundry royal liberties, without grant thereof from the king, by which their charter became forfeited; for the renewal of which, and pardon for the above amerciaments, they were fined in five hundred marcs,[x] the largeneſs of which ſum was not in reſpect to the wealth of the place, but the enormity of the crime.

Notwithſtanding there was a ſolemn agreement entered into, between the abbot and the commonalty of this town, in the 4th year of king Edward II. concerning the rights and privileges claimed by each party, yet the ſame inceſſant litigations continued between them, one being as reſolute not to give up his right, as the other not to ſubmit to them: but the oppoſition to the abbot's claims never ended with impunity to the townſmen, for the annual payment of a certain ſum was always the reſult of the conteſt.

Though the mayor, as has been already mentioned, was obliged to have the abbot's approbation, and take an oath of fealty to him and his church, yet the abbot appointed a bailiff, or in his abſence, another officer, called a ſeneſchal, or ſteward, who accompanied the mayor in all his tranſactions, whoſe names were conſtantly placed after the mayor's, and before the jurats, and the chamberlains of the town were obliged annually to paſs their accounts in the abbey. Theſe claims and privileges, exerciſed by the abbot, ſeem, after the diſſolution of the abbey, to have been kept up, and every part of them uniformly uſed, by king

[x] Madox's Exchequer, p. 290. Not able to pay the whole at once, and they were indulged in the payment of it by degrees into the exchequer, viz. 20l. at Eaſter, anno 32 Edward I. 20l. at Michaelmas following, p. 291, note (x).

Henry VIII. afterwards, as lord of the manor of Faverſham, and they were quietly ſubmitted to from that time, till his granting away many of them to the mayor and commonalty, by his new charter in the 37th of his reign; for the king in his 36th year, reſting here one night, in his journey towards the ſiege of Bulleine, upon an humble prayer and application then made to him by the corporation and inhabitants, the enſuing year granted to the town a new and more ample charter, not only confirming by it all the former rights and privileges, but the additional ones of a court leet, the markets, and fair, and ſeveral others, which before appertained to the abbot, as lord of the manor; and he granted to them, to hold their town, and all the liberties therein mentioned, by the yearly fee-farm of eight pounds, which rent continues to be paid at this time, and by this charter the corporation is at preſent governed.

By this charter the corporation is made to conſiſt of a mayor, eleven jurats, and twenty-four commoners; the mayor being elected yearly on September 30, who by his office is coroner within the liberties of the town; he holds likewiſe a court of clerk of the market, and a court of pie-powder, when requiſite; he holds a court of portmote, in which fines and recoveries have been acknowledged, and all pleas and ſuits touching them; and all manner of pleas and ſuits, as well perſonal as mixed, have been therein determined, and much buſineſs uſed formerly to be tranſacted in it, but lately it has been but little attended to.

The court of general ſeſſions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with the court leet or law day, is holden twice in a year, before the mayor and jurats, who are juſtices within their own liberties, excluſive of all others.

Beſides which, by this charter, they are empowered to make laws for the governing of their town, and to alter them when neceſſary; to purchaſe lands, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the mortmain act, and to alienate them again; to have two law days, with the profits of them; to have the goods and chattels of felons, and all deodand, waifs, and ſtrays; and to have markets and fairs, and the profits of them, and a court of pie-powder, and to erect a gaol on any part of the waſte of the manor, within the liberties of the town; all which privileges were enjoyed by the late abbot of this place.[y] The arms of the town of Faverſham are, *Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant in pale, per pale, or, and argent.*

It appears by the Tower records, anno 7 Henry IV. that the king then granted to the mayor to have a mace borne before him, with the arms of the five ports on the top of it. King Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted by his letters patent, that the inhabitants of Faverſham ſhould anſwer no where but in the court of Shipway, not before the admiral of England; and that they ſhould be exonerated from all rent to the conſtable of Dover caſtle.

THE TOWN OF FAVERSHAM is ſituated cloſe to the eaſt ſide of the navigable creek, which runs from hence into the Swale. It conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, forming a ſomewhat irregular croſs, the northernmoſt of which, called Court or Abbey-ſtreet, leading to the ſcite of the late abbey, is remarkably broad and handſomely built, and the ſouthernmoſt leading to the high London road, and thence to the town of Aſhford, is called Preſton-ſtreet, from its being within the boundaries of that pariſh. In the center of the town ſtands the market-place, and guildhall over it, erected in 1574. The guildhall before this time was over the gaol in the Market-ſtreet, built in 1571, and uſed as ſuch upon quitting the oldeſt guildhall upon Tanners-green. On the area before the preſent market-houſe were formerly three rows of ſhambles, which were purchaſed of the proprietors and taken

[y] Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 69.

down

down by the corporation. The markets, which are plentifully ſupplied, are held weekly on a Wedneſday and Saturday. The fairs are held annually on Feb. 25, and Auguſt 12, for three days each.

The fiſh-market is likewiſe kept under the market-houſe. The gaol, which indeed hardly deſerves the name of one, is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance north-eaſtward of the market-place; it was antiently ſituated on the oppoſite or weſt ſide of the river, the ruined walls of which ſtill remain.

Leland, in his Itinerary, written in the time of Henry VIII. thus deſcribes this place, "The towne, he ſays, is encluded yn one paroche, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the towne that bereth veſſels of xx tunnes, and a myle fro thens northeſt is a great key cawled Thorn to diſcharge bygge veſſels. The creke is fedde with bakke water that cummeth fro Oſpring."

The ſtate of this place in queen Elizabeth's reign, appears by a return made of it by her command, in her 18th year, by which it appears, that there were then here houſes inhabited 380, no perſon lacking habitation, ſhips or veſſels, eighteen, from five tons to forty-five tons burthen; and perſons occupied in merchandize and fiſhing fifty.

Upon comparing this with the preſent ſtate of Faverſham, though the houſes may not perhaps have increaſed ſo much in number as might be expected, yet upon the whole it is greatly improved; for veſſels of eighty tons burthen and upwards (of which ſize are the common corn hoys) come now up to the keys cloſe to the town, at common tides, and even thoſe which draw eight feet of water, at common ſpring tides. A conſtant attention has always been paid to the preſervation and improvement of the navigation of this creek, by the corporation, who take the whole expence of it on themſelves.

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To enable them to do this, was perhaps the origin of port-dues or tolls, granted by ſome of the kings whilſt they were poſſeſſed of this manor, nor is it known when, but certain it is, they have been paid time immemorial, and upon a diſpute of the right of the corporation to theſe droits, a trial was had at Maidſtone in 1764, when they had a verdict in their favor, and by it the ſame was confirmed to them. There had been formerly, in 1578, a *quo warranto* iſſued to try the right of the corporation to droits for timber, which was tried in the exchequer, before chief-juſtice Manhood, next year, and a verdict was given in their favor.

There are three keys or wharfs belonging to this town, the antient and formerly the only key on this creek, was much lower down on it, at a place called Thorn, which has been diſuſed for many years.

The principal ſhipping trade is now carried on from this port by ſix hoys, which go alternately every week to London with corn, amounting in very plentiful years to 40,000 quarters of different ſorts yearly. Colliers likewiſe, of one hundred tons burthen, which ſupply not only the town but the neighbouring country with coals, and larger veſſels, which import fir timber and iron from Poliſh Pruſſia, Norway, and Sweden, frequently reſort hither, the principal proprietors and merchants concerned in them being inhabitants of this town. Beſides which, there are ſeveral fiſhing veſſels, and others, employed in carrying wool, fruits, and other traffic to London and other parts. The following was the ſtate of the ſhipping in 1774, being the annual average of the imports and exports for ſix years, coaſting veſſels, excluſive of fiſhing ſmacks, belonging to this port 29, from forty to one hundred and fifty tons; coals imported 12,154 chaldrons; oyſters exported to Holland and Flanders, in thirty-one veſſels, 11,456 buſhels; packs of wool ſhipped for London and Exeter 2573.—Ships entered inwards from foreign parts: from France with oyſter-brood, from four to ſeven; from

from Norway with deals and timber, from five to nine; from Sweden with the like, tar and iron, from one to three; from Poliſh Pruſſia with deals and timber, from one to three. But this account includes thoſe veſſels alſo belonging to Milton, Whitſtaple, and Herne, which are under the controul of the cuſtom-houſe here.

There is *a branch of the cuſtoms* eſtabliſhed here, as one of the out-ports, under the direction of a collector, ſurveyor, &c. and of the exciſe-office, under a ſupervifor and other inferior aſſiſtants, whoſe authority extends likewiſe over Sittingborne, Milton, Herne, Whitſtaple, and Reculver.

This town at preſent conſiſts of about four hundred and ſixty houſes, which contain about 2500 inhabitants. Many of the houſes are large and handſome, and the inhabitants of good condition, and wealthy in general. There are in it an aſſembly-room and a theatre, the former of which, excluſive of the inhabitants of the town, is numerouſly attended by moſt of the genteel families of the neighbourhood, and it is now in a very flouriſhing and increaſing ſtate.

Part of the town was firſt paved in 1549, and the reſt of it in 1636. In 1773 the town was laid open to the London road, by a ſpacious avenue from thence into Preſton-ſtreet, and a bridge was erected over the ſtream at the bottom of Weſt-ſtreet; beſides which, all the roads to this town have been widened and rendered more commodious, at a conſiderable expence, within theſe few years, and in 1789 an act was procured for the further improvement of the town, by the new paving, lighting, and watching of it.

Since the town has been paved, and the inhabitants, from their increaſe of wealth, have been enabled to afford better houſekeeping, and a larger quantity of ſea-coal has been burned by them, it has not been near ſo unhealthy as formerly; for no doubt but its low ſituation amidſt the noxious vapours of ſo large a tract of

marſhes

marſhes adjoining to it, cannot but render it at moſt times unhealthy.

The ſeveral kings and queens of this realm, and other royal perſonages, ſeem frequently to have reſted themſelves at this town in their journeying to and fro, particularly Mary, widow of Lewis XII. king of France, and ſiſter of king Henry VIII. on her return from that kingdom in 1515. King Henry VIII. in 1522, paſſed through here with the emperor, whom he was conducting, with a numerous train of nobles and others, to Greenwich, and that king lay here one night on his journey to the ſiege of Bullein, in 1545. King Philip and queen Mary paſſed by this town in 1557. Queen Elizabeth came here in 1573, and lay two nights in the town. King Charles II. on his reſtoration in 1660, viſited this town, and dined with the mayor; and laſtly, that unfortunate monarch king James II. was unwillingly brought to this town on Wedneſday, Dec. 12, 1688, endeavouring to eſcape into France. An authentic account of which tranſaction, as given by Capt. Richard Marſh, of Faverſham, who was an eye-witneſs of the whole of it, is printed in Mr. Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, of which the following is an extract:

" The nation was already in a ferment, and every one upon his guard to ſecure ſuſpicious perſons, eſpecially ſtrangers; at which time the Faverſham ſailors obſerving a veſſel of about thirty tons burthen lying at Shellneſs, to take in ballaſt, reſolved to go and board her; accordingly they went in the evening, with three ſmacks and about forty men, and three files of muſqueteers, and in the cabin of it they ſeized three perſons of quality, of whom they knew only Sir Edward Hales; from them they took three hundred guineas, and two gold medals, and brought them all three on ſhore beyond Ore, on Wedneſday, Dec. 12, 1688, about ten o'clock in the morning, where they were met by a coach, and about twenty gentlemen of the town

town on horſeback, and brought to the Queen's Arms, in Faverſham, where Capt. Marſh ſeeing the king come out of the coach, and knowing his perſon, told them, to their no ſmall ſurpriſe, that they had taken the king priſoner, upon which the gentlemen owned him for their ſovereign; then the king ordered the money taken from him to be diſtributed among them that took him, and wrote a letter to lord Winchelſea, to come to him, who arrived from Canterbury that night, at which the king was greatly rejoiced, as having one with him who knew how to reſpect his perſon, and awe the rabble and the ſailors, who had carried themſelves very brutiſh and indecently to him. He deſired the gentlemen very much to convey him away at night, in the cuſtom-houſe boat, and preſſed it upon their conſciences; for if the prince of Orange ſhould take away his life, his blood would be required at their hands. But they would by no means admit of this, ſaying, they muſt be accountable for him to the prince, and it would be a means of laying the nation in blood. After which he was carried from thence into the mayor's houſe, where he continued, under a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers and ſailors, until Saturday morning following at ten o'clock.

"The king having, during that time, ſent to the lords of the council, acquainting them, that the mob had poſſeſſed themſelves of his money and neceſſaries, and deſiring them to ſupply him with more upon which the earls of Faverſham, Hillſborough, Middleton and Yarmouth, with about one hundred and twenty horſe guards, beſides ſumpter horſes, &c. and coaches were ſent to him. They were ordered, if poſſible, to perſuade the king to return to Whitehall, but not to put any reſtraint upon his perſon, if he choſe to go beyond the ſeas. The lords came to Sittingbourn on Friday evening, but were met by Sir Baſil Dixwell, who commanded the horſe-guards in town, under the earl of Winchelſea, with ſome other perſons of quality, and

and perſuaded the lords to leave the guards at Sittingborne, and they would conduct his majeſty there the next morning, which was done, with much order and ſatisfaction, both to the king and people. The king lay that night at Rocheſter, and went the next day to Whitehall.

" Sir Edward Hales, and the reſt of the popiſh priſoners, were kept in the court hall, only Sir Edward was removed to Maidſtone gaol, within a few hours after the king's departure.

" There were about ten popiſh prieſts and others, and three proteſtants, who remained priſoners at Faverſham, under a ſtrong guard, until Dec. 30, when ſome were conducted to the Tower, others to Newgate, and ſome were releaſed."

Another account of this tranſaction, from an eye-witneſs likewiſe, which in almoſt every material thing agrees with the above, is printed in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin.[z] There is another account among the Harleian MSS.[a]

THE OYSTER FISHERY here, by which upwards of one hundred families are principally ſupported, and the whole town greatly benefitted, ought not to go unnoticed. Theſe oyſters, which may well be called the only ſtaple commodity of this town, are taken within the fiſhing-grounds belonging to the manor of Faverſham, and are, no doubt, of the ſame kind, as are all thoſe caught along this coaſt, quite from Queenborough to Reculver, as thoſe which were ſo highly eſteemed by the Romans as a great delicacy, under the names of *Rhutupian*, and Britiſh oyſters, by which they are deſcribed by Juvenal, Pliny, Auſonius, and other antient writers.

But as theſe beds do not afford native oyſters ſufficient for the demands made for them, large quantities of ſmall ones, called *brood*, are annually laid on theſe

[z] Vol. i. Introduction, 22, Note (1). [a] No. 6852.

ſhores,

ſhores, which are collected from different parts of the ſea, even from the Land's End in Cornwall to Scotland and France, in order to increaſe and fatten, and be meliorated of their ſaltneſs, by the conſtant flow of the freſh waters from the Thames and the Medway.

The Dutch give a preference to theſe oyſters of the Faverſham grounds, before all others along this coaſt, and have, time out of mind, kept up a conſtant traffic here for them, never dealing with any others, whilſt they can purchaſe here thoſe ſuitable for their conſumption, at an equal price to thoſe of the adjoining grounds, and generally laying out upwards of 3000l. annually for them.

Theſe oyſter-grounds, as they are termed, ſeem to have been granted as early as the reign of Henry II. by the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. which is ſtill continued to be paid to the crown for them, to the company of free dredgers of this place, which ſtill ſubſiſts as ſuch, by the name of *the free fiſhermen and free dredgermen of the hundred and manor of Faverſham*, under proper rules for their regulation and good conduct, each of whom, before he is admitted, having ſerved ſeven years to a freeman, and being at the ſame time a married man. The company is under the juriſdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, as tenants of it, and he appoints a ſteward to hold two courts, called Admiralty-courts, or Water-courts, annually, where all matters relating to their good government are tranſacted.

It may not be improper to deſcribe here the manner in which oyſters are produced. Oyſters are produced and grow in all ſeas and ſalt water; one oyſter brings forth many thouſands; the young or ſpawn of them are increaſed in numberleſs quantities, between May and Auguſt yearly, in which time none are taken or marketed. That ſeaſon is called their ſickneſs, in which they are not fit to be eaten. The ſpawn, or brood oyſters, are not ſubject to deſtruction, as the eggs and fry

of

of many other ſorts of fiſh are, nor are they bait or food to any other fiſh, nor are they marketed for conſumption if taken till of due ſize, but laid again in the fiſheries to grow; and the oyſter ſpawn is diſtributed all over ſeas, rivers, and waters, by the flux and reflux of the tide; for when the eggs, or ſpat, as the fiſhermen call it, are firſt ſhed, they riſe in a very ſmall bubble like oil, or glue, and float on the ſurface of the waters, and are moved to and fro till by the air, and ſun, they are brought to maturity, and the ſhell formed, and then, by their natural gravity, they ſubſide, and always remain at the place where they fall.

There is a branch of the ordnance eſtabliſhed here, partly in this pariſh and partly in Oſpringe and Davington. A manufactory of gunpowder has been eſtabliſhed here ever ſince the reign of queen Elizabeth, which continued in the hands of private owners till Thomas Pearſe, eſq. about the year 1760, conveyed theſe premiſes by his truſtees to Charles, duke of Marlborough, maſter-general of the ordnance, and others, for the uſe of the public; ſince which all the ſeveral numerous houſes, buildings, and works belonging to this manufactory, have been rebuilt in the moſt ſubſtantial and expenſive manner, ſo as to render it as complete and extenſive as poſſible for the purpoſe; the mills being worked ſeverally by the Oſpringe rivulet, and the others by horſes, and the whole under the direction of a ſtorekeeper, clerk of the ſurvey, maſter fire worker, and others; the three firſt of whom have handſome houſes for their conſtant reſidence here. The powder manufactured is about one hundred barrels per week, each weighing about one hundred pounds.

The mills and ſeveral works and ſtorehouſes, are almoſt adjoining to the weſt ſide of the town, which has more than once ſeverely ſuffered by the exploſions of this dangerous commodity. Beſides accidents which happened formerly, whilſt theſe mills were in private hands, two dreadful ones have taken place ſince; one

in 1767, when the ſtove, in which were twenty-five barrels of gunpowder, blew up, and the exploſion was ſo great as to do great damage to the town; but the moſt horrid accident happened in 1781, when, the corning-mill and duſting-houſe, in which were about 7000 pounds weight of powder, were, by ſome unknown accident, blown up, and by the force of the exploſion the buildings were ſcattered around in the air to a conſiderable diſtance, and the workmen were blown to atoms. A pillar of flame and ſmoke was cauſed by it, which aſcended a conſiderable height in the air before it expanded, and was ſeen in the iſle of Thanet. The air for near the ſpace of a mile round was ſo impregnated with ſulphur, as almoſt to prevent perſons breathing in it, but with great difficulty. The noiſe of it was heard at twenty miles diſtance, and even at Canterbury, eleven miles off, it gave the ſenſation of an earthquake

The produce of the adjoining gardens were entirely blown away, and the ground left bare, and furrowed, as if ploughed up afreſh; the boughs of the larger trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare, and ſcorched black. All the ſurrounding houſes and buildings were in a great meaſure deſtroyed, and in many the furniture of them rendered uſeleſs.

The houſes in the weſtern part of the town, from the direction of the wind, ſuffered moſt, for had the wind ſet directly towards the town, the whole of it muſt have been inevitably deſtroyed. In ſhort, the ſcene of ruin and deſolation which preſented itſelf on every ſide, with the terrors of the inhabitants in general, and the lamentations of the poor for the loſs of their relations and friends, and of their little property, was beyond any adequate deſcription, and perhaps was hardly ever before equalled in this kingdom. Five years afterwards parliament granted a ſum of money to be paid to the ſufferers, in part of their loſs; and the widows and children of the workmen who loſt their lives,

lives, had their pay continued to them for life; and an act paſſed for the better ſecuring theſe powder works from the like cataſtrophe in future; in conſequence of which the ſtoves were removed into the marſh, at a conſiderable diſtance from the town, and fortunately ſo, for in 1793 an exploſion of forty barrels of powder happened in one of them, but from the diſtance of them, and the precautions taken to prevent the deſtructive effects of theſe dreadful ſhocks, the damage did not extend far beyond the building and its contents.

Dr. John Cole, one of the chaplains of the royal chapel, and warden of All Souls college, by his indenture, anno 18 Henry VIII. conveyed to the abbot and convent of Faverſham, lands and tenements in this and the neighbouring pariſhes of Goodneſton, Hernhill, and Leyſdown,[b] *for the endowment and maintenance of a ſchool*, as has been noticed before, in which the novices of the abbey ſhould be inſtructed in grammar; and he directed that the warden and fellows of that college ſhould nominate the ſchoolmaſter from time to time, and that the abbot ſhould admit him, and allow him ten pounds a year wages, together with meat, drink, a gown, a chamber, and four loads of fewel.

It was not long after this endowment, that the abbey of Faverſham was ſuppreſſed, and the ſchool, as part of it, became involved in the ſame ruin; upon which the lands above-mentioned became, with the reſt of its poſſeſſions, veſted in the crown, and though ſeveral parts of them were granted away at different times, yet the chief of them remained in the crown till the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The inhabitants of the town, ſoon after the diſſolution, had petitioned king Henry VIII. to re-endow the late ſchool, but without ſucceſs; but on queen Elizabeth's reſting here for two nights in her 16th year, they

[b] See an account of them in Lewis's Hiſt. Faverſham, p. 27.

took that opportunity ſtrongly to ſolicit the queen, by their humble petition, to erect and endow A GRAMMAR SCHOOL for the good education and inſtruction of their youth, and thoſe of the neighbouring parts, according to the purpoſe and intention of Dr. Cole, in his foundation of one in the late abbey, and to ſettle upon it ſuch of thoſe lands as he had endowed it with, which were ſtill remaining in the hands of the crown; to which the queen conſented, and by her charter in her 18th year, granted, that the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Faverſham, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould be governors of the revenues of the ſchool, to be called *the free grammar ſchool of Elizabeth, queen of England, in Faverſham*, and that they ſhould be a corporation for that purpoſe, and have a common ſeal for all matters relating to it; and further, that the warden, or ſub-warden, and ſix ſenior fellows of All Souls college, ſhould nominate the ſchoolmaſter, and remove him from time to time; and that they, together with the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, ſhould make rules and ſtatutes for the government of it; and upon a vacancy of maſter, if one ſhould not be appointed by the warden, &c. within two months, the archbiſhop ſhould appoint one. According to this grant, orders were made and eſtabliſhed, by Robert Hoveden, warden of All Souls, in 1604, by which the ſchool is at preſent governed.

The lands belonging to it are now let at upwards of eighty-two pounds per annum, out of which the maſter is paid an annual ſalary of ſixty pounds, and the reſidue, after repairs and other incidental charges are deducted, is reſerved by the governors, and generally paid to him once in five years, the whole of the income being appropriated to the maſter, and the ſupport of the ſchool.[c]

[c] Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 53 et ſeq.

In

In the year 1582, ſome years after this grant, the ſchool-houſe was erected, on the north ſide of the church-yard, by a general benevolence, and an aſſeſſment upon the whole town. There is a library in it, firſt formed by Mr. Rawleigh, the maſter, and ſince increaſed by the gift of Mr. Mendfield, the mayor, and by ſuch books as the governors and others have from time to time purchaſed. In the ſchool-room is a whole length picture of the royal foundreſs, placed there by the late Edward Jacob, eſq. F. R. A. the editor of the hiſtory of this town, Plantæ Faverſhamienſes, and other curious and learned treatiſes of antiquity and natural hiſtory; and John Smith, eſq. of Sturrey, gave the walk before it, which is well gravelled, and ornamented with a row of trees.

Joſhua Childrey, D. D. was maſter of this ſchool about the time of the great rebellion, and was here at the reſtoration afterwards. He was born at Rocheſter, and in 1663 became archdeacon of Saliſbury, and prebendary of that church, being accounted a learned and religious divine, and a great virtuoſo. He was author of ſeveral books, and among others of *Britannia Baconica*, or the Natural Rarities of England. He died in 1670, at Upway, in Eſſex, of which he was rector, and was buried in the chancel of the church there.[d]

Francis-Frederick Giraud, B. D. is the *preſent maſter* of it.

TWO CHARITY SHOOLS were eſtabliſhed in 1716, for the cloathing and inſtructing of ten poor boys, and ten poor girls of this town, which have ever ſince continued to be ſupported by an annual ſubſcription of the principal inhabitants, and by other different benefactions, as may be ſeen in the liſt of the charities to this town and pariſh.

[d] Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 467.

THE CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS to this parish are very numerous, of which the following is a list:

ROBERT BELLESDEN, a considerable benefactor to the abbey, gave three small tenements in Church-lane for poor widows, to be nominated by the vicar.

ROBERT FALE gave by will, anno 21 Henry VIII. to the master and fellows of St. John's college, in Cambridge, as much of his lands as should be of the yearly value of 3l. for the finding of one scholar there for ever, who should be a man's son of the hundred of Faversham, such as the abbot and vicar of Faversham should appoint.

MR. HENRY HATCH, merchant adventurer and jurat of this town, by his will anno 25 Henry VIII. gave several estates in the counties of Kent and Sussex, to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty for ever, requiring them to obtain licence of *mortmain*, and to apply the rents and profits to the use and maintenance of the haven and creek, the highways within a mile of the town, and the ornaments of the parish church.—These estates, when they came into the hands of the corporation in 1574, on the death of Mr. Hatch's widow, were let at 66l. 13s. 4d. per annum; at this time they amount to upwards of 250l. yearly rents.[e]

THOMAS ARDERN, gent. by his will proved in 1550, gave some houses and lands to the corporation, to the annual value of 40s. appointing a sermon to be preached every year, in commemoration of the several benefactors to this parish, and for an encouragement for others to do the same, the residue to be expended in bread, to be distributed to the poor.—This charity produced a law-suit, which seems to have been compromised with Mr. Ardern's daughter and heir, and the estates were sold; what recompence the corporation had I do not find, but the donor's intent is fulfilled at the expence of the corporation, to the annual value of 1l. 6s. 8d.

THOMAS STREYNSHAM, gent. of Faversham, by his will in 1585, ordered his executor to distribute to the poor people of Faversham, the first half year's rent of a farm of 16l. per annum, in Luddenham, Buckland, and Murston; and he charged all the lands with a rent charge of 3l. per annum, to be distributed in wood, coals, or money, once every year for ever, to the poor, now vested in the corporation, and of that annual produce.

WILLIAM SAKER, jurat of Faversham, by will in 1594, gave a yearly rent of 15l. out of certain lands called Elliots, in the isle of Harty, 10l. of it to be applied to the relief of the poor of Faversham, and 5l. to the maintenance of a weekly lecture, now vested in the corporation, and of the annual amount, on an average, of 8l.

[e] The will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

ROBERT

ROBERT ALLEN, who was mayor in 1601, gave a houſe in Partridge-lane, now made into two tenements, for poor widows, and veſted in the pariſhioners.

MR. ROBERT STONE, maſter of the ſchool here, by will in 1604, gave a houſe and garden, behind the Middle-row, for a houſe of correction.

THOMAS MENDFIELD, ESQ. who died in his mayoralty, by will in 1614, gave to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, 20 marcs, to purchaſe a bell ſalt, of ſilver, for the mayor's table; 10l. to the vicar, &c. and alſo 1000l. towards erecting and endowing ſix alms-houſes, for ſix poor widows, and appointed his executor to lay out 400l. on the buildings, and the reſidue in purchaſing lands, within ten years after his deceaſe, and to give ſecurity to the corporation for the due performance of the truſt. Theſe houſes were erected in due time; but as no eſtate was purchaſed within the time appointed, the executor was called upon to fulfil the teſtator's bequeſt, when upon advice of council, the corporation accepted of 450l. in lieu of the 600l. the whole of it being become very precarious. Shortly after, no eſtate having been purchaſed, the money was lent upon bonds to different perſons, and the whole is ſaid to have been by that means loſt; nevertheleſs, the corporation continues to pay the originally appointed annuity of 24l. to ſix poor widows, and keeps the houſes in repair, the expence of which is always conſiderable; in 1760 it amounted to upwards of 100l.

CATHERINE LATCHFORD, of Davington, by will in 1615, gave 50l. to the corporation, the intereſt of it to be applied to the putting out a poor apprentice annually, veſted in the corporation.

JOHN FOAD, by will in 1633, gave to the corporation, his houſe behind the Middle-row for ever, to be employed for an alms-houſe, for three widows to inhabit and dwell in for ever, now veſted in the pariſhioners.

THOMAS MUSTARD, citizen of London, by will in 1635, gave three houſes in this town, the rents of them to be expended in bread for the poor, to be diſtributed upon every Sunday or Friday after morning ſervice, at 2s. 6d. each time, now veſted in the corporation, and of the annual produce of 4l. 19s.

SAMUEL PRESTON, jurat, by will in 1640, gave 40s. per annum for ever, towards the weekly lecture.

STEPHEN HAYWARD, gent. of Faverſham, gave four ſilver flaggons, of the value of 120l. for the uſe of the communion-table.

JOHN CASTELOCK, ESQ. by will in 1651, gave lands in the iſle of Harty, called Finners, the rents of which he ordered to be expended in putting out poor children apprentices, now veſted in the corporation, and of the annual produce of 2l. clear of taxes.

EDWARD SPILLET, jurat, by will in 1665, gave a piece of land called Allens, containing four acres, at the upper end of North-lane, in Boughton Blean, the profits of it to be diſtributed in bread, to 12 poor widows, every Sunday in the afternoon, at 12d. each Sunday, now veſted in the corporation, and of the annual produce of 2l. 5s.

WILLIAM SPILLET, ſon of the laſt-mentioned Edward, by will in 1670, gave two meſſuages or tenements, and land, in Boughton-ſtreet, to the corporation, the yearly profits of it to be beſtowed towards putting out poor apprentices, or for the relief of poor widows, now veſted in the corporation, and of the annual produce of 4l. 1s.

JOHN TROWTS, jurat, gave by will in 1673, two annuities, to be paid out of his houſe and malt-houſe in Court-ſtreet, now veſted in Edward Norwood, of Aſhford, one to the vicar of this church, for the preaching of a ſermon on Good Friday yearly; the other to be diſtributed to 40 poor widows, or other poor people of Faverſham, who ſhou'd come and hear divine ſervice on that day yearly, unleſs prevented by ſickneſs or old age, now of the annual produce of 2l.

MARK TROWTS, ſon of the ſaid John, by his will in 1679, among other bequeſts, ſettled two annuities of 40s. per annum each, payable out of his eſtates in Faverſham and Herne; one of them to the miniſter of Faverſham, for his reading divine ſervice, and preaching a ſermon on St. Mark's day; the other to be diſtributed on the ſame day to the poor of Faverſham, the premiſes are now veſted in Richard Milles, eſq. of Nackington.

MR. THOMAS KNOWLER, mayor in 1688, gave two almshouſes, unendowed, for two poor widows, at the end of Tanners-ſtreet, in the preſentation of the heirs of John Knowler, eſq.

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMAS, by will in 1716, gave 20l. yearly, the intereſt of it to be applied to the uſe of the charity ſchools for ever.

DOROTHY, LADY CAPEL, *baroneſs dowager of Tewkſbury*, by will in 1719, gave lands in Preſton, in truſt, for diſtributing the annual income of them to twelve charity ſchools, of which that in the town of Faverſham to be one; the diſtribution to this ſchool, conſiſting of the 12th part of the rents of a farm, called Perry-court, veſted in the heirs of lady Capel, is of 11l. annual produce.

THOMAS NAPLETON, ESQ. by will in 1721, gave to the mayor and commonalty, all his lands and tenements in Faverſham and Herne-hill, in truſt, to found an hoſpital at Tanners-green, for ſix poor old men, who ſhould each of them have 5l. yearly in money, and every two years a new coat. This has been for many years increaſed to 10l. per annum, the yearly groſs rent being 115l. *coibs. annis.*

RICHARD

RICHARD ISLES, citizen and ſailmaker of London, by will in 1721, gave out of his eſtates called King-field lands, to the miniſter for preaching a funeral ſermon on Feb. 11, 20s. to the clerk 5s. to the ſexton for making clean his tomb 20s. to the poor in two-penny and three-penny loaves 10s. and alſo of three yearly annuities of 5l for ever, to three poor fiſhermen of Faverſham, freemen of Harty ſhores, who do not take alms; and if either of the ſaid poor men ſhould have a wife, who ſhould ſurvive him, the ſaid annuity ſhould be paid to her during her life; the lands are now veſted in Richard Iſles Dimſdale, the proprietor, and the mayor and churchwardens.

MR. STEPHEN SMITH, by will in 1729, gave 200l. to purchaſe an annuity of 6l. or more, if that ſum was not ſufficient, to be applied, 20s. to the vicars for ever, for reading in the church on the evening of the day before Chriſtmas, and 5s. a piece to the clerk, ſexton, organiſt, and bell-ringers, for their ſervices on that day, and the reſidue of the annuity to be diſpoſed of after the ſervice on Chriſtmas day, in the afternoon, to poor people, each perſon to have not leſs than one ſhilling, nor more than two ſhillings. The above ſum is veſted in the funds, in the name of the vicar and churchwardens, and is of the annual produce of 4l. 15s.

JOHN MARSH, ESQ. by will in 1751, gave 2000l. for the benefit of the company of dredgers.

MARY, LADY DOWAGER GOWER, daughter of Thomas, late earl of Thanet, in 1771, by deed, ſettled 200l. in government ſecurities upon Lewis, lord Sondes, lord of the manor of Faverſham, and Mr. Richard Marſh, then vicar, and their ſucceſſors in the manor and vicarage, in truſt, for the benefit of the charity ſchools of this town; the ſum is now 229l. 19s. 11d. 3 per cent. Bank conſolidated annuities, now of the annual produce of 6l. 17s. 10d.

MR. JAMES BERRY, by his will in 1753, gave 60l. the intereſt of it to be equally divided in the ſupport of the charity ſchools, and to the poor in bread.

BESIDES *the charities* before-mentioned, there have been made at times ſeveral ſmall benefactions in money, by different perſons, as well towards the charity ſchools, as the church and poor of this town, the ſums of which being veſted in the corporation, were laid out in N. S. S. annuities, to the amount of 137l. are now of the annual produce of 4l. 2s. 6d.[f]

The poor conſtantly relieved are about one hundred and twenty-five, caſually about four hundred.

[f] Taken from the Returns of the Pariſh Officers, according to the Act of Parliament, in 1786, and from Mr. Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 130 et ſeq.

FAVERSHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which ſtands cloſe to the eaſt ſide of the town, was dedicated to *the aſſumption of our lady of Faverſham*. It is built in the form of a croſs, of flints, with quoins of aſhler ſtone. It had, until 1755, when it was taken down, a large ſquare caſtellated tower in the middle of it, and there remains now another low tower at the north ſide of the weſt front, upon which is erected a frame of timber, covered with ſhingles. So long ago as king Henry the VIIth.'s reign, there ſeems to have been no ſteeple to this church, for in 1464, Edward Thomaſſon, of this town, gave ſixty pounds towards the edifying of a new one to it ;[g] and of later time, James Lawſon, eſq. a wealthy inhabitant of this town, who died in 1794, gave by his will 1000l. for the ſame purpoſe, with this ſum, together with 500l. given by the corporation, and the remainder payable by a rate, a ſteeple, ſeventy-three feet high above the tower, with pinnacles at each corner of it, on the plan of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, has been erected, and is now nearly compleated, at the expence of 2500l.

Behind the tower, within the outer walls, is a ſtrong timbered room, formerly called *the treſory*, in which, before the reformation, were carefully depoſited the goods and ornaments of the church ; over it was the chamber for the ſextons. On the ſouth ſide of the weſt front is a room, formerly open to the church, in which was taught reading and writing ; under it is a neat chapel, with ſtone arches, ſupported by three pillars in the middle. Over the ſouth porch there is another ſtone room, the window of which is grated with ſtrong iron bars.

Mr. Henry Hatch, whoſe extenſive charity to this town has already been mentioned, by will in 1533,

[g] Wills, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

gave

gave a ſum of money, at the diſcretion of the mayor, and his brethren, in making a new jewel-houſe for this church.

In 1440 there were placed in it five new bells, and in 1459 a ſixth was added; theſe remained till 1749, when they were caſt into a new peal of eight.

The church ſeems to have been built in the latter end of the reign of Edward I. or the beginning of the reign of Edward II. by a ſilver penny of one of thoſe kings being found under the baſis of one of the piers, which ſupported the middle tower. In the eaſt window of the great chancel, were ſome time ſince remaining two ſhields of arms, viz. *Gules, two lions paſſant-guardant, or a label of five points, azure*; and *Argent, a lion rampant, ſable, within a bordure of the ſecond, bezante.*

In the year 1754, the body of the church, as well as the roof of it, on a ſurvey, being deemed in a dangerous ſtate, a faculty was obtained to pull it down, which was accordingly done, under the plan and directions of Mr. George Dance, of London, architect, at the expence of 2300l. beſides which, 400l. was afterwards expended in an organ, and 100l. more in other ornaments, and ninety pounds in improving the great chancel, which through age was become very unſightly; ſo that the whole of it is now made equal to, if not the moſt elegant and ſpacious, of any pariſh church in this county, and is extenſive and ſpacious enough to afford convenient room for all the pariſhioners of it.

When this church was new built, and the body and iſles new paved, the grave-ſtones, many of which were antient, with braſſes on them, were removed from the places where they lay, to other open and conſpicuous parts of it. Among the monuments were thoſe for Henry Hatche, merchant adventurer, 1533; Thomas Mendfield, 1614, John Fagg, eſq. 1508, and one for Thomas Southouſe, eſq. 1558, who wrote the Monaſticon

ticon Faverſhamienſe. Both monuments and epitaphs are by far too numerous to inſert in this place, they may be found at large in Weever's Funeral Monuments, in Lewis's Appendix to his Hiſtory of Faverſham Abbey, and in Harris's Hiſtory of Kent. Beſides which there is in the Appendix to Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, a chronological liſt of ſuch perſons as have been known to have been buried in it.

This church meaſures from eaſt to weſt, including the chancel, one hundred and ſixty feet, the width of the body ſixty five feet; the length of the iſles from north to ſouth one hundred and twenty-four feet, and their width forty-ſix feet.

Before the reformation, beſides the high altar in the great chancel, there were two chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to St. Thomas, and there were ſeveral altars in the iſles and chancels.

James Dryland, eſq. of this pariſh, ſettled an annual penſion of 6s. 8d. for ſix chaplains to keep his *obit*, on every vigil of St. James the Apoſtle, in this church.

King William the Conqueror, in his 5th year, anno 1070, gave this church to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and the tenths of all the products ariſing from that manor, and of all its appurtenances of the land, wood, meadows, and waters, excepting the tenths of honey, and rent paid in money.[h]

Sometime after which, in 1168, the conventual church of St. Auguſtine was, the greateſt part of it, burnt; on which account the pope confirmed and appropriated this church, with the chapel of St. James of Sheldwich annexed, to the reparation of it.

Notwithſtanding this king Henry the IId. afterwards claimed the preſentation to this church in his own right,

[h] See the confirmations of it by the ſeveral kings, archbiſhops and popes, in Decem. Script. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 1788, 1796, 1838, 1840, 2123. See alſo col. 1882, 1960, 2002, 2013, 2018, 2039, 2146, and 2199. Tan. Mon. p. 205. Frag. Sprot. p. 131 et infra.

as

as did king John in his 3d year.[i] This brought on much altercation, threatnings, and prohibitions, on the king's part, and in the courſe of them there happened many blows, and ſome bloodſhed, as has been mentioned before, and it cauſed ſeveral appeals, and bulls of the pope, on the monks part, which continued till at length the king, by the archbiſhop's advice, who was now become mediator for them, ſeems to have relaxed from that firmneſs and reſolution he had hitherto ſupported his claim with, and having admitted them to his preſence, he at their humble intreaties reſtored all their poſſeſſions, and in recompence of the loſſes the monaſtery had ſuſtained through his means, he confirmed to them the charters of his predeceſſors, as well of this church as of their ſeveral rights and liberties.

At the time that king John had this contention with the abbot and convent, the archdeacon of Canterbury claimed the cuſtody of this church, as being vacant, and the profits of it for the time it was ſo; as ſuch he, on the above-mentioned vacancy, took poſſeſſion of it, and the monks entered their proteſt againſt it, and appealed to the pope, who referred this diſpute to delegates, but by the mediation of mutual friends, and at the king's requeſt to the archbiſhop, that he would not diſturb the abbot and convent in any ſhape, in regard to this church, he, through reſpect to the king, ratified it to them, to be poſſeſſed by them, as above-mentioned, for ever, and in the next reign of Henry III. anno 1238, a compoſition was entered into between archbiſhops Edmund and Roger, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, for the accommodating of all diſputes concerning their reſpective privileges and juriſdictions

In the next reign of king Edward I. a vicarage was endowed in this church by archbiſhop John Peckham, who by his inſtrument, in 1305, decreed, with the

[i] Decem. Script. col. 1815 1835. 1843, 2091.

conſent

conſent of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, patrons of it, that the then vicar Robert de Hoynton, and his ſucceſſors, vicars in this church, ſhould have the uſual houſe of the vicarage adjoining to the churchyard, with its appurtenances, to hold freely and exempt from all rent and ſecular ſervice, and that they ſhould take, in the name of their vicarage, all manner of oblations in the church of Faverſham, and in all places whatſoever ſituated within the bounds, limits, or tithings of it, made or to be made upon any account whatſoever, and all manner of oblations, of whatever ſort, made in the firſt maſs of the thirteen houſholders, inhabiting certain tenements in the hamlet of Schelwych, either whilſt they were living or on their deaths, of whatever ſort they ſhould be made, in the chapel of that hamlet annexed to this church, and made within the tithing of that pariſh; the names of which tenements were therein ſpecifically named.

And that they ſhould take in the name of their vicarage, all tithes of hay, wool, lambs, pigs, flax, hemp, apples, pears, pulſe, cheeſe, milkmeats, ducks, pidgeons, merchandizes, eggs, and of all mills then ſituated, or which might afterwards be, within the pariſh, and alſo of beans and other ſeeds planted in orchards and gardens, or of ſuch ſown or increaſing elſewhere; and alſo that they ſhould have in the name of their vicarage, from the maſter of the Maiſon Dieu for the time being, five ſhillings for the ſmall tithes ariſing from the cloſe and orchard of that houſe, ſituated within this pariſh, according to an agreement between the vicar of it and the maſter, but that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould undergo, at his and their own expences and charge, the burthen of ſerving by themſelves, or two fit prieſts in the divine ſervices of this church, the burthen alſo of miniſtering bread and wine, two wax proceſſionals, and other candles, which ſhould be neceſſary for the celebrating of divine rights there, and alſo the finding of ruſhes,

ruſhes, to ſtrew the church with in ſummer, and the payment of tithes and other impoſitions, which might be laid on the church of England, at any time, or by any one, or which ſhould be incumbent on the church of Faverſham itſelf, for the taxation of ten pounds, but that the burthens of repairing and amending the chancel, both within and without, and the finding and repairing of books, veſtments, and ornaments of the church, which ought, either by right or cuſtom, to be found or repaired by the rectors of churches, and ſtraw to ſtrew the church with in winter time, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on the church, not aſſigned above to the vicars of it; the religious ſhould for ever undergo and acknowledge, &c.[k]

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, as appropriators, were entitled to the tithes of a field on the north ſide of the church, which, as they had no way of carrying them off, but through the grounds of the abbey of Faverſham, were of little or no profit to them: this bred continual diſputes between them, till at laſt, in the year 1293, an agreement, by the mediation of their mutual friends, was entered into, by which the abbot and convent of Faverſham, granted licence to the abbot of St. Auguſtine, and his ſervants, to carry out, in the time of autumn, without any hindrance or impediment, the tithes of that field, through the gate of the abbot and convent of Faverſham, which was on the north part of the field, until they ſhould provide another fit and competent way for that purpoſe; nor ſhould the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine claim any right or property of going or returning through the ſaid gate or way, when another was provided for them, but only free ingreſs and egreſs in the time of autumn, for the purpoſe above mentioned, as was therein expreſſed.

[k] Decem. Script. col. 2091. Cotton Library in the Britiſh Muſeum, marked Fauſtina A. 1.

It

It appears by a diſpute, which was litigated anno 1297, being the 26th of king Edward I. that the church of Sheldwich was then eſteemed as a chapel, annexed and belonging to this church, and it continued ſo in the 21ſt year of Richard II.

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine having obtained from time to time many grants and extenſive privileges from the ſee of Rome, among which was an exemption from all archiepiſcopal authority, about the year 1295, ordained an inſtitution of ſeveral new deanries, and apportioned the ſeveral churches belonging to their monaſtery to each of them, according to their vicinity; one of theſe was the deanry of Lenham, in which this church of Faverſham was, among others, included. This proceeding raiſed great conteſts between the archbiſhops and abbots of St. Auguſtine, each appealing in his turn to the pope, who referred the ſettling of it to the abbot of Weſtminſter, and others, who ſtripped the abbot of theſe exemptions, and he was declared by the pope's bull, to be ſubject to the archbiſhop's juriſdiction in all matter whatſoever, in like manner as before, which entirely diſſolved the new deanries, and that of Lenham among them.[1]

In the year 1307, there was an agreement entered into between the abbots of St. Auguſtine and Faverſham, concerning certain tithes and cuſtoms in this pariſh and elſewhere, by which it was agreed, that the former ſhould receive out of the manor of the latter, with its appurtenances in Faverſham, ſix marcs of annual rent, and the benefit of two cows feeding with their cows at Faverſham, in manner as was therein expreſſed, and of ſeven heifers feeding with their's at the Blean, in like manner, and of ſix hogs, at the time of pannage, with their's in pannage yearly, and that they ſhould receive ſeven carriage loads of bruſh faggots, each load drawn by two horſes, in their wood of

[1] Decem. Script. col. 1976 et ſeq.

Blean

Blean yearly; all which, they acknowledge, the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine had continually taken by the charter of William the Conqueror, which having inſpected, they thereby ratified and confirmed. And they further releaſed all right and claim, which they then, or at any time afterwards might have, in the advowſon of the pariſh church of Faverſham, with its appurtenances, canonically appropriated to the religious of St. Auguſtine, who releaſed and quit-claimed to the abbot and convent of Faverſham, all the right and title which they then had, in the tithes ariſing from Melefeld and Suthfeld, and certain fields but newly aſſarted at Lamberiſlonde, viz. Eaſtrete, Weſtrete, Muchefeld, and le Coumbe, whenever, and as long as thoſe lands ſhould be cultivated in their own hands; ſaving nevertheleſs, and reſerved to themſelves the tithes ariſing from one acre and an half in Melfeld, and one acre in Suthfeld, which thoſe of Faverſham had purchaſed, and of the lands lately tilled, aſſarted and to be aſſarted, purchaſed already and thoſe in future to be purchaſed, ſo that their privileges, if any ſuch they had at that time, ſhould not be diminiſhed in any thing.

It appears that the ſcite of the vicarage was given to the church by queen Maud, after the death of one Helmide, a nun, by the deſcription of an acre of land, for the building of an houſe in alms, cloſe to the cemetery, between the church of St. Mary, and the chapel of St. Gregory.[m]

The abbots of St. Auguſtine were frequently cited by the ſeveral archbiſhops at their primary viſitations, to ſhew cauſe why they were not preſent, to perform their obedience there, on account of the churches appropriated to their monaſtery; upon which the abbots produced the ſeveral bulls, charters, and inſtruments, which exempted them from it, with which the archbi-

[m] Regiſt. Mon. Sci Aug. Cart. 225, 230, 460.

ſhop being ſatisfied, granted to them letters of exemption from ſuch appearance.[n]

Upon a ſurvey of the poſſeſſions of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, about this time, there appeared to belong to this church, thirty-three acres of glebe land, and that thirty eight acres belonging to the abbey of Faverſham paid tithes to that abbot and convent.

In the 8th year of Richard II. this church was valued at 36l. 13s. 4d. yearly income.

The church and vicarage of Faverſham, after this (the chapel of St. James of Sheldwich being ſeparated from it, and having before this become an independent pariſh church) remained in the ſame ſtate, and parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, till the final diſſolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands.

After which the king, by his dotation-charter, ſettled both the church appropriate of Faverſham, and the advowſon of the vicarage, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of the parſonage ſtill remains, the preſent leſſee of it being Mr. John Bax, of London, but the advowſon of the vicarage the dean and chapter retain in their own hands, and are the preſent patrons of it.

King Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted to Anthony St. Leger, among other premiſes, a barn with its appurtenances, formerly belonging to the rectory of Faverſham, and all thoſe tithes ariſing from and within the borough of Rode, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. In 1646 the lady Darel was leſſee of this parſonage, at the yearly rent of 32l. 6s. 8d. and fifty pounds fine every ſeventh year.

[n] By archbiſhop Reynolds in 1313. Decem. Script. col. 2013. Archbiſhop Mepham, anno 4 Edward III. Ibid. col. 2039. Archbiſhop Arundel, anno 1397. Ibid. col. 2129.

The

The vicarage of Faverſham is valued in the king's books at 38l. 18s. 3d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 13s. 9d. In 1578 the communicants here were eight hundred and forty five.

At the archbiſhop's viſitation, anno 1630, it was returned, that there was a vicarage-houſe, and about forty rods of land about it, and an acre of paſture-ground.

In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds per annum, and in 1732, including the offerings at Eaſter, at the like ſum. Communicants fifteen hundred.

CHURCH OF FAVERSHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*William Maſter*, A. M. Aug. 30, 1605, reſigned 1606.[o]
	John Philips, A. M. inſtituted April 19, 1606, obt. 1640.
	Thomas Hurt, S. T. B. Dec. 8, 1640, obt. 1642.
	John Jeoffray. S. T. P. inducted February 27, 1642. ſequeſt. 1643.
	Nathaniel Wilmot, ejected 1662.
	Francis Worral, A. M. Dec. 1, 1662, reſigned 1665.
	Giles Hinton, S. T. P. March 3, 1665, reſigned ....
	John Gamlyne, A. M. obt. 1715.[p]
	Shadrach Cooke, A. M. July 22, 1715, obt. 1724.
	Henry Archer, S. T. P. April 2, 1724, obt. Feb. 16, 1744.
	Richard Marſh, A. B. July 14, 1744, obt. Aug. 31, 1778.
	William Chaſy, A. M. inducted Dec. 12, 1778, reſig. 1780.[q]
	Richard Halke, A. M. June 17, 1780, the preſent vicar.

o And vicar of Ticehurſt. He had been chaplain to archbiſhop Abbot, and had the character of being an excellent man. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 282.

p And vicar of Preſton.

q He reſigned this vicarage on being preſented to that of Sturry.

DAVINGTON.

THE next pariſh weſtward is Davington, which is ſituated moſtly on the ſummit of the hill, juſt above the town of Faverſham, on the oppoſite ſide of the Oſpringe rivulet. The church and priory ſtand on the brow of the hill, on the ſouth-eaſt verge of it, and at a ſmall diſtance from them the little village of Davington, and the hall oppoſite to it, all which are conſpicuous objects from the London road and the neighbouring country. It is even in this higher part, where it is not an unpleaſant ſituation, exceedingly unhealthy, in which part of it the land is moſtly paſture, lower towards Ore the arable land is very good. To the weſtward this pariſh ſtretches up the hill to Bizing wood, moſtly a poor ſoil, part of which, oppoſite to Juddehouſe, is within the bounds of it. It has much ſwampy wet land towards the north and eaſt, where it is bounded by the Oſpringe rivulet, Ore, and Faverſham creeks.

At the north-weſt boundary of this pariſh are *Ore mills*, ſo called from their contiguity to that pariſh. They formerly belonged to the priory here, and eſcheated with it to the crown, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. after which, in the 35th year of it, they were granted, by the deſcription of a water mill, called Ore Mill, and likewiſe twenty acres of land, being then rented at 4l. per annum, to Sir T. Cheney, whoſe ſon Henry, afterwards lord Cheney, ſucceeded to them. The corn mill and land have been for ſome generations the property of a family of the name of Colegate, and are now the joint property of the three ſons of the late Wm. Colegate, viz. Robert, William, and John, and one daughter Mary-Ann, who married Mr. Wm. Briſtow, an alderman of Canterbury. Another portion of land is the property of the heirs of Mr. Steph. Gillow, of Cookſditch. On theſe eſtates many mills and buildings have been erected for the manufacturing of gunpowder, by Miles Peter Andrews and Fred. Pigou, eſqrs. the preſent leſſees of them, conſiderable quantities

tities being made here for the uſe of the Eaſt-India company.

On the brow of the hill, near the eaſtern bounds of this pariſh, next to Faverſham, there were diſcovered ſome few years ago, in digging the foundations for ſome offices belonging to the royal powder-mills, ſeveral of which are ſituated within it, more than twenty Roman urns and other veſſels, of various ſizes and different coloured earths, and in the environs of this ſpot, ſeveral ſingle urns have been likewiſe dug up, as well as ſome coins of the Roman emperors, from Veſpaſian down to Gratian, which makes it probable, that this place was once a Roman burial ground, of which more will be ſaid, under the deſcription of the adjoining pariſh of Oſpringe.

MR. JACOB, in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, has enumerated a number of ſcarce plants, which he obſerved in this pariſh, to which, the liſt being by far too long to inſert here, the reader is referred.

THE PARAMOUNT MANOR *of Faverſham* claims juriſdiction over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF DAVINGTON, which, in the reign of king Stephen, was in the poſſeſſion of Fulk de Newnham, who in the 19th year of that reign, anno 1153, founded on the ſcite of it A PRIORY for nuns of the Benedictine order, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and he at the ſame time gave to them this manor, among other lands, for their ſupport and maintenance.[r]

King Henry II. took this foundation under his patronage, from which he has been eſteemed as the founder of it by ſome. King Henry III. on April 22, in his 39th year, confirmed to theſe nuns all their poſſeſſions, with ſundry liberties and privileges, which charter was pleaded by their attorney, Richard de Roylaund, in their behalf anno 7 Edward I. at which time, as appears by the ledger-book of the priory, John de Da-

[r] Lewis's Hiſt. Faverſham, p. 77. Ledger of Davington priory.

vington poſſeſſed lands in this pariſh in the reign of Henry III. and was a benefactor to the priory.

Their original number of nuns was 26, but in the reign of Edward III. from the ſcantineſs of their revenues, they were reduced to fourteen. In the 17th year of the above reign, the prioreſs and nuns preſented a petition to the king, repreſenting, that from their great poverty they were unable to ſatisfy the king's public aids, without depriving themſelves of their neceſſary ſubſiſtence; upon which the king directed his writ to John de Vielſton, then ſheriff, to make enquiry into the truth of it,[s] who returned, that notwithſtanding their reduced number, they had not a competent means of ſubſiſtence, nor could they live upon the revenue of the convent, but had the charity of their friends to ſupply them. From which repreſentation, moſt probably, their petition had the deſired effect; however that be, they, from their extreme poverty, afterwards acquired the name of *the poor nuns of Davington*.

To the above-mentioned petition they annexed a ſchedule of their poſſeſſions, which, ſo far as a mutilated paper contains, the reſt being torn off, amounts to no more than 21l. 13s. which was nearly the whole amount of their income, as appears by a valuation taken in the 8th year of the next reign of Richard II. anno 1384, when their ſpiritualities, viz. the churches of Hercheghe, Nyewngham, and Davyngton, were eſtimated at twelve pounds per annum, the church of Burdefeld at 53s. 4d. and their temporalities at 14l. 6s. 8d. the whole being but 28l. 19s. 9d. yearly revenue.

About the year 1326, archbiſhop Walter Reynolds preſcribed certain rules and ordinances for the better government of the nuns of this priory, which being in the French tongue for their better underſtanding, has

[s] Rog. Dodſworth MSS. 5056, vol. cxv, 28. *Inquis de terris et poſſeſſ. Prioriſſ. et mon. de Davyngton* anno 17 Edward III. f. 158.

made

made it ſuppoſed by ſome that they were French women. As the neceſſaries of life increaſed in value, their poverty became more diſtreſſing; their little income, ſo far from being ſufficient to maintain the original number of nuns preſcribed at the foundation of the priory, became afterwards unequal to the ſupport even of the fourteen, to which they were reduced in king Edward III.'s reign, and it appears that they afterwards continued diminiſhing in number, till at laſt, in the reign of Henry VIII. this priory was become quite deſerted, ſo that it eſcheated to the crown, *tanquam locum profanum et diſſolutum*, in the 27th year of it, it being then found, before the eſcheator of the county, that there were neither prioreſs nor nuns left in it, to perform the ſervice of the foundation.

The priory, with all its poſſeſſions, coming thus into the hands of the crown, remained there till the 35th year of the above reign, when the king granted the ſcite and precinct of it, and all houſes, buildings, gardens, and orchards, the manor of Fiſhborne, and divers premiſes in Fiſhborne, Faverſham, and other parithes mentioned in the grant, all lately belonging to it, with all their appurtenances, liberties, and privileges, to Sir Thomas Cheney, who was then tenant of the whole of them under the crown, at the yearly rent of twenty pounds, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He died in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, leaving a ſon Henry, afterwards knighted, and created Lord Cheney of Tuddington, who had poſſeſſion granted of them in the 3d year of that reign, and in the 8th year of it alienated the manor or capital meſſuage of Davington, and the ſcite of the priory, with all buildings, lands, &c. belonging to it, in Davington, and ſundry other premiſes, with their appurtenances, and all liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging to them, parcel of the poſſeſſions of it, to John Bradbourn, deſcended from thoſe of Derbyſhire, who two years afterwards ſold them to Avery Giles, and his ſon Francis paſſed them away by ſale,

in the 20th year of that reign, to Mr. John Edwards, who reſided here, and dying in 1631, was buried in this church. He left an only daughter Anne, by whom they went in marriage to Mr. John Bode, gent. of Rochford, in Eſſex, deſcended of a family which had poſſeſſed good eſtates in that county for ſeveral generations, and of which the Bodes of this county were the eldeſt branch; the youngeſt branch being ſettled at Rayley, where their deſcendants continued for ſeveral generations. They bore for their arms, *Sable, two chevronels between three eſcallops, argent.*[1] His grandſon John Bode, eſq. reſided here, and died about the time of the reſtoration of Charles II. leaving his widow, Margaret Bode, (who was his third wife) ſurviving, who became poſſeſſed of them, and held a court baron here in 1662. After which his daughter and heir Mary, by his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Edward Boys, of Fredville, became entitled to them, and died poſſeſſed of them about the year 1700, on which they came to the Rev. Mr. John Sherwin, rector of Luddenham, who died in 1713, and was buried in Davington church. He gave them by will to his nephew, Mr. William Sherwin, of Deptford, who died in 1725, whoſe grandſon William Sherwin, gent. of Deptford, dying in 1786, this eſtate came to his aunt Margaret Wood, of Greenwich, widow, who gave it by will to Henry-Jeremiah Leuſon Sayer, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, and he in 1790 ſold it to Thomas Bennet, eſq. of Faverſham, who is at this time entitled to the manor and ſcite of this priory, with the other lands and premiſes in this pariſh, as above-mentioned. There is a court baron ſtill held for this manor.

By the liberties granted as before-mentioned by Henry III. to this priory, of being quit from ſuit at all county and hundred courts, the proprietors have

[1] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree Bode. See Morant's Eſſex, vol. i. p. 280, 347.

ever

ever ſince claimed an exemption from ſerving *the office of conſtable*, if choſen at the leet or hundred court.

The priory joined to the ſouth ſide of the church; great part of it is yet remaining, and is made uſe of as a farm-houſe. The weſt front is almoſt entire; the hall or refectory, (in which there is the frame of the organ, and a gallery at one end) and a part of the cloyſter, neatly ceiled with cheſnut wood, ſtill remain. Several other buildings belonging to it were much ſhattered, by the blowing up of the ſtove of the powder-mills, ſome years ago, and were taken down; but there are ruins of them ſtill to be ſeen round about it. The walls ſurrounding the court, orchard, and churchyard, built of flints and rag-ſtone, are partly entire, though in a very decaying ſtate. The whole building was again much ſhattered, and ſome parts of it torn to pieces, in a ſurpriſing manner, by the terrible exploſion of the powder works in 1781.

DAVINGTON-HALL, or *court*, was once likewiſe accounted a manor, the ruins of the manſion of which yet remain, at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſtward from the church. In the reign of Edward III. this ſeat was part of the poſſeſſions of the Strabolgies, earls of Athol, and owners of the honor and caſtle of Chilham, one of whom was probably the builder of it, by their coat of arms, which remained fixed up in the ſtone-work of the great hall, when this ſeat was pulled down.

David de Strabolgie, the laſt earl of Athol of this name, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th year of king Edward III. anno 1374, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, lord Ferrers, two daughters his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, the eldeſt, became the wife of Sir Thomas Percy, a younger ſon of Henry, lord Percy, and Philippa of John Halſham, of Halſham, in Suſſex; the latter of whom became entitled to this eſtate, as part of his wife's inheritance. She ſurvived him, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 19th year of

of Richard II after which it at length deſcended to her grandſon Sir Hugh Halſham, and he, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. James Dryland, whoſe daughter and ſole heir Conſtance carried it in marriage, firſt to Sir Thomas Walſingham, of Scadbury, in Cheſilhurſt; and ſecondly to John Green, eſq. and dying in the 16th year of that reign, was ſucceeded in it by her ſon by her firſt huſband, Sir James Walſingham, who kept his ſhrievalty at this ſeat of Davington-hall, in the 12th year of Henry VII.[u]

His ſon Sir Edmund Walſingham, of Scadbury, in the beginning of the next reign, paſſed it away by ſale to Ralph Symonds, who purchaſed afterwards of Richard Dryland, of Cookſditch, land in the manor of Fiſhbourne, in this pariſh, a manor, which ſo early as king Henry the IId.'s reign, was held by owners of the ſame name, and afterwards paſſed into that of Dryland, but who are now owners of it, or where it is ſituated, is wholly unknown. Ralph Symonds abovementioned, died poſſeſſed of Davington-hall, anno 33 Henry VIII. whoſe widow afterwards poſſeſſed it;[w] his heirs, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Coppinger, whoſe ſon having, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, mortgaged it to Freeman, they both joined in the conveyance of it to Mr. John Milles, of Norton, who was the ſon of Richard Milles, of Hothfield, and bore for his arms, *Ermine, a fer de moline, ſable, on a chief, azure, a pair of wings conjoined, or.* He afterwards reſided here. His only daughter Anne, in 1627, marrying with John Milles, eſq. of Hampſhire, ſon of Sir John Milles, (an early marriage, ſhe being only twelve years of age, and he only twenty) entitled him to this

[u] See Cheſilhurſt, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 7.

[w] This appears by a rental of the late priory, anno 35 king Henry VIII.

eſtate,

eſtate, who was head cuſtomer of Sandwich, keeper of Rocheſter caſtle, and had been eſquire of the body to king James I. He was of Davington-hall, and was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, pulled down this antient manſion, and at the ſame time fitted up a part of the outhouſes adjoining to it, as a ſufficient dwelling for the farmer, or occupier of it, which remains at this time, and afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Twiſden, eſq. of Bradbourne, in Eaſt Malling, ſergeant-at-law, afterwards one of the judges of the king's bench, and created a baronet in 1666, and in his deſcendants this eſtate of Davington-hall continued to Sir Roger Twiſden, bart. who died in October, 1779, leaving his lady Rebecca, the daughter of Iſaac Wildaſh, eſq. of Chatham, by Rebecca Tihurſt his wife, big with child, which proved to be a daughter, born on Jan. 4, next year. He was ſucceeded at Bradbourne, and the principal part of his eſtates, by his next ſurviving brother, now Sir John Papillon Twiſden, bart. but this eſtate of Davington-hall, with other premiſes in this neighbourhood, was ſettled by Sir Roger on his lady Rebecca, and ſhe is at this time entitled to the poſſeſſion of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The number of poor conſtantly relieved are about ſeven, caſually 25.

DAVINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a ſmall building of two iſles. The weſt door of it is an elegant circular arch of ſtone, enriched with pillars on each ſide, and a variety of ornaments over it. The ſteeple, which is ſquare, with a pointed top to it, tiled, ſtands at the ſouth-weſt corner of it. It was built adjoining to, and indeed under one roof, with the priory, to which it likewiſe ſerved as a conventual church. At the further end of the ſouth iſle, againſt the ſouth wall, near the altar, was an antient tomb in the

the wall, which was opened, and among the bones inclosed in it, was a manuscript book, which being exposed to the air immediately crumbled to dust. On the north wall of the north isle, next the door, was another such tomb, which was opened a few years ago, and there were found in it many bones, which seemed of children about eight or nine years old.

Of this church and church-yard the prioress and convent were possessed in their demesne, as of fee, to their own proper uses, the same being so appropriated to them at their foundation, by which they were obliged to find three priests and two clerks, to perform divine services in it, and to pay them wages, and support them in their diet, by the year and week, sufficient for that purpose.

The priory having escheated to the crown, with all its possessions and appurtenances, in which this church was included, as has been already mentioned, the king, in his 35th year, granted the whole of it, with all its possessions, appurtenances, immunities, privileges, &c. by which this church passed likewise to Sir Thomas Cheney, who then became possessed of it in as ample a manner as the prioress and convent or the king had been before. From him the property of this church has continued in the same succession of owners that the priory itself has, and is now, with that, in the possession of Mr. Sherwin, the impropriator of it.

Divine service is performed in this church at the will of the proprietor, but generally once in a month, and he pays the clergyman for officiating in it.

The proprietor claims exemption for this church from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, or any other ordinary, and accordingly regularly opposes their visiting of it.

It is certified as a curacy, of the clear yearly value of twenty pounds.

CHURCH OF DAVINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	CURATES.
The King.....	*Richard Mills*, clerk, July 12, 1625.[x]
..... *Bode, widow*.	*Francis Worral*, inducted 1666.
	John Sherwin, A. M. obt. Jan. 17, 1713.[y]
	Thomas Lees, jun. A M. March 9, 1713, obt. Sept. 1728.[z]
	Robert Harrison, obt. 1755.[a]
	Richard Halke.
	Francis-Frederick Giraud, A. M. 1781, resigned 1794.[b]
	George Nailor, 1794, the present curate.

x He was presented by the king's letters patent to the rectory or chapel of Davington. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 647.

y He was rector of Luddenham, and patron and proprietor of this church, in which he lies buried.

z Also rector of Goodneston.

a And rector of Luddenham, and perpetual curate of Ore.

b And vicar of Preston, and curate of Ore.

O R E

LIES the next parish north westward from Davington, and is so called from the etymology of it in the Saxon language, signifying a fenny or marshy place.

This parish is a very low situation, at the very edge of the marshes, it is consequently but little known or frequented, its vicinity to the marshes, and its low and watry situation, make it very unhealthy, so that it is but very thinly inhabited, but the lands are very rich and fertile, the waters of the Swale are its northern boundaries; on its south it rises up towards Bysing-wood, from which it is distant about a mile. The village is occupied by a few fishermen and oyster dredgers, situated near the middle of the parish, on

on a ſmall aſcent, having the church about a quarter of a mile to the north-weſtward of it, and Ore-court at the like diſtance, at the edge of the marſhes. The creek, which is navigable up to the village, whence it runs north-eaſt, and at a little more than half a mile's diſtance joins the Faverſham creek, and flows with it about the like diſtance, till it meets the waters of the Swale.

Several *ſcarce plants* have been obſerved in this pariſh by *Mr. Jacob*, who has enumerated them among his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, to which book the reader is referred for a liſt of them.

THE MANOR of Ore was part of the vaſt poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the general ſurvey of Domeſday:

In Leſt de Wiwarlet. In Faureſhaut hundred, Adam holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Ore. It was taxed at two ſulings. The arable lands are four carucates. In demeſne there is one, and ten villeins, with ten borderers, having two carucates. There is half a church, and one mill of twenty-two ſhillings, and two fiſheries without tallage, and one ſalt-pit of twenty-eight pence. Wood for the pannage of ſix hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards ſixty ſhillings, now one hundred ſhillings. Turgis held it of king Edward.

And a little afterwards there is another entry as follows:

Adam holds of the biſhop one yoke in Ore, and it was taxed at one yoke. The arable land is one carucate. Four villeins now hold this to ferme, and pay twenty ſhillings, and it was worth ſo much ſeparately. There is a church. Leuuold held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown.

Upon

Upon which the manor of Ore came to be held immediately, or *in capite* of the king, by the beforementioned Adam de Port, of whoſe heirs it was afterwards again held by Arnulf Kade, who gave this manor, with that of Stalisfield, and their appurtenances, to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and it was aſſigned by them to the juriſdiction of their preceptory, eſtabliſhed at Swingfield.

The manor of Ore continued part of the poſſeſſions of theſe knights till the general diſſolution of their hoſpital in the 32d year of Henry VIII. when this order was ſuppreſſed by an act then ſpecially paſſed for that purpoſe.[c]

This manor ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown till king Edward VI. granted it in his 5th year, to Edward, lord Clinton and Say, who next year re-conveyed it back again to the king.[d]

How it paſſed from the crown afterwards I have not found, but that at length it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Monins, and thence by ſale to that of Short, one of which, Samuel Short, eſq. owned it in 1722, and it continued down in his deſcendants to Philip Short, eſq. who was ſucceeded in it by Mr. Charles Maples Short, who died a few years ago at Jamaica, on which it became veſted in Mr. Humphry Munn, gent. in right of Lydia Short his wife. Hence it paſſed by ſale to Mr. Bonnick Lipyeatt, who died in 1789, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who married Mr. Charles Brooke, of London, and Mr. Goſſelin, and entitled them reſpectively to this eſtate. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

There are no *parochial* charities. The poor conſtantly relieved here are not more than two; caſually about ſix.

[c] *Rec. in Scacc.* anno 16 Henry VIII. *paſch.* rot. 1, *pro libertat in man. de Ore.* Tan. Mon. p, 300.

[d] Augtn. off. deeds of purch. and exchange, G. 34 and G. 2.

ORE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a ſmall building, of one iſle and one chancel, having a pointed ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are two bells.

This church, which was antiently accounted only as a chapel to that of Stalisfield, belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, perhaps part of its orignal endowment by archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the time of the Conqueror, and it was confirmed to it, among its other poſſeſſions, by archbiſhop Hubert, about the reign of king Richard I.

In the 8th year of Richard II. there was a yearly penſion paid from the church of Ore, of ten ſhillings to the priory of Rocheſter, and another of eight ſhillings to that of Leeds.[e]

This church remained part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Gregory, till the diſſolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. in the 27th year of which, an act having paſſed for the ſuppreſſion of all ſuch religious houſes, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, this priory was thereby diſſolved, and the ſcite of it, together with all its lands, poſſeſſions, and revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands, by John Symkins, prior of it.

The church of Ore remained with the other poſſeſſions of the priory in the crown but a ſmall time, for an act paſſed that year to enable the king and the archbiſhop of Canterbury to exchange the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Radigund near Dover, with all its poſſeſſions, lately given by the king to the archbiſhop, for the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Gregory, and all the poſſeſſions belonging to it, excepting the manor of Howfield, in Chartham.

[e] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 40. Reg. Roff. p. 108.

After

After which the parſonage of this church was demiſed by the archbiſhop, as it has been ſince by his ſucceſſors, among the reſt of the revenues of the priory of St. Gregory, from time to time, in one great leaſe, (in which all advowſons and nominations to churches and chapels have conſtantly been excepted) in which ſtate it continues at this time. George Gipps, eſq. of Harbledown, M. P. is the preſent leſſee of them to the archbiſhop, and Mr. John Hope, of Ore, is the preſent leſſee under him for the parſonage of this church, at the yearly rent of thirty-four pounds.

It pays, procurations to the archdeacon five ſhillings, and to the archbiſhop at his viſitation two ſhillings. When the church of Ore was ſeparated from that of Stalisfield, I have not found, but it has long been an independent church of itſelf.

It was, long before the diſſolution of the priory of St. Gregory, ſerved as a curacy by the religious of it; ſince which it has been eſteemed as a perpetual curacy, of the patronage of the ſucceſſive archbiſhops of Canterbury, and continues ſo at this time. In 1640 the communicants here were forty-ſeven.

The leſſee of the parſonage pays the curate, by the covenants of his leaſe, the yearly ſum of fifteen pounds.

Before the year 1755, it had been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty with the ſum of two hundred pounds, and divine ſervice was performed here only once a fortnight; ſince which it has been augmented with 1000l. more, and it is now performed here once a week. Of the above ſum of 1200l. in the year 1764, 260l. were laid out in the purchaſe of an eſtate, of a houſe, buildings, and twenty-two acres of land, in Oſpringe; and in 1770, another eſtate was purchaſed, conſiſting of a houſe, buildings, and thirty-three acres of land, in Boughton under Blean. The remaining 280l. yet remain in the governors hands.

CHURCH OF ORE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.....	*Robert Harriſon*, obt. 1755.[f] *Francis-Frederick Giraud*, A. M. the preſent curate.[g]

f Rector of Luddenham, and curate of Davington.

g Vicar of Preſton, and maſter of Faverſham ſchool.

LUDDENHAM

LIES the next pariſh north-weſtward from Ore, and was, in the reign of the Conqueror, called *Cildre-ſham*, by which name it is deſcribed in the ſurvey of Domeſday.

It is ſituated about a mile northward of the high London road from Judde-hill, the ſouthern part of it reaching up to Bizing wood, part of which is within it. It lies very low and flat; the arable lands in it, which conſiſt of about three hundred and ninety-ſix acres, and the upland, meadow, and paſture, of about two hundred acres, are very rich and fertile; near one half of it is marſh land, which reaches to the waters of the Swale, which are its northern boundary.

The church ſtands nearly in the middle of the upland part of it, and the parſonage-houſe, which has a mote round it, near half a mile ſouthward of it, cloſe to Byſing-wood. There is no village, and not more than ten houſes in the pariſh, the unhealthineſs of its ſituation occaſions its being but very thinly inhabited, thoſe who riſk their lives in it ſeldom attaining any great age.

There are *ſome parts* of this pariſh which lie at ſome diſtance from the reſt of it, ſeveral other pariſhes intervening: in Perry-field, almoſt oppoſite the 47th mile-ſtone on the high London road, but on the other

or

or ſouth ſide of it, there are twenty-two acres of land, and between Goodneſton and Boughton under Blean, there are thirty-two acres of land belonging to this pariſh. There are many inſtances of the like in different parts of this county, and in this neighbourhood in particular there are ſeveral, for a part of the pariſh of Murſton, near Sittingborne, lies within this pariſh of Luddenham, and entirely ſurrounded by it, ſeveral other pariſhes intervening between this part of Murſton and the reſt of it. Part of Preſton pariſh lies near Davington-hill; Upleez farm, the property of lord Romney, which lies weſtward of Ore, is in Faverſham pariſh; and part of Oſpringe pariſh lies ſurrounded by the town of Faverſham and its liberties.

Mr. Jacob among his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, has given a liſt of a number of ſcarce plants found by him in this pariſh, to which the reader is referred for an account of them.

This place was part of the vaſt poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday:

Ansfrid holds of the biſhop of Baieux Cildreſham. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is three carucates. In demeſne there is one carucate and an half. There are five ſervants, and two acres of meadow. There is wood, but it pays nothing.

Upon the biſhop's diſgrace, about four years afterwards, this eſtate came to the crown, among the reſt of his poſſeſſions, whence it was granted by the king, among other lands, to Fulbert de Dover, for his aſſiſtance, in the defence of Dover caſtle. Theſe lands were held of the king *in capite* by barony, the tenant being bound by his tenure to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers, from time to time, for the defence of the caſtle.

Of Fulbert de Dover and his heirs, this place was held, as one knight's fee, of the honor of Chilham,

which they made the *caput baroniæ*, or chief ſeat of their barony.

THE MANOR OF LUDDENHAM came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of a family who fixed their name on it. William de Luddenham, in the 13th year of king John's reign, held it as one knight's fee, of the honor of Chilham, in manner as before mentioned. His heirs, in the next reign of Henry III. ſold this manor to the Northwoods, one of whom, Sir Roger de Northwood, in the 41ſt year of that reign, procured licence to alter the tenure of his lands from gavelkind to that of knight's ſervice, of which there is a recapitulation in the Book of Aid, and among them mention is made of ninety acres of marſh land, which lay partly in his manor of Luddenham, and partly in Iwade.

From the family of Northwood this manor paſſed into that of Frogenhall; John de Frogenhall, at the latter end of king Edward the IIId.'s reign, died poſſeſſed of it, with an appendage called *Biſhopſbuſh*. After which it at length deſcended in the beginning of king Edward the IVth.'s reign to Thomas Frogenhall, who married Joane, daughter and heir of William de Apulderfield, and dying in 1576, being the 17th year of that reign, was buried with his wife in Faverſham church; their daughter and ſole heir Anne, carried this manor in marriage to Mr. Thomas Quadring, of London, and he in like manner leaving one ſole daughter and heir Joane, ſhe entitled her huſband Richard Dryland, of Cookſditch, in Faverſham, to the poſſeſſion of it. He alienated the appendage of *Biſhopſbuſh* above-mentioned, to Criſpe, who paſſed it away to Mr. William Hayward, from which name it went in marriage to Mr. Thomas Southhouſe, gent. who poſſeſſed it at the end of king Charles I.'s reign; but both the name and ſituation of the eſtate have been for ſome time ſo totally forgotten,

gotten, that the moſt diligent enquiries cannot trace out either of them.

But *the manor of Luddenham itſelf* went with Katherine, the ſole daughter and heir of Richard Dryland, in marriage to Reginald Norton, of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, from which name it paſſed by ſale, in king James I.'s reign, to Francis Cripps, eſq. who ſold it to Kirton, from which name it paſſed, in king James II.'s reign, to John Briant, eſq. whoſe heirs paſſed it away, in king George I.'s reign, to Mr. John Blaxland, and his heirs alienated it, about the year 1753, to Beverſham Filmer, eſq. of London, a younger ſon of Sir Robert Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, and of Lincoln's-inn, barriſter-at-law. He died ununmarried, and full of years, in 1763,[h] having by his will given this manor, among the reſt of his lands in this county and elſewhere, to his eldeſt nephew, Sir John Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, who died *ſ. p.* in 1797, and by will deviſed this eſtate to his next brother, Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart. the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

At the court held for the manor of Chilham, the tenant of this manor is conſtantly preſented by the jury for default of ſervice, as being held of it under the notion of one knight's fee, and he is always amerced at two ſhillings, the payment of which is never with-held by him.

HAM is a principal eſtate, adjoining to the marſhes, at the eaſtern boundary of this pariſh, and partly in that part of Preſton which is ſeparated from the reſt of it by Davington and Oſpringe intervening, being within that appendage to the manor of Copton, called from hence Hamme marſh. This eſtate, for ſeveral generations, belonged to the family of Roper, lords Teynham, and was ſold in 1766 by Henry Roper, lord Teynham, to Mr. William Chamberlain, of

[h] See Eaſt Sutton, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 380.

London, who ſold it to Benjamin Hatley Foote, Eſq. and his ſon George Talbot Hatley Foote, Eſq. now owns it.

NASHES is an eſtate in this pariſh, which formerly belonged to the Coppingers; Ambroſe Coppinger poſſeſſed it in the reign of queen Elizabeth, whence it paſſed to the Brewſters, who were owners of much land at Linſted, Tenham, and other parts of this neighbourhood; from them it was ſold to Mr. James Taſſell, of Linſted; after which it became the property of Dr. David Jones, and afterwards of Mr. Anthony Ingles, gent. of Aſhford, who in 1776 conveyed it by ſale to Mr. James Tappenden, gent. of Faverſham, the preſent owner of it, who is deſcended from thoſe of this name, who were for ſeveral generations reſident at Sittingborne, where ſeveral of them lie buried, and are ſaid to be extracted from the Denne of Tappenden, in Smarden, and bear for their arms, *Or, two lions paſſant, in chief, and one in baſe, rampant, azure.*

CHARITIES.

THOMAS STREYNSHAM, gent. of Faverſham, was poſſeſſed of a farm of 16l. per annum in this pariſh, out of the profits of which, by his will in 1585, he deviſed 3l. per annum for ever, to the uſe of the poor of that pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty; caſually twelve.

LUDDENHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel, having a tower ſteeple on the north ſide of it, in which are three bells.

This church was formerly an appendage to the manor of Luddenham, and as ſuch came into the poſſeſſion of William de Luddenham before-mentioned,

tioned, lord of it, who, as appears by the leiger-book of the abbey of Faverſham, gave this church to the abbot and convent there, which he did by placing his knife on the altar in the church of their convent, and this with the conſent of his daughter and heir Matilda, and of Gyſle his wife, in the preſence of the convent, and many of the clergy and laity, which gift was confirmed afterwards by Sir William de Inſula, who married his daughter; notwithſtanding which, William de Inſula their ſon, laid claim to it as part of his inheritance, and a ſuit was commenced in the beginning of king John's reign, by him, againſt the abbot and convent, to recover the poſſeſſion of it, which ſeems to have been determined in his favor, and the religious were forced to be contented with the penſion of 66s. 8d. to be paid to them yearly out of it.[1] This penſion they continued to enjoy from it till the time of their diſſolution, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of their poſſeſſions, into the king's hands, who ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who continue to receive it from the rector at this time.

The determination of the above-mentioned ſuit againſt the religious, did not put them out of hopes of, ſome time or other, recovering the poſſeſſion of this church, the appropriation of which they got to be inſerted in a confirmation of ſome of their poſſeſſions by pope Gregory X. in 1274; but this did not avail them any thing, for this church ſtill continued unappropriated, as it does at this time, being eſteemed a rectory, the patronage of which has been for a great length of time in the crown.

The church of Luddenham is valued in the king's books at 12l. 8s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 4s. 10d. In 1578, here were communicants fifty-four. The crown patron.

[1] Southouſe Mon. p. 19, 54, 84.

In 1640 there were communicants ſixty-eight. The yearly value of it one hundred pounds. It is now eſteemed of the ſame clear yearly value.

There is a *modus* claimed for five hundred and thirty-one acres of the marſh lands in this pariſh, almoſt all of which are at two-pence, though there are ſome few at four-pence per acre.

CHURCH OF LUDDENHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*Peter Jackſon*, A. M. March 15, 1590, reſigned 1604.
	Joſeph Davis, A. M. Oct. 29, 1604.
	John Prieſtley, A. M. Jan. 16, 1618.
	Samuel Wilkinſon, A. M. Aug. 19, 1625.[k]
	Edward Burton, S. T. P. Dec. 14, 1632, reſigned 1638.[l]
	James Gentleman, A. M. July 30, 1638.[m]
	Nathaniel Newbury, A. M. May 8, 1645.[n]
	Edward Archbold. . . . .
	James Cowes, A. M. April 10, 1661.
	John Sherwin, A. M. Jan. 23, 1674, obt. Jan. 17, 1713.[o]
	Robert Harriſon, A. M. March 3, 1713, obt. 1755.[p]
	Wheler Twyman, May 26, 1755, obt. Nov. 25, 1779.[q]

k Preſented by the king's letters patent. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 647.

l By the reſignation of the laſt incumbent. Ibid. vol. xix. p. 343.

m Ibid. vol. xx. p. 312.

n He was preſented under the great ſeal. See Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 267.

o And curate of Davington, of which he was patron, where he was buried.

p Curate likewiſe of Davington and Ore.

q Alſo vicar of Sturry, by diſpenſation in 1757.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*William Gurney*, Feb. 1, obt. April, 1784.
	John Tucker, A M. June, 1784, the preſent rector.[s]

r Alſo rector of Badleſmere with Leveland, united by diſpenſation in 1780.

s Rector of Graveſend by diſpenſation, and late maſter of the king's ſchool, in Canterbury.

STONE,

CALLED in antient Latin deeds *Stanes*, and now uſually Stone near Faverſham, to diſtinguiſh it from two other pariſhes of the ſame name in this county, is the next pariſh ſouth-weſtward from Luddenham.

It is but a ſmall obſcure pariſh, hardly known to any one, tho' ſituated cloſe to the north ſide of the London road, a little beyond the 45th mile-ſtone, between Beacon and Judde hills, whence it extends to the waters of the Swale, its northern boundary. It lies in a low flat country, what uplands there are are very good and fertile, but by far the greateſt part of the pariſh is marſh land, at the beginning of which is the manor houſe of Elverton, beyond which there is a large tract of them, near two miles in length, as far as the Swale; much of the lower part of the pariſh belongs to the family of Brydges, of Wotton.

The manors of Selgrave and Copton, alias *Hamme marſh*, claim over different parts of this pariſh, but THE PRINCIPAL MANOR in it is ELWERTON, written in Domeſday, *Ernolton*, and in antient deeds *Eylwartone*, by which name it was given by king Edmund, ſon of queen Ediva, to the monks of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, for the uſe of their refectory, and it was confirmed to them in the time of king Stephen, and archbiſhop Theobald, in the ſhrievalty of Ralph Picot, to be poſſeſſed by them without any additional burthens to be laid on it.

In

In the year 1227, anno 12 Henry III. archdeacon Simon Langton, with the conſent of his brother, the archbiſhop, conveyed to the monks of Chriſt-church all the tithes of Eylwarton, great and ſmall, lying within the precincts of the chapelry of Stone, which at this time paſs under the name of *dominical* or *demeſne tithes*, i. e. the tithes of the demeſne of the manor.

King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, *free-warren* in all their demeſne lands which they poſſeſſed in Eylwarton, among other places, at the time of the charter granted to them by his grandfather Henry III.

Robert Hathbrand, who became prior of Chriſt-church in 1338, anno 13 Edward III. among other improvements which he made to the poſſeſſions of it, incloſed the marſh land, called Elwarton marſh, belonging to this manor.

In which ſtate this manor ſeems to have continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt years of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king ſettled it, by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-created dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it now remains.

When this manor came into the poſſeſſion of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, it was demiſed by them from time to time for three lives, at the old rent of thirty-two pounds. The Clarkes held it in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. the Sidneys in the reign of Charles II. and till that of George II. after which it was held by the Teniſons, Anne, widow of Dr. Edward Teniſon, biſhop of Oſſory, in Ireland, held it at her death in 1750. By her will ſhe left her intereſt in it, after the death of Margaret, wife of Peter St. Eloy her daughter, to her grandſon Thomas Teniſon, eſq. afterwards of Syſonby, in Leiceſterſhire, and he, in 1762, aſſigned it over to Samuel and William Smith,

of

of London, merchants, who, in 1774, again aſſigned their intereſt in it to Mr. John Waller, gent. of Faverſham, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There was a chapel here, called *the chapel of our Lady of Eylwarton.*

THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX, at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, was poſſeſſed of an eſtate at this place, which is thus deſcribed under the general title of his lands in it:

The ſame Ansfrid holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Ernoltun. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is three carucates. In demeſne there is one, and eight villeins, with two carucates and an half. There are two ſalt-pits, and in the city of Canterbury one houſe of twenty-one pence.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards forty ſhillings, now one hundred ſhillings. This manor Burnod held of king Edward. Of this manor Rannulf held ten acres, which lie near the the city, and paid forty-two pence in the time of king Edward.

Four years after taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown; but how that above-mentioned has paſſed ſince, or who now poſſeſſes it, I have not been able to learn.

STONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church was always accounted as a chapel to that of Tenham, as appears by the Black Book of the archdeacon of Canterbury, and was given and appropriated with that church, as an appendage to it, in 1227, by archbiſhop Stephen Langton, to that archdeaconry. In which ſtate it continues at this time, the archdeacon being appropriator of it, and the great and ſmall tithes of it, excepting thoſe of Elverton as above-mentioned, included in the leaſe granted by him of the parſonage

of

of Tenham, by the deſcription of the chapelry of Stone, belonging to it.

The church or chapel of Stone has been for a long time deſecrated; the foundations of it yet remain on the north ſide of the field, on the north ſide of the high London road, in the vale between Judde and Beacon hills. The ſhire or bridle road from Faverſham to the top of the latter hill, goes cloſe by the north ſide of it.

The walls of it have ſeveral Roman bricks mixed among the flints. The church ſeems to have been about thirty-two feet long, and the chancel twenty-four, and about twelve feet broad. By the remains of a piece of wall, the tower ſeems to have ſtood between the church and chancel.

IT IS REMARKABLE, that in the dotation-charter to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, under the great ſeal, anno 33 Henry VIII. the rectory and vicarage of Stone, near Faverſham, is granted to them inſtead of that of Stone, in the iſle of Oxney, which is totally omitted, though they have enjoyed the latter ever ſince under that charter.

BUCKLAND.

THE next pariſh weſtward from Stone is Buckland, called in Domeſday, *Bocheland*, ſituated ſomewhat leſs than a mile northward of the great London road, at the 44th mile-ſtone.

THIS PLACE took its name from the tenure of it, being ſo called from the Saxon words *boc*, or book, and *land*, that is, land held by writing or charter, being free and hereditary, and paſſing by livery and ſeiſin. It is uſually called Buckland near Faverſham, to diſtinguiſh it from a pariſh of the ſame name near Dover, in this county.

It is a very ſmall pariſh, ſituated obſcurely and little known, though adjoining the north ſide of the high London

London road, at the 44th mile-ſtone. It lies in a flat low country, much the ſame as that of Stone laſt-deſcribed, excepting that the pariſh of Tenham on the northern ſide of it intervenes, and cuts it off from the adjoining marſhes. The ſoil is in general very good, there are but two houſes in it, near to which is the church, the ſituation, like the adjoining ones, is very unhealthy.

THE MANOR *of Buckland*, at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, and earl of Kent, under the title of whoſe lands it is entered in it as follows:

Oſbern holds Bocheland of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at three yoke. The arable land is one carucate. In demeſne there is one, and three villeins, with two borderers having half a carucate. There are eight ſervants. . . . . Seuuard held it of king Edward. . . . . In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards three pounds, and now ſeventy ſhillings.

The ſame Oſbern holds one yoke of the biſhop, in the ſame manor, and it was taxed at one yoke. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth twenty ſhillings, and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth ten ſhillings.

And a little further thus:

Turſtin de Girunde holds in Bochelande one yoke of the biſhop, and it was taxed at one yoke. There is one villein paying ſix ſhillings. It is and was worth always twelve ſhillings. Turgot held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown.

After which, one part of the above-mentioned eſtate in Buckland ſeems to have been granted to the family of Crevequer, of whom it was held by the Peyforers, who likewiſe held lands in it of the abbot of Faverſham,

ſham, by knight's ſervice, the ſeignory of which had been granted to that abbey by ſome good benefactor to it.

Theſe eſtates ſeem afterwards to have come into the poſſeſſion of a branch of the family of Apulderfield, commonly called Apperfield, one of whom, William de Apulderfield, died in the 33d year of Edward III. poſſeſſed of the manor of Buckland, held of the king as of his caſtle of Leeds, as of the honor of Crevequer, by knight's ſervice.

His ſon of the ſame name died in the 47th year of that reign, holding it as above-mentioned for the term of his life, the reverſion of it being veſted in Sybill, who was wife of Richard de Frognale, and it was found likewiſe that John de Frognale was her ſon and heir, and he died in the 49th year of it, poſſeſſed of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Bokeland, held in manner as above-mentioned, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Thomas Frogenhall, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of this manor in 1505, holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and by his will, proved that year, ordered his body to be buried in this church, and deviſed this manor, with its appurtenances, and other lands lying in Linſted, Tong, Tenham, and Stone, to Joane his wife for her life, and afterwards to be diſpoſed of by his executors in deeds of charity.[t] After which I find Edward Northwood to have died poſſeſſed of an intereſt in this eſtate anno 2 Henry VIII. as did Thomas Godding in the 25th year of that reign,[u] and his heir paſſed it away to Henry See, or At-See, as he was ſometimes called, of Herne, in this county, who was poſſeſſed of the whole of this manor, with the advowſon of the church, at his death, in the 30th year of it, in which name and family it remained for ſome time, and till at length Edward See, gent. of Herne, about the 10th year of king James I. alienated the ma-

[t] Wills, Prerog. off. Cant. [u] Inquiſ. poſt mort.

nor,

nor, with the advowſon, then holden in chief, to Thomas Mendfield and Dorothy his wife. He died in 1614, bearing for his arms. *Argent, a feſs engrailed, in chief, three fleurs de lis, ſable*, and his widow afterwards poſſeſſed it. Henry Saker, of Faverſham, became afterwards poſſeſſed of it. He bore for his arms, *Sable, a bend engrailed, between two bulls heads, eraſed, or.*[w] His eldeſt ſon Chriſtopher, ſold it, before the end of that reign, to Sir Baſil Dixwell, knight and baronet, who died in 1641, *ſ. p.* He left his eſtates to his nephew Mark Dixwell, eſq. whoſe ſon Baſil, in 1660, was created a baronet.[x] He in 1664 alienated this manor, with the advowſon of the church, and Buckland farm, with other lands and appurtenances in this pariſh, to Richard Read, eſq. who in 1676 conveyed them to Henry Eve, D. D. of Linſted, who died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1686, whoſe arms were, *Quarterly, ſable and or.* His eldeſt ſon, Henry Eve, M. D. ſucceeded him in it, and dying in 1680, inteſtate, it became the property of his three ſons, Henry, James, and Charles Eve, in equal thirds. Henry, the eldeſt ſon, died in 1702, leaving one ſon Henry Eve, of Riverhead, in Sevenoke, who purchaſed his uncle James's third part, and dying in 1726, his two thirds of it deſcended to his only daughter and heir Dorothy, who in 1753 carried them in marriage to her couſin Charles Eve, gent. of Hoxton-ſquare, the youngeſt ſon of James Eve above-mentioned. He ſurvived her, and in 1770, ſold them to Mr. Thomas Gillow, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

The remaining third part of this eſtate, which was inherited by Mr. Charles Eve, attorney at-law, of Canterbury, the younger ſon of Henry Eve, M. D. as above-mentioned, was ſold by him, in 1747, to truſtees, for the uſe of John Taddy, druggiſt, of South

[w] See Viſit. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Saker.
[x] See more of this family under Folkſtone and Barham.

wark,

wark, whoſe widow Suſanna, and only ſon Chriſtopher Taddy, of Pater-noſter row, London, are the preſent owners of it.

BUCKLAND is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been in ruins for many years. The ſteeple, which was a ſpire, was ſtanding in 1719. The north and ſouth walls of the church are now ſtanding, and the weſt end, where was formerly the ſteeple, in which was one bell. The eaſt end is quite down, and the whole roof of the church fallen in, and the inſide a heap of rubbiſh.

It is a rectory, and valued in the king's books at 44l. 5s. and the yearly tenths at 11s. 4d. In 1678, there were only ſix communicants here.

The church of Buckland, as appears by the above account of the manor, paſſed from time to time as an appendage to it, till the family of Eve alienated the manor, with the farm and lands of Buckland, as before-mentioned, but they reſerved the advowſon of the church to themſelves, and it continued in their poſſeſſion till the year 1754, when *two thirds* of the patronage of this church, being two ſucceeding turns of the preſentation to it, were ſold to Mr. John Unwin, of London, who now poſſeſſes them; but *the remaining third part* of it, being the third turn of preſentation, remained with Mr. Charles Eve, and he is the preſent proprietor of it.

CHURCH OF BUCKLAND.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Edward Hills, gent.	*Nicholas Goldſburgh*, A.M. July 8, 1592, obt. 1610.
Edward See, gent. of Herne.	*John Hunt*, A.M. Dec. 8, 1610, obt. 1635.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Robert Ewell, clerk, for this turn only.	*John Thompſon*, A. M. Aug. 20, 1636, reſigned 1642.
Sir Baſil Dixwell, bart.	*Edward Browne*, A. M. Oct. 8, 1642.
	Henry Eve, D.D. obt. March 4, 1685.[y]
Henry Eve, gent.	*Jeremiah Taylor*, A. M. 1686, obt. 1688.[z]
Dorothy Eve, widow.	*Edward Fiſher*, A. M. Feb. 19, 1688, reſigned 1707.
Elizabeth Eve, widow.	*James Eve*, A. B. Feb. 16, 1707, obt. 1743.[a]
	William Burroughs, 1743, obt. 1754.[b]
Charles Eve, of Rotherhith.	*Mathias Unwin*, Aug. 10, 1754, obt. 1776.[c]
Charles Eve, eſq. of Hoxton.	*William Lupton*, A. M. May 18, 1776.
	John Jenner, LL. D. the preſent rector.

[y] And vicar of Tenham. He reſigned this rectory on his being inſtituted to that of Midley.

[z] And vicar of Tenham.

[a] Alſo rector of Midley, and vicar of Tenham.

[b] And rector of Midley, as were his two next ſucceſſors.

[c] Alſo rector of Bonnington, which he reſigned for that of Midley.

NORTON.

SOUTHWARD from Buckland, but on the oppoſite ſide of the high London road, lies Norton, written in antient records *Northtune*, that is the north town, a name it took ſeemingly from its ſituation northward of Newnham, both places belonging to the biſhop of Baieux, and held of him by the ſame tenant.

IT LIES cloſe to the ſouth ſide of the high London road, a little beyond the 44th mile-ſtone, whence the land riſes ſouthward to the hilly country, for about two miles and an half, to Stuppington, a little beyond which it joins to Newnham; its width is about a mile and a half, it joins to Oſpringe eaſtward at Syndal bot-

tom, near which it is moſtly woodland. The land in the lower, or northern part of the pariſh, is very good, but as it extends to the high ground it becomes gradually leſs ſo, being both chalky and much covered with flints. The church, with the ſeat of Norton-court near it, ſtands at the weſtern edge of the pariſh, cloſe to Lewſon-ſtreet in Tenham, a little more than a quarter of a mile from the London road; at the ſame diſtance from which, eaſtward of the church, is Provenders, a low indifferent houſe, ſituated cloſe to the woods, though it is open in front, having a good proſpect north-weſtward; at no great diſtance above it is Ruſhitt, once part of the demeſnes of Norton manor, as ſuch it now pays part of the rent of caſtle-guard to Rocheſter caſtle, it is now the property of Mr. Richard Mount, who reſides in it; and ſtill further on the hills are the eſtates of Loiterton and Stuppington, where the country, as it becomes poor, becomes, by degrees, tolerably healthy. A ſmall part of the pariſh extends to the oppoſite ſide of the London road, where it adjoins to Stone and Buckland.

Mr. Jacob obſerved the Hypericum and roſæmum, *tutſan*, or *park leaves*, in a hedge near Provenders wood, in this pariſh.

The manor *of Norton*, in the reign of the Conqueror, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, accordingly it is thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

Hugo de Porth holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Nortone. It was taxed at four ſulings. The arable land is four carucates. In demeſne there are three carucates, and eighteen villeins, with ſix borderers, having five carucates. There are three churches, and three mills without tallage, and two fiſheries of twelve pence. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth eight pounds, and afterwards ſix pounds, now twelve pounds. Oſmuard held it of king Edward.

Four

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions became confiſcated to the crown.

Upon which Hugo de Port, who before held this eſtate of the biſhop, became immediate tenant to the king for it, as his ſupreme lord. His deſcendant William, ſon of Adam de Port, aſſumed the name of St. John, of which family, as lords paramount, it was held by Hugh de Newenham, and afterwards by his ſon Fulk de Newenham, whoſe daughter Juliana, in the reign of Henry II. carried this manor of Norton in marriage to Sir Robert de Campania, or Champion, who reſided at Champions court, in Newenham, as part of her inheritance. His deſcendant John de Campania held it at the latter end of king Edward the Iſt.'s reign, and in the 31ſt year of it had a charter of *free-warren* granted to him for this manor, as did the lady Champion, or de Campania, in the 20th year of king Edward III. at which time there was a rent of thirty ſhillings paid from it, for ward to Rocheſter caſtle. After this family was become extinct here, which was ſoon afterwards, the Frogenhalls were become poſſeſſed of it, one of whom, John de Frogenhall, died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by the eſcheat-rolls in the reign of king Henry IV. from which name it paſſed by marriage into that of Boteler, whence it was again carried in marriage by Anne, daughter and ſole heir of John Boteler, of Graveney, to John Martin, one of the judges of the common pleas, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1436, and was buried in that church. One of his deſcendants ſold this manor, in the reign of Henry VII. to Fynche, deſcended from thoſe of Sewards, in Linſted, whoſe deſcendant Nicholas Fynche left a ſon and heir George Fynche, eſq. who reſided at Norton-court, and died in 1584, leaving one daughter and heir Mary, who carried this manor in marriage to Sir Michael Sonds, of Throwley, who in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, ſold it to Mr. Thomas Milles, who afterwards

reſided here for ſome time, till he removed to Davington-hall, but dying without male iſſue, his only daughter and heir Anne carried it in marriage to John Milles, eſq. of Hampſhire, who afterwards conveyed it to his brother Dr. Milles, who in the reign of king Charles I. alienated it to his relation Mr. Thomas Milles, of Suſſex, and he afterwards, in the next reign of Charles II. ſold it to Mr. Baptiſt Piggott, gent. afterwards of Norton-court, who died in 1677, and was buried in this church. He left Mary, his ſole ſurviving heir, married to Benjamin Godfrey, merchant, of London, who was the twelfth and laſt ſurviving ſon of Thomas Godfrey, eſq. of Hodiford, in Sellinge, deſcended from the Godfreys, of Lyd, whoſe arms he bore, *Sable, a chevron between three pelicans heads, eraſed, or.* He became, in right of his wife, entitled to this manor, and reſided at Norton court, and dying in 1704, was buried in this church; he left two ſons, John and Baptiſt ſurviving, and a daughter Catherine, who married Stephen Luſhington, eſq. of Sittingborne, who died in 1700, leaving only one ſon Thomas Godfrey Luſhington. Upon the death of Benjamin Godfrey, the fee of it became veſted in John Godfrey, eſq. the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, who reſided here, and was a gentleman of literature, and well verſed in antiquities, eſpecially ſuch as related to this county. He died in 1737, *ſ. p.* having by his will deviſed this manor to his nephew Thomas Godfrey Luſhington, eſq. above-mentioned, who afterwards reſided at Canterbury, where he died in 1757, leaving by Dorothy his firſt wife, daughter of John Giſburne, eſq. of Derbyſhire, three ſons, and one daughter Catherine, then the wife of John Cockin Sole, eſq. of Bobbing, on whom he had ſettled this manor in 1754, on her marriage in his life-time.[d]

John Cockin Sole, eſq. becoming thus poſſeſſed of Norton-court, removed hither about the year 1765.

[d] See more of the Luſhingtons under Rodmerſham, p. 118.

He

He died in 1790, leaving an only ſurviving daughter by his firſt wife. Soon after his death this manor and ſeat were ſold under the directions of his will to John Bennett, eſq. of Faverſham, who now owns it.

Norton-court is charged with a rent of caſtle-guard to Rocheſter-caſtle.

PROVENDERS is an antient ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated about half a mile eaſtward of the church, which was once the reſidence of a family of that name, one of whom, John de Provender, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Henry III. as appeared by an old dateleſs deed of about that time; but they were extinct here before the reign of Edward III. when Lucas de Vienna, or Vienne, was in the poſſeſſion of it. His deſcendant Edward de Vienna paid aid for it, together with lands in this pariſh, called Viend-garden. From this name this ſeat paſſed into that of Quadring, who was poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of the reign of king Richard II. and thence again about the latter end of that of Henry IV. to the antient family of Goldwell, of Great Chart, and from them to the Drylands, of Cookſditch, one of which name alienated it, in the reign of Henry VIII. to Robert Atwater, eſq. a juſtice of the peace of this county, and he ſold it to Sir James Hales, one of the juſtices of the common pleas, and ſon of John Hales, of the Dungeon, one of the barons of the exchequer. He died anno 1555, 2 and 3 of Philip and Mary, whoſe deſcendant, in the next reign of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Sare, who afterwards reſided here.

He was the eldeſt ſon of Laurence Sare, gent. of Lenham, and married Joane, daughter of John Adye, of Greet, in Doddington, by whom he had one ſon Adye, and three daughters. Adye Sare, eſq the ſon, likewiſe reſided here, to whom William Camden, clarencieux, in the 10th of James I. confirmed the arms of his anceſtors, being *Gules, two bars ermine, in chief three martlets or.* He had two ſons, Thomas and

Archdale, and three daughters, Sufan, Sarah and Jane, who afterwards became his heirs.[e]

His heirs ſeem to have ſold this ſeat to Mr. James Hugeſſen, merchant adventurer, of Dover, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1637, and was buried in Linſted church, in which pariſh his ſon Mr. James Hugeſſen reſided, at Sewards, where he kept his ſhrievalty for this county anno 17 Charles I. He died poſſeſſed of Provenders in 1646, and was buried in the chapel on the north ſide of Linſted church, which has continued the burial place of his deſcendants ever ſince.[f]

In them this ſeat continued down to William Hugeſſen, eſq. who likewiſe reſided at Provenders, where he died in 1719, having had three ſons and three daughters; of the former, William became his heir, and John was of Stodmarſh, and anceſtor of William Hugeſſen, eſq. now of Stodmarſh Court.

William Hugeſſen, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, reſided at Provenders, and died there in 1753. He was twice married, firſt to Martha, daughter of Peter Gott, eſq. who died *ſ. p.* and ſecondly to Dorothy, daughter of Francis Tyſſen, eſq. of Hackney, by whom he left an only ſon and heir William Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq who reſided at Provenders, where he died in 1764, leaving by Thomaſine his wife, ſecond daughter of Sir John Honywood, bart. three daughters his coheirs, Dorothy, Mary, and Sarah. His widow ſurvived him, and poſſeſſed this ſeat till her death, in 1774, on which their three daughters became entitled to the property of it; of whom Sarah, the youngeſt daughter, died in 1777, æt. 14, unmarried; upon which her two ſiſters, Dorothy and Mary, became jointly entitled to this ſeat, among the reſt of their inheritance. Dorothy married in 1779, Joſeph Banks, eſq. of Reaveſby-abbey, in Lincolnſhire, ſince elected preſident of the royal ſo-

[e] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Sare.
[f] Philipott, p. 256. Herald's office, D. 18, fol. 59.

ciety,

ciety, and created a baronet, and Mary, married Edward Knatchbull, eſq. now Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. of Merſham, who in right of their wives became jointly entitled to this ſeat, among the reſt of their inheritance, and continue ſo at this time. *Sir Joſeph Banks* is deſcended from anceſtors who have reſided for ſeveral generations at Reaveſby-abbey, one of them Robert Banks, eſq. was a younger ſon of the Banks's, of Banke Newton, in Yorkſhire, who had been ſeated there ever ſince the beginning of Edward the IIId.'s reign, when Sir Simon de Banke acquired that eſtate by marriage with the daughter and heir of Robert de Catherton, the arms of Banks being *Sable, a croſs between four fleurs de lis, argent*, with which the family have ſince uſually quartered the coat of Catherton, *A chevron, between three annulets.* Sir Joſeph Banks was the firſt man of ſcientific education who undertook a voyage of diſcovery, and that the firſt, which turned out ſatisfactory to this enlightened age. He was in ſome meaſure the firſt who gave a turn to ſuch voyages, or rather to their commander Capt. Cooke, as guided and directed, as well thoſe which came after, as thoſe in which he was perſonally concerned, and botany being his favorite ſcience, he has ſince his laſt voyage been preparing for the public, with infinite pains and expence, an account of all the new plants diſcovered in his voyage round the world. In 1779 he was elected preſident of the royal ſociety, and on March 24, 1781, created a baronet; ſince which, in 1797, he has been made a knight of the bath, and a privy conſellor.

A further account of *Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.* who is M. P. for this county, and at times reſides at Provenders, and of his anceſtors, may be ſeen under the deſcription of their family ſeat at Merſham.

STUPPINGTON, antiently written *Stependone*, is an eſtate in this pariſh on the ſouthern extremity of it, and about half a mile eaſtward of Lodge-houſe, which was formerly eſteemed *a manor*, and of ſuch account as to

be recorded in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, at which time it was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe eſtates it is thus entered in it:

Hugo de Porth holds of the biſhop of Baieux Stependone. Ofuuard held it in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and then it was taxed at one ſuling all but one yoke. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there is . . . . with one ſervant and five borderers. It is worth thirty ſhillings.

Four years after which, the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown.

Upon which, Hugo, who had before been the biſhop's tenant, came to hold it immediately, or *in capite*, of the king; of his deſcendants, who had aſſumed the name of St. John, it was held ſucceſſively by the Cheneys[g] and Apulderfields, in which latter it continued, till at length about the end of king Edward the IVth.'s reign, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir William de Apulderfield, of Badmangore, in Linſted, carried this eſtate in marriage to Sir John Fineux, chief juſtice of the king's bench, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1525, leaving two daughters his coheirs, of whom Jane, the eldeſt, carried it in marriage to John Roper, eſq. of Eltham, who gave it to his ſecond ſon Chriſtopher Roper, eſq. of Badmangore, whoſe ſon Sir John Roper, removed his reſidence to his new-built ſeat of Lodge, and was created Lord Teynham, in whoſe deſcendants lords Teynham, this eſtate of Stuppington has continued down to the preſent right hon. Henry, lord Teynham, the preſent owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty, caſually thirty.

NORTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

[g] Rot. Eſch. anno 8 Edward III. *Poſt mort. Wi de Chene.*

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which there is one bell. In it, in the chancel, there is a monument for Benjamin Godfrey, eſq. of Norton-court; and among others, memorials for the Piggots, of the ſame place, and of the Sares, of Provenders.

The church of Norton was antiently an appendage to the manor, and as ſuch was the property of the family of Newenham. Hugh de Newenham, lord of the manor of Norton, about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. gave, with the conſent of his ſon, to the monks of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, this church, with all the land belonging to it, and the half of the tithe of the demeſne of the manor, and all other its appurtenances, in perpetual alms;[h] which gift was made in the preſence of archbiſhop Ralph, who confirmed it to them.

Fulk de Newenham confirmed this church, with its appurtenances, in perpetual alms, and the archbiſhop granted, that Nicholas his chaplain ſhould pay them yearly, in the name of this church, ten ſhillings annual penſion, and that after his ſeceſſion the whole church of Norton ſhould paſs to the perpetual uſes of the monks, which was confirmed by archbiſhops Theobald and Richard, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery. And there was a final concord made in the king's court of exchequer at Weſtminſter, in the 29th year of Henry II. by which the gift made of the appropriation of this church by him and his heirs afterwards, was acknowledged. After which this church was again confirmed to the church and monks of St. Andrew, by the archbiſhops Richard and Baldwin.

[h] Text. Roff. p. 180. Reg. Roff. p. 2, 116. In the Textus Roffenſis above recited, it is, the half of the tithe of every thing within this pariſh, *dimidiam decimam de omni re quæ ad villam pertinebat.*

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop Hubert, in the 1ſt year of king John, admitted and inſtituted Gilbert, biſhop of Rocheſter, and the prior and convent of St. Andrew there, canonically into the parſonage of this church, ſo that they ſhould always have a perpetual vicar in it, who ſhould poſſeſs it with its appurtenances, and ſhould pay to them yearly twenty ſhillings only, in the name of an annual penſion; and every vicar, in order to his being inſtituted to it, ſhould be elected and preſented by the biſhop and monks, and ſo to be inſtituted perpetual vicar in it by him and his ſucceſſors, ſaving always to the church of Rocheſter the annual penſion above-mentioned.

On biſhop Gilbert de Glanville's coming to the ſee of Rocheſter anno 31 Henry II. he decreed, that in all ſuch churches as belonged to the church of Rocheſter, ſituated out of the biſhopric, the biſhop ſhould have the election of the perſon to be inſtituted, and after that the biſhop and monks together ſhould preſent him to the biſhop of the reſpective dioceſe, ſaving the penſions in thoſe churches to be paid to the monks, to the performance of which, the perſon inſtituted ſhould take an oath in the chapter-houſe of Rocheſter; which penſions, and that of twenty ſhillings in particular from this church, he afterwards, by a ſeparate inſtrument, confirmed to them.

It appears by ſeveral records, that from the time of the above-mentioned decree, the biſhops of Rocheſter enjoyed the ſole right of preſentation to this church, excluſive of the prior and convent; and this appears further, among the rights and privileges of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, taken in the year 1360, in which there is an account of thoſe churches which belonged to the joint preſentation of the biſhop and the chapter, wherein it is ſaid that the chapter had no other right, but only to affix their ſeal, the biſhop nominating and preſenting, and the chapter putting their ſeal; theſe churches were thoſe of Rotherfield, in the dioceſe of Chicheſter,

Chicheſter, Mixbury and Henle, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and Stourmouth and Norton, in the dioceſe of Canterbury.[1]

The church of Norton remained, after this, a rectory, of the patronage of the biſhops of Rocheſter, uninterrupted by any claims from the monks of St. Andrew's, and continues ſo at this time, the right Rev. the biſhop of Rocheſter being the preſent patron of it.

The annual penſion of twenty ſhillings before-mentioned, decreed to be paid from this church to the monks of St. Andrew's, ſeems, ſometime before the diſſolution of their monaſtery, to have been leſſened to ten ſhillings, the original ſum, as may be ſeen before. After that event, this penſion came into the king's hands, among the reſt of the revenues of it, and was, next year, ſettled by his dotation-charter, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, who are now entitled to it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 10l. 18s. 4d and the yearly tenths at 1l. 1s. 10d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds. Communicants thirty.

One moiety of the tithes of the manor of Norton has been mentioned as having been given, with the church, to the monks of St. Andrew, by the family of Newenham. *The other moiety* of them ſeems to have been given by Juliana de Newenham, about the reign of Henry II. to the Benedictine priory of Davington, and were valued anno 17 king Edward III. at ſixty ſhillings.

Theſe tithes remained with the priory at the time of its eſcheating to the crown, anno 27 Henry VIII. and were afterwards, in the 35th year of that reign, granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, whoſe ſon Henry afterwards became poſſeſſed of them, among the reſt of his inheritance, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth.

[1] Kennett's paroch. Antiq. p. 419.

Theſe

Theſe tithes at that time were compounded for at the yearly ſum of 26s. 8d. which was paid to the poſſeſſor of Davington priory by the rector of this pariſh, as appears by a rental of the late revenues of the priory made for that year. How the property of theſe tithes came to be veſted in the rector, or the compoſition for them annihilated, I cannot find; but the rector of Norton now enjoys the tithes of this whole pariſh, both great and ſmall, without any exemption, and without any compenſation or payment, made to or by him in lieu of any tithes whatſoever, the above penſion of ten ſhillings only excepted.

CHURCH OF NORTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Crown, hac vice.	*Nicholas Goldſborough*, A. M. June 1, 1581, obt. Nov. 22, 1610.
Biſhop of Rocheſter.	*William Laud*, S. T. P. Dec. 5, 1610, reſigned 1617.[k]
	Edmund Jackſon, S. T. B. Aug. 23, 1617.
	John Goffe, S. T. P. admitted March 4, 1660, obt. Nov. 20, 1661.[l]
	Henry Parkhurſt, S. T. P. May 14, 1662, obt. 1669.[m]
	Edward Lake, A. M. Feb. 5, 1669, reſigned 1683.
	Richard Simpſon, A. M. June 2, 1683, obt. Sept. 1734.
	Thomas Robinſon, LL. B. induct. March 22, 1735, obt. May 23, 1761.

k He reſigned the rectory of Cuxton on being preſented to this of Norton, to which he was inducted by proxy, and held the vicarage of Weſt Tilbury with it. In 1617 he was inducted to the rectory of Ibbotſtock, in Leiceſterſhire, and reſigned this of Norton. He was afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 55.

l See Hackington, alias St. Stephens, of which place he was vicar, and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 252. He was preſented to this church on March 13, 1652, and again legally in 1660. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 261.

m Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 146.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Biſhop of Rocheſter.....	*Thomas Taylor*, A. B. June 6, 1761, obt. 1765.
	John Derby, A. B. April 11, 1765, reſigned 1767.[n]
	William Strong, A. M. 1767, the preſent rector.

[n] He was preſented to the rectory of Southfleet in 1766, and was one of the ſix preachers of the church of Canterbury, as is his ſucceſſor.

NEWNHAM.

THE next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward is Newnham, antiently written *Newenham*, which ſignifies *the new town*.

The high road through Syndal, or Newnham valley, over Hollingborne-hill towards Maidſtone, leads through it. On this road, in the valley, is the village of Newnham, near the weſtern boundary of the pariſh, adjoining to Doddington, having the church within it, and on the oppoſite ſide the parſonage-houſe, which is known by the name of *the calicoe houſe*, from the remarkable red and white colouring of plaiſter on the front of it. Sholand ſtands at a ſmall diſtance further, nearer to Doddington. The pariſh contains near 1800 acres, of which about one third is woodland and paſture. It extends up the hills on each ſide the valley, where it is covered with woods to the brow of them. On the northern one, juſt above the village, is Champion, uſually called Champyn-court. It is a cold but healthy country, the land is poor, part chalky, and the reſt a red cludgy earth, both very much covered with flints; the woodlands, conſiſting chiefly of oak and beach, with ſome hazel, &c. interſperſed among them, are but very indifferent, as are the oak trees in them, which ſeldom grow to a larger ſize than for carpenter's uſe. A fair is held in the village on St. Peter's day, June 29, for linen and pedlary.

THE

THE SCARCE PLANT Potentilla argentea, *tormentil cinquefoil*, grows in a road hedge near the village.

THE MANOR OF NEWNHAM, alias CHAMPION-COURT, was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of a family which aſſumed its ſurname from it. Hugh de Newnham was lord of it in the reign of king Henry I. and then held it of the St. Johns, who were the king's tenants in chief for it.

He was a benefactor to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, to which, among other premiſes, he gave the church of the adjoining pariſh of Norton. Thomas, ſon of Bartholomew de Newenham, was a benefactor to the abbey of St. Radigunds, near Dover, to which he gave one carriage load of hay to be taken yearly from his meadows in Newenham.° Fulk de Newenham ſucceeded his father Hugh, above-mentioned, in the poſſeſſion of this manor. In the 19th year of king Stephen, anno 1153, he founded the nunnery of Davington, in this neighbourhood, to which he gave lands in this pariſh, as well as the church of Newnham, which before this was appurtenant to the manor. His daughter Juliana carried this manor in marriage to Sir Robert de Campania, or Champion, as the name was afterwards called, who reſided at *the manor houſe*, called from thence CHAMPIONS-COURT, which name it has retained to this time. His ſon Sir Robert de Campania, was one of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen, who attended king Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in Paleſtine, where he was, with many others of them, knighted. His deſcendant John de Campania, or Champion, was one of thoſe knights, who were preſent with that king at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, in his 28th year, and in the 31ſt of that reign had a grant of a market, on a Thurſday weekly, a fair yearly on the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, in his manor of Newnham, and *free-warren* in Norton and Newnham, what

° Regiſt. Sci Radig. cart. 1099.

arms

arms this family bore I have not found, but to an antient deed of the 26th year of that reign, for the marriage of Julian, ſiſter of Sir John de Chaumpaine, with Roger de Toketon, poſſeſſor of the manor of Sileham, in Rainham, and other eſtates in the hundred of Middleton, there is a ſeal appendant, with a coat of arms, viz. *Vairy*, and circumſcribed, S. JOHIS DE CHAUMPAINE.[p]

In the 1ſt year of Edward III. Margery, widow of John de Champaigne, obtained the king's writ to the ſheriff to reſtore to her all ſuch eſtates as had been forfeited in his father's reign, on account of the proſecutions of Hugh le Deſpencer the elder and younger.

At length this family ended in three daughters and coheirs, of whom, Catherine was married to Robert Corbet, and Thomaſine to Thomas Chevin; the former of whom, on the diviſion of their inheritance, became, in right of his wife, entitled to this manor. He was deſcended from the Corbets, of Salop, whoſe anceſtor of that name came in with the Conqueror, of which family there have been three ſummoned to parliament, and in later times, two branches raiſed to the dignity of baronets. The *raven* was the coat armour of all the Corbets, in general, though borne in different numbers, and with various diſtinctions. Robert Corbet above-mentioned, bore for his arms, as of the elder branch, *Or, one raven, ſable*.[q]

This name at length terminated in two daughters and coheirs, Joane, married to Samuel Slapp, and Elizabeth to Ralph Hart, whoſe arms were, *Azure, three harts heads, caboſhed, or*, and they in right of their wives, poſſeſſed it in undivided moieties; but on the death of Joane, ſole daughter and heir of Samuel Slapp, and his wife above mentioned, *ſ. p.* the whole fee of this manor came into the poſſeſſion of Richard Hart,

[p] Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 277.
[q] See Collins's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 74, 312.

ſon

ſon of Ralph Hart and his wife before-mentioned. His ſucceſſor, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, alienated it to Sir Henry Spiller, who, in the next reign of Charles I. conveyed it to Rodulph Weckerlin, eſq. who reſided at Champions-court, after having been a great traveller in different parts of the globe. He was deſcended of a good family of the duchy of Wirtemburgh, in Upper Germany, and married Anne, daughter of Sir William Hugeſſen, of Provenders, afterwards married to Gideon Delaune, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a bee-hive, or.*[r] He died poſſeſſed of it in 1667, and was buried in the north chancel of Linſted church, from whoſe heirs it at length paſſed by ſale, in the reign of queen Anne, to Jacob Sawbridge, of London, afterwards one of the South-Sea directors in the fatal year 1720. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1748, and his great-grandſon Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, is the preſent owner of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, which extends over part of the pariſh of Newnham.

SHOLAND, commonly called *Shulland*, is an eſtate in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, being ſituated about one field's diſtance on the eaſt ſide of the high road of Newnham valley, juſt before you enter the village of Doddington.

In the reign of Edward I. Jeffry de Shonyngton was in poſſeſſion of this eſtate, which he held by knight's ſervice, of Robert de Campania, and he again of Robert de St. John, the king's immediate tenant, and his deſcendant Richard de Sconyngton paid aid for it, in the 20th year of Edward III. After which, this eſtate paſſed into the family of Bourne, ſeated at the almoſt adjoining ſeat of Sharſted, from whence it went again by ſale to Chevin, deſcended from the Chyveynes or Chevins, of Chevene-court, in Marden.

[r] See Herald's office, D. 18. f. 60[a].

One

One of this family, of Sholand, Thomas Chevin, married Thomasine, daughter and coheir of John Champaine, of Champions-court, as has been already mentioned. From the name of Chevin it passed by sale to Maycott, and Richard Maycott died possessed of it anno 30 Henry VIII. after which it came into the possession of the family of Adye, of the adjoining parish of Doddington, in which it remained till Joane, daughter of John Adye, esq. carried it in marriage to Thomas Sare, esq. of Provenders, in Norton. He left issue a son Adye Sare, esq. of Provenders, who, in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, sold it to Mr. James Hugessen, of Dover, from which name it passed to that of Skeere, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend vert, between a lion rampant in chief, sable, and three oak leaves in base, of the second, as many escallop-shells of the first.* Several of them lie buried in this church and that of Doddington. Here it remained till Mr. John Skeere dying without male issue, it descended by his will, in 1746, partly to Mr. Edward Dering, of Doddington, who had married Elizabeth, one of his daughters, and partly to his other daughter and coheir Barbara, then unmarried, who purchased the other part of Mr. Dering, and so became possessed of the whole of it, which she by marriage, in 1752, entitled her husband Thomas Godfrey Lushington, esq. to the possession of. He died in 1757, *s. p.* by her, on which she again became entitled to it in her own right, and afterwards sold it to Mr. William Loftie, gent. of Canterbury, the son of Mr. Paul Loftie, of Smeeth, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Turner, esq. of Grays-inn, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Boys, of Fredville, and bore for his arms, *Sable, a chevron ermine, between three trefoils slipt, argent.* He died possessed of it in 1778, and by his will devised it to his second son Mr. William Loftie, who afterwards exchanged it, for other lands in

Romney Marſh, with his brother Mr. Robert Loftie, of the kingdom of Ireland, the preſent owner of it.

THERE IS A MANOR, called SHOLLAND, *alias* SHORLAND, extending over part of this pariſh and part of Doddington, which has for time out of mind belonged to the ſame owners as that of Sharſted, in the latter pariſh, and as ſuch is now in the poſſeſſion of Alured Pinke, eſq. of Sharſted, but it has no connection with the eſtate of Sholand before-deſcribed.

THE HOMESTALL is an eſtate, ſituated on the hill near the northern boundary of this pariſh, though partly in that of Doddington, which was formerly the habitation of gentlemen. Robert Adye, gent. deſcended from thoſe of Greet, in the adjoining pariſh of Doddington, reſided here in the reign of Charles I. and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of James Bourne, eſq. of Sharſted. After which it became the property of the Nicholſons, who reſided at it, ſeveral of whom lie buried in Doddington church.[s] After which it became the eſtate of Mr. Allen, of Canterbury, whoſe widow afterwards poſſeſſed it, and it is now the property of her deviſees.

CHARITIES.

JOHN HULSE, ESQ. gave a houſe in this pariſh, now the poor houſe, and about an acre of land, called the Alders, in Weſtwell, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 15s.

THERE is *a ſmall charity ſchool* here, for the teaching of the poor children of the pariſhes of Newnham and Doddington to read and write, but I cannot find it has any endowment.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſix, caſually 35.

NEWNHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, conſiſts of three iſles and a chancel. The ſteeple,

[s] See Herald's office, D. 18. f. 55. 6.

which

which is low and pointed, is covered with wood, in it are four bells. In the chancel are ſeveral memorials of the Hulkes's, or Hulſe's, as they afterwards called and wrote themſelves. In the body are ſeveral memorials of the Skeere's.

In one of the windows are theſe arms, *Per chevron, ſable, and ermine, in chief, two boars heads, couped, or*; and another, being the like coat, impaling, *Argent, on a bend, azure, three boars heads, couped, or.*

Fulk de Newenham, lord of the manor of Newnham, with the church appurtenant to it, on his foundation of the Benedictine nunnery of Davington, in the year 1153, gave the church of Newnham as part of his endowment of it; but the abbot of Faverſham afterwards claiming it by a like gift from the ſame donor, the prioreſs reſigned it into archbiſhop Hubert's hands, who came to the ſee in 1193, for him to diſpoſe of it as he might think fit. Upon which the archbiſhop, in conſideration of their poverty, and prompted by charity, granted it to the nuns there, to be poſſeſſed by them as an appropriation for ever, paying yearly to the monks of the abbey of Faverſham the penſion of two marcs and an half, or 33s. 4d. which he aſſigned to the firmary of their abbey.[t]

It continued part of the poſſeſſions of the nunnery at the eſcheat of it to the crown, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. at which time this parſonage, with the glebe-lands, was demiſed by indenture to Henry Bourne, eſq. at the yearly rent of twenty pounds.

It continued in the crown till the 35th year of that reign, when the king granted it, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Davington, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter, &c. after whoſe death, his only ſon and heir Henry, afterwards lord Cheney, became poſſeſſed of it.

[t] Lewis's Hiſt. Faverſham, p. 36, append. p. 49, No. x.

In 1578, William Lovelace, esq. sergeant-at-law, was both impropriator and patron of this church, which was afterwards possessed in moieties, with the alternate presentation of the vicarage by Thomas Adye and Thomas Sare, gents. After which, one moiety, with the alternate right of presentation, together with the parsonage-house, became the property of Mr. John Hulkes, gent. who resided here, and dying in 1651, was buried in the chancel of this church. His son Mr. John Hulse, as he wrote his name, succeeded him in it, but dying in 1681, *s. p.* by his will devised it to his cousin John, son of Mr. Charles Hulse, late of Chartham, deceased, who bore for his arms, as appears by the gravestones of this family in this church, *Sable, three piles, argent.* His only son John dying under age, it came by his will in 1713, to his three brothers Edward, Nathaniel, and Strensham Hulse, from one of whom it was alienated to colonel William Delaune, of Sharsted, in Doddington; since which it has descended in like manner as that seat, to Alured Pinke, esq. of Sharsted, the present possessor of this moiety of the parsonage, the parsonage-house, and the alternate presentation of the vicarage of this church.

The other moiety of the parsonage of Newnham, with the alternate presentation to the vicarage, is now become the property of Mr. William Hills, late of the borough of Southwark.

These moieties of the tithes of the parsonage are separated by metes and bounds, and have been so of long time by an antient agreement drawn up for that purpose.

It is a vicarage, of the clear yearly certified value of fifteen pounds, the yearly tenths of which are 11s. 3d. which used to be paid to the crown-receiver, but now, from the above certified value, it is discharged both from first fruits and tenths.

In 1640 it was valued at twenty pounds. Communicants eighty-six.

This

This vicarage has been augmented with the ſum of 600l. now in the hands of the governors of queen Anne's bounty, of which ſum 200l. was an augmentation from queen Anne's bounty, after which, in 1766, 200l. more was added from the ſame fund, on a diſtribution of the like ſum from the legacy of Mrs. Urſula Taylor, paid to them by the hands of Sir Philip Boteler, bart, as executor to Dr. Quarles, who was executor to Mrs. Taylor, who by her will in 1722 deviſed the remainder of her perſonal eſtate, on certain events, which afterwards happened, to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, in addition to their augmentation of ſmall livings, which reſidue of her perſonal eſtate Sir Philip Boteler paid into the governors hands, to be applied by them in ſums of 200l. together with the like ſum from their fund, for the augmenting of ſuch ſmall livings as ſhould be named by himſelf, many of which were in this county, and it is now worth, excluſive of the above augmentation, about forty-five pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF NEWNHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
William Lovelace, eſq.	*John Hopton*, reſigned 1609.[u]
Adye Sare, gent. of Norton.	*John Baker*, A. M. May 29, 1609, obt. March 1, 1615.
	Thomas Mills, reſigned 1623.
John Hulks, gent. of Newnham...	*Richard Ames*, A. M. Sept. 10, 1623, reſigned 1627.
	Nathaniel Chambers, March 6, 1627.[w]

SEQUESTRATORS.

Daniel Somerſcales, A. M. 1697, obt. June 30, 1737.[x]
Samuel Allen, ... obt. 1759.

u And vicar of Doddington, as was his ſucceſſor, who lies buried in this church.

w And vicar of Doddington, ſince whoſe death this vicarage has been held by ſequeſtration, to the time of the preſent vicar.

x And vicar of Doddington, where he lies buried.

PATRONS, &c.	SEQUESTRATORS.
	Henry Shove, A. M. obt. Dec. 8, 1771.
	VICARS.
The King, by lapſe.....	*Sampſon Steele*, Dec. 23, 1771, the preſent vicar.

EASLING.

THE next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Newnham, is Eaſling, written in old deeds likewiſe *Eſling*, and *Iſeling*.

It is ſituated among the hills, on very high ground, about five miles ſouthward from Faverſham, and a little more than a mile ſouth-eaſtward from Newnham valley, in a healthy but cold and forlorn country, being much expoſed to the north-eaſt aſpect. The village, with the church and parſonage in it, a neat pretty dwelling, ſtands on the road leading from Otterden to Newnham valley; in it there is a large well-timbered houſe, called Gregories, formerly of ſome account, and rebuilt in 1616, it formerly belonged to Hoſkins, and then to Parmeter, in which name it ſtill continues.—Though there is ſome level land in the pariſh, yet it is moſtly ſteep hill and dale, the ſoil in general a red cludgy earth, poor, and much covered with flints. It is very woody, eſpecially in the eaſtern parts of it.

A fair is held in the village on Sept. 14, yearly, for toys and pedlary ware. On Nov. 30, being St. Andrew's, there is yearly a diverſion called *ſquirrel hunting*, in this and the neighbouring pariſhes, when the labourers and lower kind of people aſſembling together, form a lawleſs rabble, and being accoutred with guns, poles, clubs, and other ſuch weapons, ſpend the greateſt part of the day in parading through the woods and grounds, with loud ſhoutings, and under the pretence of demoliſhing the ſquirrels, ſome few of which they kill,

kill, they deſtroy numbers of hares, pheaſants, partridges, and in ſhort whatever comes in their way, breaking down the hedges, and doing much other miſchief, and in the evening betaking themſelves to the alehouſes, finiſh their career there in drunkenneſs, as is uſual with ſuch ſort of gentry.

THIS PLACE, at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the extenſive poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in that record:

Herbert held of the biſhop of Baieux Nordeſlinge. The arable land is one carucate. It was taxed at half a ſuling. There two borderers pay two ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth twenty ſhillings, now twenty-five ſhillings. Turgod held it in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Theſe two manors, (one of which was Throwley, deſcribed immediately before in this record) *Herbert, the ſon of Ivo, held of the biſhop of Baieux.*

And a little below,

Roger, ſon of Anſchitil, held of the biſhop, Eſlinges. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is one carucate. There is in demeſne . . . . and one borderer has half a carucate. There is a church, and one mill of ten ſhillings, and two acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now forty ſhillings. Unlot held it of king Edward, and could go where he pleaſed with his land.

Fulbert held of the biſhop, Eſlinges. It was taxed at five ſulings in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now for two, and ſo it did after the biſhop gave the manor to Hugh, ſon of Fulbert. The arable land is ſix carucates. In demeſne there are two carucates, and thirty villeins having three carucates. There is a church, and twenty-eight ſervants, and one mill of ten ſhilings. Wood for the pannage of thirty hogs In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ten pounds, and when he

he received it ſix pounds, now four pounds, and yet the biſhop had eight pounds. Sired held it of king Edward.

The *three eſtates* deſcribed before, included *North Eaſling* and its appendages, *Huntingfield* and *Diven* manors, with other eſtates in this pariſh, then eſteemed as part of them.

On the biſhop's diſgrace four years afterwards, all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown.

Fulbert de Dover, mentioned above as tenant to the biſhop of Baieux for one of theſe eſtates, appears afterwards to have held all three of them of the king *in capite* by barony, the tenant of them being bound by tenure to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers from time to time, for the defence of Dover caſtle, in which there was a tower called *Turris dei inimica*, which he was bound by his tenure likewiſe to repair.

Of him and his heirs theſe eſtates were held by knight's ſervice, of the honor of Chilham, which they had made the *caput baroniæ*, or *chief of their barony*.[y] That part of the above-mentioned eſtates, called in Domeſday *Nordeſlinge*, was afterwards known by the name of THE MANOR OF EASLING, alias NORTH-COURT, which latter name it had from its ſituation in reſpect to the others, being held of the lords paramount by a family of the name of Eſling, one of whom, Ralph de Eſling, died poſſeſſed of it in the 26th year of king Edward I. anno 1297, then holding it by knight's ſervice of the honor of Chilham. He left an only daughter and heir Alice, who carried this manor, with that of Denton, alias Plumford, in marriage to Sir Fulk de Peyforer, who, with Sir William de Peyforer, of Otterden, accompanied king Edward I. in his 28th year, at the ſiege of Carlaverock, where, with many other

[y] See inquiſitions, anno 5 Edward II. of the poſſeſſions of Bartholomew de Badleſmere; anno 2 Edward III. after the death of Bartholomew de Badleſmere; and anno 12 of that reign, after the death of Giles de Badleſmere his ſon.

Kentiſh gentlemen, they were both knighted. They bore for their arms, *Argent, ſix fleurs de lis, azure.*

Sir Fulk de Peyforer, in the 32d year of the above reign, obtained a grant of a market weekly on a Friday, and one fair yearly on the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs at Eſling, and *free-warren* for his lands there. Before the end of which reign, the property of theſe manors was transferred into the family of Leyborne, and it appears by an inquiſition taken in the 1ſt year of Edward III. that Juliana, the widow of William de Leyborne, who died anno 2 Edward II. was poſſeſſed of theſe eſtates at her death, and that their grand-daughter Juliana, was heir both to her grandfather and father's poſſeſſions, from the greatneſs of which ſhe was uſually ſtiled *the Infanta of Kent.*

She was then the wife of John de Haſtings, as ſhe was afterwards of Sir William de Clinton, created earl of Huntingdon, who paid aid for the manor of Northcourt, alias Eaſling. She ſurvived him, and afterwards died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in Eaſling, together with Denton, alias Plumford, in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. and leaving no iſſue by either of her huſbands, theſe manors, among the reſt of her eſtates, eſcheated to the crown, for it appears by the inquiſition taken that year, after her death, that there was no one who could make claim to her eſtates, either by direct or even by collateral alliance.

Theſe manors remained in the crown till the beginning of king Richard the IId.'s reign, when they became veſted in John, duke of Lancaſter, and other feoffees, in truſt for the performance of certain religious bequeſts in the will of Edward III. in conſequence of which, the king afterwards, in his 22d year, granted them, among other premiſes, to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's college, in Weſtminſter, for ever.[z] In which

[z] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 64 et ſeq. See a more ample account of theſe grants, vol. v. p. 587.

ſituation

ſituation they continued till the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. when, by the act paſſed that year, they were ſurrendered into the king's hands.

After which the king, by his letters patent, in his 3d year, granted theſe manors, among others lately belonging to the above-mentioned college, to Sir Thomas Cheney, privy counſellor and treaſurer of his houſhold, with all and ſingular their liberties and privileges whatſoever, in as ample a manner as the dean and canons held them, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[a] whoſe ſon Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, had poſſeſſion granted to him of his inheritance anno 3 Elizabeth, and that year levied a fine of all his lands.

He paſſed theſe manors away by ſale, in the 8th year of that reign, to Martin James, eſq. prothonotary of the court of chancery, and afterwards a juſtice of the peace for this county, who levied a fine of them anno 17 Elizabeth, and died poſſeſſed of them in 1592, being buried in the ſouth chancel of this church, under a monument, on which are the effigies of himſelf and his wife. He bore for his arms, *Quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *vert, a dolphin naiant*; ſecond and third, *Ermine, on a chief gules, three croſſes, or.* His great-grandſon Walter James, eſq. was poſſeſſed of them at the time of the reſtoration of king Charles II. whoſe heirs ſold them in the latter end of that reign, to Mr. John Grove, gent. of Tunſtall, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1678, after which they deſcended down to Richard Grove, eſq. of Cambridge, but afterwards of the Temple, in London, who died unmarried in 1792, and by his will deviſed them to Mr. William Jemmet, of Aſhford, and Mr. William Marſhall, of London, who continue at this time the joint poſſeſſors of them.

THE MANOR OF HUNTINGFIELD, ſituated in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, was, at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, part of the poſ-

[a] Rot. Eſch. anno 3 Edward VI. pt. 3. Coke's Ent. p. 106.

ſeſſions

ſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, as has been already taken notice of before, and on his diſgrace came, with the reſt of his eſtates, to the crown, about the year 1084.

After which, Fulbert de Dover appears to have held it, with others in this pariſh, of the king *in capite* by barony, by the tenure of ward to Dover caſtle for the defence of it. Of him and his heirs it was held by knight's ſervice, of the honor of Chilham, the head or chief of their barony.

Simon de Chelsfield held it of them, as lords paramount, in the reign of Henry III. but at the latter end of that reign, this manor was come into the poſſeſſion of that branch of the eminent family of Huntingfield ſettled in this county, deſcended from thoſe of Suffolk, in which county and in Norfolk they had large poſſeſſions. Hence this manor aſſumed the name of Huntingfield-court, and it appears by the roll of knights fees, taken at the beginning of the reign of Edward I. that Peter de Huntingfield then held it. He reſided at times both here and at Weſt Wickham, of which manor he was likewiſe poſſeſſed, though it ſeems when he was ſheriff in the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of that reign, he kept his ſhrievalty at Huntingfield-court. In the 9th year of it he obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands at Eſlynge and Stalesfeld, and in the 28th year of it attended the king at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, for which ſervice he, with others, received the honor of knighthood. He died in the 7th year of Edward II. anno 1313, leaving by the lady Imayne his wife, who was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London, Sir Walter de Huntingfield his ſon and heir, who having obtained ſeveral liberties for his manor of Wickham, and liberty to impark his grounds there,[b] ſeems to have deſerted this place, which in the next reign of Edward III. was ſold either by him or by his

[b] See Wickham, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 30.

ſon,

ſon, Sir John de Huntingfield, to one of the family of Sawſamere, and in the 20th year of that reign, the lady Sawſamere, *Dna' de Sawſamero*, as ſhe is written in the book of aid, paid reſpective aid for it.

But before the end of that reign, it had paſſed into the name of Halden, for it appears by the eſcheat-rolls that William de Halden died in the 50th year of it, poſſeſſed of Eaſling manor, called Huntingfield, held of the caſtle of Chilham; ſoon after which it became the property of Sir Simon de Burleigh, who being attainted in the 12th year of Richard II. this manor, among the reſt of his poſſeſſions, came to the crown. After which, anno 2 Henry IV. John, ſon and heir of Sir John de Burley, couſin and heir of Sir Simon de Burley, was, upon his petition, reſtored in blood, and the judgment againſt Sir Simon was revoked, and three years afterwards the king, with the aſſent of the lords, wholly reſtored him to all his hereditaments, except as to thoſe excepted by him.[c] How long this manor remained in this name I have not found, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was in the poſſeſſion of Sir James Fienes, who anno 25 of that reign, by reaſon of his mother's deſcent, was created Lord Say and Sele, and was afterwards made lord treaſurer, but becoming unpopular, from his being ſo great a favorite, he was ſeized on in the inſurrection raiſed by Jack Cade, and beheaded in the 29th year of that reign. He was at his death poſſeſſed of this manor, which by his will he deviſed to his ſon Sir William Fienes, who became likewiſe lord Say and Sele, but the unhappy contention which then ſubſiſted between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which he riſked not only his perſon, but his whole fortune, brought him ſoon afterwards into great diſtreſſes, and neceſſitated him to mortgage and ſell the greateſt part of his lands. How this manor was diſpoſed of I have not found, but within a very few

[c] See Cotton's Records p. 408, 432.

years

years afterwards it appears to have been in the hands of the crown, for king Richard III. in his firſt year, granted to John Water, alias *Yorke Heraulde*, an annuity out of the revenues of his lordſhip of Huntingfield, and afterwards by his writ, in the ſame year, on the reſignation of John, garter, principal king at arms, and Thomas, clarencieux, king at arms, he committed to Richard Champeney, alias called *Glouceſtre*, king of arms, the cuſtody of this manor.

But the fee of it ſeems to have remained in the crown till king Henry VIII. in his 35th year, granted it to John Guildford and Alured Randall, eſqrs. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. John Guildford was the next year become the ſole proprietor of it, and then alienated it to Sir Thomas Moyle; he ſold it, in the 7th year of Edward VI. to John Wild, eſq. of St. Martin's hill, Canterbury, with its members and appurtenances in Eſling, Sheldwich, Whitſtaple, Reculver, and Ulcombe. However, it appears that he was not poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it at his death in 1554, for he by his will deviſed his *two thirds of this manor*, (beſides *the third part* due to the queen, after his wife's death) to his ſon Thomas Wild, then an infant, whoſe ſon John Wild, eſq. of St. Martin's hill, alienated his ſhare, or *two thirds* of it, which included the courts, fines, amerciaments, and other privileges belonging to it, to Martin James, eſq. prothonotary of the court of chancery, owner of the manor of North-court, alias Eaſling, as above-mentioned, whoſe great-grandſon, Walter James, eſq. poſſeſſed it at the reſtoration of Charles II. at the latter end of which reign his heirs ſold it to Mr. John Grove, gent. of Tunſtall, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1678, and his great-grandſon Richard Grove, eſq. of London, proprietor likewiſe of North-court above-deſcribed, died in 1792, having by his will deviſed theſe manors (which having been for many years united in the ſame owners, are now conſolidated, one court being held for both, the ſtile of which

which is, the manor of Eafling, alias North court, with that of Huntingfield annexed, in Eafling, Ulcomb, and Sheldwich) among the reft of his eftates, to Wm. Jemmet, gent. of Aſhford, and William Marſhall, of London, and they continue at this time the joint poſſeſſors of theſe manors.

BUT THE REMAINING THIRD PART *of the manor of Huntingfield*, in the hands of the crown in the reign of Philip and Mary, as before-mentioned, in which was included *the manſion of Huntingfield court*, with the demeſne lands adjoining to it, continued there till it was granted, in the beginning of the next reign of queen Elizabeth, to Mr. Robert Greenſtreet, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of that reign, holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His deſcendant Mr. Mathew Greenſtreet, of Preſton, leaving an only daughter Anne, ſhe carried this eſtate in marriage to Mr. Richard Taffell, of Linſted, and he alienated it in 1733 to Edward Haſted, eſq. barriſter-at law, of Hawley, near Dartford, whoſe father Mr. Joſeph Haſted, gent. of Chatham, was before poſſeſſed of a ſmall part of the adjoining demeſne lands of Huntingfield manor, which had been in queen Elizabeth's reign become the property of Mr. Joſias Clynch.

The family of Haſted, or as they were antiently written, both Halſted and Hauſted, was of eminent note in very early times, as well from the offices they bore, as their ſeveral poſſeſſions in different counties, and bore for their arms, *Gules, a chief chequy, or, and azure*. William Hauſted was keeper of the king's exchange, in London, in the 5th year of Edward II. from whom theſe of Kent hold themſelves to be deſcended, one of whom, John Hauſted, clerk, or as his deſcendants wrote themſelves, Haſted, born in Hampſhire, is recorded to have been chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and a perſon much in favor with her, whom he ſo far diſpleaſed by entering into the ſtate of marriage, which he did with a daughter of George Clifford, eſq.

of

of Bobbing, and ſiſter of Sir Coniers Clifford, governor of Connaught, in Ireland, that he retired to the Iſle of Wight, where he was beneficed, and dying there about the year 1596, was buried in the church of Newport. His great grandſon Joſeph Haſted, gent. was of Chatham, and dying in 1732, was buried in Newington church, as was his only ſon Edward, who was of Hawley, eſq. the purchaſer of Huntingfield-court as before-mentioned. He died in 1740, leaving by his wife Anne, who was deſcended from the antient and reſpectable family of the Dingleys, of Wolverton, in the iſle of Wight, one ſon, Edward Haſted, eſq. late of Canterbury, who has ſeveral children, of whom the eldeſt, the Rev. Edward Haſted, late of Oriel college, in Oxford, is now vicar of Hollingborne. He bears for his arms the antient coat of the family of Halſted, or Hauſted, as mentioned before, with the addition in the field, of an *eagle diſplayed, ermine, beaked and legged, or*, with which he quarters thoſe of Dingley, *Argent, a feſs azure, in chief, two mullets of the ſecond between two hurts*, which colours Charles, the third ſon of Sir John Dingley, of Wolverton, in James the Iſt.'s reign, changed from thoſe borne by his anceſtors and elder brothers, i. e. from *ſable* to *azure*.

Edward Haſted, eſq. of Canterbury, above-mentioned, ſucceeded his father in this eſtate, which he, at length, in 1787, alienated to John Montreſor, eſq. of Throwley, who continues the poſſeſſor of it.

The foundations of flint and ſtone, which have continually been dug up near this houſe, ſhew it to have been formerly much larger than it is at preſent. There was once a chapel and a mill belonging to it, the fields where they ſtood being ſtill known by the name of *chapel-field* and *mill-field*, which anſwers the deſcription of this eſtate given in Domeſday.

DIVEN IS A MANOR, ſituated almoſt adjoining to the church of Eaſling, which is ſo corruptly called for *Dive-court*, its more antient and proper name This eſtate

eſtate was likewiſe one of thoſe deſcribed before in Domeſday, as being part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Baieux, on whoſe diſgrace it was, among the reſt of his eſtates, forfeited to the crown; after which, Fulbert de Dover appears to have held it, with others in this pariſh therein-mentioned, of the king *in capite* by barony, by the tenure of ward to Dover caſtle, and of him and his heirs it was held, as half a knight's fee, of the honor of Chilham, the *caput baroniæ*, or head of their barony.

In the reign of Henry III. John Dive held this eſtate as before-mentioned, of that honor; and his deſcendant Andrew Dive, in the 20th year of king Edward III. paid aid for it as half a knight's fee, held of the above barony, when it paid ward annually to Dover caſtle. In this name the manor of Diven continued till the beginning of the next reign of king Richard II. when it was alienated to Sharp, of Ninplace, in Great Chart, in which it remained till the latter end of Henry VII. when it was conveyed to Thurſton, of Challock, from which, ſome years after, it was paſſed by ſale to John Wild, eſq. who, before the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſold it to Gates, and he alienated it to Norden, who conveyed it to Bunce, where it remained after the death of king Charles I. in 1648; ſoon after which this manor was ſold to John Adye, eſq of Down court, in Doddington, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1660, and his two ſons, Edward and Nicholas, ſeem afterwards to have poſſeſſed it in undivided moieties.

Edward Adye, eſq. was of Barham, and left ſeven daughters his coheirs, of whom Suſanna, married to Ruiſhe Wentworth, eſq. ſon and heir of Sir George Wentworth, a younger brother to Thomas, the noted but unfortunate earl of Strafford, entitled her huſband to the poſſeſſion of her father's moiety of this manor, with other lands in Doddington, upon the diviſion of his eſtates among them. He left an only daughter

daughter and heir Mary, who married Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham, who died poſſeſſed of this moiety of Diven-court in 1725, and leaving no male iſſue, he was ſucceeded in this eſtate by Francis his brother and heir, who was in 1731 created Earl of Effingham, and died in 1743. His ſon Thomas, earl of Effingham, afterwards alienated this moiety of Diven-court to Oliver Edwards, eſq. of the ſix clerks office, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

The other moiety of this manor, which, on the death of his father, came into the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Adye, eſq. of Down-court, in Doddington, was deviſed by him to his eldeſt ſon John Adye, eſq. of Down court, who anno 23 Charles II. ſuffered a recovery of it.[d]

He left an only daughter and heir Mary, married to Henry Cullum, ſergeant-at-law; but before that event, this eſtate ſeems to have been paſſed away by him to Thomas Diggs, eſq. of Chilham-caſtle, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name, in 1723, conveyed it, with Chilham-caſtle, and the reſt of his eſtates in this county, to Mr. James Colebrook, citizen and mercer of London, who died poſſeſſed of this moiety of Diven-court in the year 1752, after which it paſſed in like manner with them, till it was at length ſold by his deſcendants, under the ſame act of parliament, in the year 1775, to Thomas Heron, eſq. of Newark upon Trent, afterwards of Chilham-caſtle, who about the year 1776, joined with Oliver Edwards, eſq. the proprietor of *the other moiety*, as has been mentioned before, to Mr. Charles Chapman, of Faverſham, who then became poſſeſſed of the whole of it, which, at his death in 1782, he deviſed by his will to his nephews and nieces, of the name of Leeze, two of whom are now entitled to the fee of it.

[d] Treatiſe of Fines and Recoveries by Brown, 8vo. p. 351. vol. ii. Mich. 25 Car. 2 Regis Rot. 220 Kanc.

THE MANOR OF ARNOLDS, which is ſituated about a mile eaſtward from the church of Eaſling, was likewiſe part of the eſtates of the biſhop of Baieux, mentioned before, and on his diſgrace came with the reſt of them, to the crown, of which it was held afterwards *in capite* by barony, by Fulbert de Dover, by the tenure of ward to Dover caſtle, and of him and his heirs it was again held, as half a knight's fee, as of the honor of Chilham, the head of their barony.

Of them it was held by Arnold de Bononia, whence it acquired the name of *Arnolds*, alias *Eſling*. His ſon John Fitzarnold afterwards poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward III. after which Peter de Huntingfield was owner of it, but in the 20th year of Edward III. the lady Champaine, or Champion, and the earl of Oxford paid aid for it, as half a knight's fee, held of the barony above-mentioned. How it paſſed afterwards I have not ſeen, but in the next reign of Richard II. it was become part of the endowment of the dean and canons of the collegiate free chapel of St. Stephen's, Weſtminſter, with whom it remained till the ſuppreſſion of it in the 1ſt year of Edward VI. when it came into the hands of the crown; after which it became the property of Gates, and after that of Terry, in which it continued ſeveral years, and by that acquired the name of *Arnolds*, alias *Terrys*, from which name it was ſold, in the reign of queen Anne, one part to the Rev. William Wickens, rector of this pariſh, who bore for his arms, *Party, per pale, or, and ſable, a chevron coupee, between three trefoils, all counterchanged*, whoſe ſon Mr. William Wickens, ſucceeded to it on his death in 1718. He died without male iſſue, and by his will deviſed it to his two daughters, one of whom marrying Elvy, he bought the other ſiſter's ſhare in it, and his widow ſurviving him now poſſeſſes both of them; another part was ſold to Chapman, and a third to Avery. Since which it has become more inconſiderable, by the two parts laſt-mentioned having

having been again parcelled out, ſo that now it is ſunk into that obſcurity, as hardly to be worthy of notice, but *the manerial rights* of the manor are claimed by John Wynne and Lydia his wife.

CHARITIES.

EDWARD GRESWOLD, by his will in 1677, gave 20l. for the benefit of the poor not receiving alms, to be laid out in land or otherwiſe, by his executors, who in 1680 purchaſed a piece of land, called Pinkes-croft, in Eaſling, containing two acres, in truſt, for this purpoſe, the rent of it is now 15s. per annum, veſted in the miniſter and pariſh officers.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twelve, caſually twenty-five.

EASLING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of three iſles and a ſouth chancel, called St. Katherine's. The ſteeple, which is a low pointed one, ſtands at the weſt end; there are ſix bells in it.

Alicia de Eſling, wife of Robert de Eſchequer, and lady of the manor of Eſling, with the conſent of archbiſhop Theobald, in the reign of king Stephen, granted the church of Eſlinges, ſituated on her eſtate, to the priory of Ledes, in perpetual alms, together with the temporalities, or appropriation of it, to be poſſeſſed by them for ever after the death of Gervas, then incumbent of it. Which gift was confirmed by archbiſhop Hubert, in the reign of Richard I.

Notwithſtanding which, there was no vicarage endowed here, nor did the canons of Ledes ever enjoy the parſonage of it; but archbiſhop Stephen Langton, who ſucceeded archbiſhop Hubert, with the conſent and approbation of William de Eſlinges, patron of this church, granted to the canons of Ledes twenty ſhillings yearly, to be received from it in the name of a benefice; and he ordained, that beyond that ſum, they ſhould not claim any thing further from it, but

that whenever it ſhould become vacant, the ſaid William de Eſling ſhould preſent to it. But it ſhould ſeem that after this, they had not given up all pretenſions to it, for they obtained, ſeventy years after this, viz. in 1278, of the prior, and the convent of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury, a confirmation of the archbiſhops Theobald and Hubert's charters to them, in which this church is particularly mentioned.[e] How long it continued in the hands of the family of Eſling I do not find, or in thoſe of private patronage; but before the 22d year of Edward III. it was become part of the poſſeſſions of the college founded by Sir John Poultney, in the church of St. Laurence, Canon-ſtreet, London, with which it remained till the ſuppreſſion of the college, in the reign of Edward VI. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the hands of the crown.

After which it ſeems to have been granted to Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, whoſe ſole daughter and heir Catherine married Sir Thomas Finch, of that place, and afterwards Nicholas St. Leger, eſq. who in her right preſented to this rectory in 1574; after which Sir Moyle Finch, knight and baronet, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas and lady Catherine, ſucceeded to it, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Winchelſea and Nottingham, this advowſon continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1769, without male iſſue, leaving his four daughters his coheirs. He was ſucceeded in titles by his nephew George Finch, eſq. only ſon of his next brother William; but this advowſon, with Eaſtwell, and the reſt of his Kentiſh eſtates, he gave by his will to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. only ſon of his third brother the hon. Edward Finch Hatton,[f] who is the preſent owner of it.

[e] Regiſt. of Ledes abbey. See Reg. Roff. p. 371.

[f] See more of the Finch's and Hattons under Eaſtwell.

The

The penſion of twenty ſhillings payable from this church to the priory of Ledes, at its ſuppreſſion in the reign of Henry VIII. came into the hands of the crown; after which it was ſettled, among other premiſes, by the king, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, who are now entitled to it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at ſixteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 12s. In 1587 the communicants here were eighty-ſeven.

In 1640 it was valued at 120l. Communicants one hundred. It is now worth upwards of 200l. per annum.

CHURCH OF EASLING.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Nicholas St. Leger, eſq.	*John Walſall*, D. D. May 15, 1574, obt. 1617.[g]
Lady Elizabeth Finch, widow....	*Edward Simpſon*, S. T. P. Jan. 2, 1517, obt. 1652.[h]
	Samuel Jemmet, obt. 1677.[i]
Heneage, earl of Winchelſea.	*William Wickens*, A. M. March 8, 1677, obt. Sept. 6, 1718.
	Richard Bowes, LL. D. Oct. 20, 1718, obt. April, 1745.[k]
Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.	*Philip Twyſden*, ind. May 11, 1745, reſigned 1745.[l]
	Roger Moſtyn, A. M. March 11, 1746, reſigned 1752.[m]
	Maurice Gleyre, May 8, 1752, obt. Dec. 7, 1781.[n]
Edward Finch Hatton, eſq.	*Anthony Shepperd*, D. D. Oct. 1782, obt. June 15, 1796.[o]
	Edward Cage, 1796, the preſent rector.

g He lies buried in this church. See more of him under Apledore, of which he was vicar.

h See Granger's Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 403.

i See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 607.

k Alſo vicar of New Romney,

l Youngeſt ſon of Sir William Twyſden, bart. of Eaſt Peckham.

m A younger ſon of Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart. He reſigned on being beneficed in the county of Cheſter.

n He was a native of Lauſanne, in Switzerland.

o F. R. S. Plumian profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, and canon of Windſor.

STALISFIELD,

COMMONLY called *Starchfield*, adjoins to the parish of Easling south-eastward. It is called in Domesday, *Stanefelle*, which is the same as Stonefield, a name well adapted to the flinty soil of it.

THE PARISH is an unfrequented and obscure place, situated in a wild and dreary country, near the summit of the chalk hills, just above Charing, its southern boundary. It lies on high ground, exceedingly bleak, and exposed to north and north-east winds. The land in it is in general a red cludgy earth, of very stiff tillage, very barren, wet and flinty, and the inhabitants, as well as the country, are equally poor. It has continued hill and dale in it, the greater part of it is coppice wood, which is mostly beech and oak, usually felled at sixteen and eighteen years growth, and even then from its sort, and its out of the way distance from markets, is not of any great worth; what village there is stands round Starchfield-green, lying near the summit of the hill, on the road to Charing, at the south-west part of the parish, the church in the opposite part of it, and the parsonage midway between them. Near the north-east boundary of the parish, next to Throwley, is an estate called Holborne, but its proper name is Holbean, belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in London; it is said formerly to have belonged to the north chantry of this church of Starchfield.

THIS PLACE, at the time of the taking of the general survey of Domesday, in 1080, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus described in it:

The same Adam (de Port) holds of the bishop Stanefelle. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is four carucates. In demesne there is one carucate, and ten villeins,

villeins, having two carucates. There is a church, and six servants, and two acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of sixty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards forty shillings, now one hundred shillings, Turgis held it of earl Goduin.

On the bishop of Baieux's disgrace, about four years afterwards, this, among the rest of his possessions, came into the hands of the crown, so that Adam de Port before-mentioned, became the king's immediate tenant of it, of whose heirs it was again held afterwards by Arnulf Kade, who gave this manor, with that of Ore and its appurtenances, to the knights hospitallers, and it was assigned by them to the jurisdiction of their preceptory at Swingfield.

This manor continued part of their possessions till the general dissolution of their hospital, in the 32d year of Henry VIII. After which this manor did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king, in his 36th year, granted it to Sir Anthony St. Leger and his heirs male, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, who by the act of the 2d and 3d of Edward VI. procured his lands in this county to be *disgavelled.* After which, Edward VI. in his 4th year, made a grant of this manor to him and his heirs, to hold by the like service.[p] He immediately afterwards passed it away by sale to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsborne, whose son Sir Anthony Aucher, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, sold it to Salter, whose descendant Sir Nicholas Salter, possessed it at the restoration of Charles II. They bore for their arms, *Gules, ten billets, four, three, two, and one, a bordure engrailed, argent, charged with sixteen hurts and torteauxes, alternately.* His son Nicholas Salter, esq. of Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, died in the reign of king Wil-

[p] Rot. Esch. ejus an pt. 7. Augtn. off. deeds of purchase and exchange, box G. 21.

liam and queen Mary, leaving one ſon John, who was of London, ſurgeon, and three daughters, towards the raiſing of whoſe portions, he by his will ordered this manor to be ſold, which it accordingly was, in 1699, to Mr. Richard Webbe, of Eleham; he, in 1711, after ſome controverſies at law for the poſſeſſion of it, alienated all his right and title to it to the truſtees, for the performance of the will of dame Sarah Barrett, widow of Sir Paul Barrett, ſerjeant-at-law, who had died in the beginning of that year.

She was the only daughter and heir of Sir George Ent, M. D. of London, and preſident of the college of phyſicians, and widow of Francis Head, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Head, bart. who died in his father's life-time. She had by her firſt huſband one ſon, Sir Francis Head, bart. and a daughter Sarah, married to John Lynch, eſq. of Groves, father of John Lynch, D D. dean of Canterbury, who left iſſue Sir William Lynch, K. B. and John Lynch, LL. D. archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury.

Lady Barrett, by the truſts of her will, deviſed this manor to her male iſſue by her firſt huſband in tail male, remainder to the iſſue of Sarah her daughter by the ſame huſband in like tail, remainder to her ſeveral daughters and their heirs in fee; by virtue of which limitation, her grandſon Sir Francis Head, bart. at length ſucceeded to it, and on his death in 1768, without male iſſue, his next brother Sir John Head, bart. and archdeacon of Canterbury, became poſſeſſed of it, and died *ſ. p.* in 1769, leaving his widow lady Jane Head, ſiſter of Dr. William Geekie, prebendary of Canterbury, ſurviving, on whom he had ſettled this manor in jointure; ſhe died in 1780, on which the property of it, under the above will, became veſted in lady Barrett's next heir male Sir William Lynch, K. B. of Grove, who was her great-grandſon, being the eldeſt ſon of John Lynch, D. D. dean of Canterbury, the ſon of John Lynch, eſq. by Sarah his wife, her

her daughter by Francis Head, eſq. who, to bar all further remainders, with his brother Dr. John Lynch, ſuffered a recovery of this manor, and died in 1785, *ſ. p.* After which it was alienated to the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, who dying unmarried and inteſtate in 1796, it came to his two nephews and heirs-at-law, Samuel-Elias and Wanley Sawbridge, eſqrs. who are the preſent poſſeſſors of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

DARBIES-COURT, is a manor ſituated in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, which took its name from a family who reſided at it, and were of the rank of gentlemen in very early times, for in the antient regiſters and rolls of Kentiſh gentry, their coat armour is thus deſcribed, *Party, per chevron embattled, or, and azure, three eagles counterchanged.* In the 20th year of king Edward III. Sara de Darbye paid aid for lands here, which William de Darbie and the heirs of Thomas Franklyn held before in Winfield, of Reginald de Cornhill, by knight's ſervice; and there is a hamlet and valley adjoining to Darbies-court, once part of it, called at this time Wingfield, and Wingfield valley. Of this family was John Darbie, who was alderman of London, and ſheriff in 1445, anno 24 Henry VI. who built the ſouth iſle of St. Dionis Backchurch, in that city, and was otherwiſe a good benefactor to it; in memory of which, the above-mentioned coat of arms was put up in the windows of it.[q]

But the manor of Darbies court was alienated by one of that family, in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to Sir Ralph St. Leger, of Otterden, who died in the 10th year of that reign, leaving a daughter Joane, then the wife of Henry Aucher, eſq. of Newenden, who entitled her huſband to the poſſeſſion of it. In whoſe deſcendants this manor continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was alienated to

[q] Philipott, p. 301. Strype's Stow's Survey, book ii. p. 152.

Sir

Sir Michael Sondes, then of Eaſtry, who was the ſecond ſon of Sir Anthony Sondes, of Throwley, and on his elder brother Sir Thomas Sondes's death, in 1592, without male iſſue, ſucceeded him in his ſeat at Throwley, as well as the reſt of his intailed eſtates in this county. He afterwards reſided at Throwley, where he died in 1617, anno 16 James I. Since which this manor has deſcended, in like manner as Throwley and Lees-court, in Sheldwich, both which the reader will find deſcribed in the future part of this volume down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

ROGER PAYNE, ESQ. late of Otterden, by his will in 1706, gave 20l. chargeable on his eſtate at Otterden, to poor houſekeepers of this pariſh; which is placed out at intereſt at 4l. per cent. the yearly diſtribution of it being veſted in the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty; caſually thirty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which ſtands near the centre of the pariſh, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built in the form of a croſs; the ſteeple ſtands in the middle of the ſouth ſide. In the north wall of the north chancel is an antient tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour lying at length on it. In the eaſt window are theſe coats of arms, *Sable, a chevron gules, between three clothworkers handles, or*; another, the coat broke, impaling, *Quarterly, azure and argent, per feſs indented, furmounted by a battune, or, and azure.*

The church of Ore was antiently accounted as a chapel to this of Stalisfield, but it has been long ſince ſeparated, and become a diſtinct church independent of it.

The

The church of Stalisfield belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, perhaps part of its original endowment by archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the reign of the Conqueror, and it was confirmed to it, among the reſt of its poſſeſſions, by archbiſhop Hubert, about the reign of Richard I.[r]

In the 8th year of Richard II. it was become appropriated to the above-mentioned priory, and a vicarage endowed in it, the former being then valued at twelve pounds, and the latter at four pounds, on the taxation of them.

The church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the priory till the diſſolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when they came into the hands of the crown, where they remained but a ſmall time, for an act paſſed that year to enable the king and the archbiſhop of Canterbury to exchange the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Radigund, near Dover, with all its poſſeſſions, lately given by the king to the archbiſhop for the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Gregory, and all its poſſeſſions, excepting the manor of Howfield, in Chartham.

This church becoming thus part of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, was demiſed by the archbiſhop, among the reſt of the revenues of the priory, in one grand beneficial leaſe, in which, all advowſons and nominations of churches and chapels were excepted, and it has been continued under the ſame kind of demiſe from time to time ever ſince, renewable in like manner as ſuch leaſes uſually are.

Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, was leſſee of this parſonage as part of the above premiſes, as heir to the Wottons, after whoſe death in 1773, the leaſe was ſold by his executors to George Gipps, eſq. of Canterbury, who is the preſent leſſee under the archbiſhop

[r] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 374.

for

for the parſonage of Stalisfield, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Gregory, but Samuel-Elias and Wanley Sawbridge, eſqrs. as heirs of their uncle the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, late vicar of this pariſh, are the occupiers of it, at a yearly reſerved rent under him. The parſonage conſiſts of a houſe, buildings, yard, and ſmall orchard, ninety-four acres of land, and nine acres of wood, let together with the tithes of corn, at 75l. per annum; beſides which, there are ſixteen acres of woodland more in the hands of the leſſee of the parſonage, worth 3l. 10s. per annum. It pays 7s. 6d. procurations to the archdeacon, and 6s. 4d. to the archbiſhop at his viſitations.

The vicarage of this church appears to have been endowed before the 8th of Richard II. by the taxation then made of it. It is valued in the king's books at 5l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 8d. and is now of the yearly certified value of 33l. 18s. 3d. In 1587 there were ſixty-one communicants here. In 1640 it was valued at only 35l. and the communicants were the like number.

Archbiſhop Juxon, by indenture anno 13 king Charles II. and by another anno 28 of that reign, augmented it with 25l. per annum, to be paid by the leſſee of the great tithes. The archbiſhop continues patron of this vicarage.

THERE WAS *a portion of tithes* in this pariſh, of the value of ten ſhillings, which was given ſoon after the conqueſt to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, by Humphry Canute; and this gift was afterwards confirmed by D. de Monci, his deſcendant, to be holden in like manner as the ſame was held of his anceſtors; and it was likewiſe confirmed to it by the archbiſhops Richard, Baldwin, and Hubert.[s]

[s] Reg. Roff. p. 116, 620, 410, 46, 506.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF STALISFIELD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.....	*Henry Weſt*, A. B. Jan. 2, 1597, ob. 1629.
	Phineas Coſby, A. M. Dec. 30, 1629, reſigned 1641.
	Robert Trott, A. M. Auguſt 13, 1644, ob. 1664.
	Thomas Conway, A. M. April 28, 1665, ob. 1691.
	Joſeph Lupton, A. M. Aug. 4, 1691, ob. 1692.
	John Symonds, A. M. Feb. 16, 1692, obt. Feb. 21, 1748.[t]
	Benjamin Dawney, July 8, 1748, obt. Oct. 23 1778.
	Wanley Sawbridge, A. M. March 16, 1780, obt. July 5, 1796.[u]
	Thomas Lamprey, A. M. 1796, the preſent vicar.[w]

[t] He was likewiſe rector of Otterden.

[u] He was likewiſe rector of Thunderſley, in Eſſex, to which he was preſented in 1757.

[w] And vicar of Lower Halſtow.

THROWLEY

LIES the next pariſh north-eaſtward from Stalisfield. It is called in the record of Domeſday, *Trevelei*, in later records *Truley* and *Thruley*, in Latin ones *Trulega* and *Truilla*; it is now written both *Throwley* and *Throwleigh*.

THROWLEY is moſtly ſituated on high ground, it is a more pleaſant and open country than that laſt deſcribed, for though wild and romantic among the hills and woods, it is not ſo dreary and forlorn, nor the ſoil ſo uncomfortable, being much drier. Beſides it has a more chearful and brighter aſpect from the width of the principal valley which leads through it, from north to ſouth, whence the hills riſe on each ſide, with ſmaller

delves

delves interſperſed among them. There is a good deal of wood-ground, moſtly of beech, interſperſed at places with oak and hazel, with ſome good timber trees of oak among them, eſpecially in the northern and ſouthern parts; much of the former belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The ſoil is moſtly chalk, the reſt a heavy tillage land of red cludgy earth, the whole mixed with quantities of flint ſtones. There are ſome level lands, eſpecially in the diſparked grounds of Throwley park, which are tolerably good, much more ſo than thoſe in the other parts of the pariſh; on the eaſt ſide of the park are the foundations of the antient ſeat of the Sondes's, with the church cloſe to them, the whole lying on high ground, with a good proſpect of the ſurrounding country; not far from it is Town place, now only a farm-houſe. There is no village, excepting the few houſes in Abraham-ſtreet may be ſo called, the reſt of the houſes, which are moſtly cottages, ſtanding diſperſed throughout it, either ſingle, or built round the little greens or foſtalls, of which there are ſeveral in different parts of the pariſh. On a larger one of theſe called Wilgate-green, there is a houſe belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Philerenis Willis's heirs, and another larger antient one, which with the eſtate belonging to it, was formerly the property of the Chapmans, and ſold by them to Chriſtopher Vane, lord Barnard, whoſe grandſon William, viſcount Vane, dying *ſ. p.* in 1789, gave it, with his other eſtates in this county, to David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe, the preſent owner of it.[x]

There was a family named Wolgate, from whoſe reſidence here this green ſeems to have taken its name of Wolgate, or Wilgate-green. After they had remained here for ſome generations they ended in a daughter, for Mr. Ralph Wolgate dying in 1642, his

[x] See Shipborne, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 50.

daughter

daughter Anne married Mr. William Genery, and entitled him to her father's poſſeſſions here, at Poſiers, in Borden, and other parts of this county. The Woodwards ſeem afterwards to have poſſeſſed their eſtate here, ſeveral of whom lie buried under a tomb in Throwley church-yard.

About half a mile diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Wilgate-green, in Abraham-ſtreet, there is a ſeat, called, from its high ſituation and extenſive proſpect, BELMONT; it was built in the year 1769, by Edward Wilks, eſq. ſtorekeeper of the royal powder-mills at Faverſham, who incloſed a paddock or ſhrubbery round it, and occaſionally reſided here, till he alienated it in 1779 to John Montreſor, eſq. the preſent proprietor, who reſides in it.

THE BEECH TREE flouriſhes in the greateſt plenty, as well ſingle to a large ſize, as in ſtubs in the coppice woods, which conſiſt moſtly of them, as well in theſe parts as they do in general on the range of chalk hills throughout this county, in ſome places extending two or three miles in width, and in others much more. The large tracts of ground in this and other counties, overſpread with the beech-tree, the random ſituation of their ſtubs, and other circumſtances which occur in viewing them, are ſtrong proofs of their being *the indigenous growth* of this iſland, notwithſtanding Cæſar's peremptory aſſertion, in his Commentaries, of there being none here in his time. The Britons, he ſays, had every material for uſe and building, the ſame as the Gauls, excepting the fir and the beech. The former there is poſitive proof of his being groſsly miſtaken in, which will in ſome meaſure deſtroy that implicit credit we might otherwiſe give to his authority, as to the latter; indeed, the continued oppoſition he met with from the Britons, during his ſhort ſtay here, afforded him hardly a poſſibility of ſeeing any other parts of this country than thoſe near which he landed, and in the direct track through which he marched towards

wards Coway-ſtakes; too ſmall a ſpace for him to form any aſſertion of the general products of a whole country, or even of the neighbouring parts to him. Of thoſe he paſſed through, the ſoil was not adapted to the growth of the beech tree; from which we may with great probability ſuppoſe, there were none growing on them, nor are there any throughout them, even at this time, a circumſtance which moſt likely induced him to ſuppoſe, and afterwards to make the aſſertion before-mentioned.

The flints, with which the cold unfertile lands in theſe parts, as well as ſome others in this county, are covered, have been found to be of great uſe in the bringing forward the crops on them, either by their warmth, or ſomewhat equivalent to it. Heretofore the occupiers of theſe lands were anxious to have them picked up and carried off from their grounds, but experiencing the diſadvantage of it in the failure of their crops, they never practiſe it themſelves, and ſubmit to the ſurveyors of the highways taking them off with great reluctance.

In this pariſh there are quantities of *the great whitiſh aſh coloured ſhell ſnail*, which are of an unuſual large ſize; they are found likewiſe near Darking, in Surry, and between Puckeridge and Ware, in Hertfordſhire. They are not originally of this iſland, but have been brought from abroad, many of them are at this time obſerved in different parts of Italy.

MR. JACOB, in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, has enumerated ſeveral ſcarce plants obſerved by him in this pariſh, beſides which, that ſcarce one, the Orchis myodes, or *fly ſatirion*, has been found here, growing on the ſide of the path, in a ſmall wood, midway between the church and Wilgate green.

THIS PLACE, at the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, about the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, the king's half brother, under

under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus deſcribed in it:

Herfrid holds Trevelai. It was taxed at three ſulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demeſne there is one, and twenty-four villeins, with five borderers having ſix carucates and an half. There is a church, and five ſervants. Wood for the pannage of twenty hogs, and in the city three houſes of thirty-two pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ſeven pounds, and afterwards ſix pounds. Ulnod held it of king Edward.

On the biſhop of Baieux's diſgrace, about four years afterwards, this, among his other eſtates, became confiſcated to the crown,

After which it was held of the king *in capite*, by barony, by Jeffry de Peverel, and together with other lands made up the barony of Peverel, as it was called, being aſſigned to him for the defence of Dover-caſtle, for which purpoſe he was bound to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers from time to time for the defence of it, and to repair and defend at his own charge a particular tower or turret there, called afterwards *Turris Gattoniana*, or Gatton's tower.

In the reign of king Henry III. Robert de Gatton, who took his name from the lordſhip of Gatton, in Surry, of which his anceſtors had been ſome time owners, was in poſſeſſion of the manor of Thrule, and died in the 38th year of that reign, holding it by knight's ſervice of the king, of the honor of Peverel, by reaſon of the eſcheat of that honor, &c.[y] He was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Hamo de Gatton, who reſided here, and ſerved the office of ſheriff in the 14th year of Edward I. His eldeſt ſon of the ſame name left one ſon Edmund, then an infant, who afterwards dying under age, his two ſiſters became

[y] Rot. Eſch. anno 39 Henry III. N. 39. See Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 28.

his coheirs, and divided his inheritance, of which Elizabeth entitled her huſband William de Dene to this manor, and all the reſt of the eſtates in Kent; and Margery entitled her huſband Simon de Norwood to Gatton, and all the other eſtates in Surry.

William de Dene had a charter of *free warren* for his lands in Thruley, in the 10th year of Edward II. He died anno 15 Edward III. then holding this manor by the law of England, as of the inheritance of Elizabeth his late wife deceaſed, of the king *in capite*, as of the caſtle of Dover, by knight's ſervice, and paying to the ward of that caſtle. His ſon Thomas de Dene died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of that reign, leaving four daughters his coheirs, of whom Benedicta, the eldeſt, married John de Shelving, and entitled him to this manor, on whoſe death likewiſe without male iſſue, his two daughters became his coheirs, of whom, Joane married John Brampton, alias Detling, of Detling-court, and Ellen married John de Bourne, the former of whom, in his wife's right, became poſſeſſed of this manor. He left only one daughter Benedicta his heir, who carried it in marriage to Thomas at Town, who was poſſeſſed of much land about Charing, and bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, three croſs-croſlets, ermine*, which coat is in the windows of Kennington church, impaled with Ellis, of that place. He removed hither in the reign of Henry VI. and built a ſeat for his reſidence in this pariſh, about a quarter of a mile from the church, which he named, from himſelf, *Town-place*, ſoon after which he died, leaving his poſſeſſions to his three daughters and coheirs, of whom Eleanor was married to Richard Lewknor, of Challock; Bennet to William Watton, of Addington, and Elizabeth to William Sondes, of this pariſh and of Lingfield, in Surry, in which county his anceſtors had been ſeated as early as the reign of Henry III. at Darking, where their ſeat was named, from them, Sondes-

Sondes-place.[z] Upon the diviſion of their inheritance, *the manor of Throwley* was allotted to William Sondes, and *Town-place*, with the lands belonging to it in Throwley, to Richard Lewknor, who ſold it to Edward Evering, the eldeſt ſon of Nicholas, third ſon of John Evering, of Evering, in Alkham, and his daughter and heir Mary marrying in 1565, with John Upton, of Faverſham, entitled him to this eſtate, which he very ſoon afterwards alienated to Shilling, from whom it as quickly afterwards paſſed by ſale to Anthony Sondes, eſq. of this pariſh, whoſe anceſtor William Sondes, on the diviſion of the inheritance of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas at Town as before mentioned, had become poſſeſſed of *the manor of Throwley*, and the antient manſion of it, in which he afterwards reſided, and dying in 1474, anno 15 Edward IV. was buried in the north chapel of this church, though he ordered by his will a memorial for himſelf to be put up in the church of Lingfield. The family of Sondes bore for their arms, *Argent, three blackmores heads, couped, between two chevronels, ſable*, which, with the ſeveral quarterings borne by them, are painted on their monuments in this church.

His deſcendant, Anthony Sondes, eſq. of Throwley, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. procured his lands in this county to be *diſgavelled*, by the act then paſſed, and died in 1575, having married Joane, daughter of Sir John Fineux, chief juſtice of the king's bench, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas and Michael, and two daughters.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas Sondes, ſheriff anno 22 Elizabeth, who founded the ſchool in this pariſh. He died in 1592, leaving iſſue only by his ſecond wife, one daughter Frances, married to Sir John Leveſon, ſo that on his death without male

[z] Among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, is the pedigree of Walter Sondes, temp. Hen. IV. No. 6111-36.

iſſue, his only brother Sir Michael Sondes, of Eaſtry, ſucceeded to this manor and ſeat of his anceſtors, in which he afterwards reſided. He was ſheriff in the 26th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, and died in the 16th year of king James I. having had by his firſt wife Mary, only daughter and heir of George Fynch, eſq. of Norton, ſix ſons and ſix daughters.

Sir Richard Sondes, the eldeſt ſon, reſided at Throwley, where he died in the 8th year of Charles I. having had by his two wives a numerous iſſue, of both ſons and daughters. He was ſucceeded in this manor and ſeat, with the reſt of his eſtates, by his eldeſt ſon Sir George Sondes, who was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. ſoon after which he began to rebuild his ſeat of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, and fixed his reſidence there, under the deſcription of which a more particular account of him and his deſcendants may be ſeen. Not long after which this ſeat was entirely pulled down, and the park adjoining to it *diſparked*. The foundations of the former ſtill remain, and the diſparked lands ſtill retain the name of Throwley-park.

Sir George Sondes was afterwards created Earl of Faverſham, Viſcount Sondes, of Lees court, and *Baron of Throwley*, whoſe two daughters became his coheirs; Mary was married to Lewis, lord Duras, marquis of Blanquefort, and afterwards earl of Faverſham, and Katherine to Lewis Watſon, eſq. afterwards earl of Rockingham, who each ſucceſſively, in right of their reſpective wives, inherited this manor and eſtate, which has ſince deſcended in like manner as Lees-court, in Sheldwich, to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor, with Town place and the eſtate belonging to it. A court baron is held for this manor.

The denne of Toppenden, alias *Tappenden*, in Smarden, in the Weald, is an appendage to the manor of Throwley, and is held of it.

WILDERTON,

WILDERTON, alias *Wolderton*, called alſo in antient deeds *Wilrinton*, is a manor in this pariſh, which was once part of the poſſeſſions of the eminent family of Badleſmere, of which Bartholomew de Badleſmere was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Edward II. of whom, for his ſervices in the Scottiſh wars, he obtained in the 9th year of it many liberties and franchiſes for his different manors and eſtates, among which was that of *free-warren* in the demeſne lands of this manor of Wolrington.[a] Having afterwards aſſociated himſelf with the diſcontented barons, he was taken priſoner, and executed in the 16th year of that reign. By the inquiſition taken after his death, which was not till anno 2 Edward III. at which time both the proceſs and judgment againſt him was reverſed, it was found that he died poſſeſſed of this manor, among others, which were then reſtored to his ſon Giles de Badleſmere, who died in the 12th year of Edward III. *ſ. p.* being then poſſeſſed of this manor. Upon which his four ſiſters became his coheirs, and upon a partition of their inheritance, this manor fell to the ſhare of Margery, wife of William, lord Roos, of Hamlake, who ſurvived her huſband, and died in the 37th year of Edward III. poſſeſſed of it, as did her grandſon John, lord Roos, in the 9th year of Henry V. leaving no iſſue by Margaret his wife, who ſurvived him, and had this manor aſſigned to her as part of her dower. She afterwards married Roger Wentworth, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died anno 18 Edward IV.

On the death of John, lord Roos, her firſt huſband, *ſ. p.* the reverſion of this manor, after her death, became veſted in Thomas his next ſurviving brother and heir, whoſe ſon Thomas afterwards became a firm friend to the houſe of Lancaſter, for which he was attainted anno 1 Edward IV. and his lands were confiſcated to the crown.

[a] Rot. Cart. anno 9 Edward II. N. 57.

On the death of Margaret, the widow of Roger Wentworth, esq. the manor of Wulrington, but whether by grant or purchase, I have not found, came into the possession of Richard Lewknor, of Challock, owner likewise of Town-place, as before-mentioned, who sold it to Edward Evering, already mentioned before, whose daughter and heir Mary marrying in 1565 with Mr. John Upton, of Faversham, entitled him to it. He joined with his brother Nicholas Upton, in 1583, in the sale of the manor-house, with all the demesne lands belonging to it, excepting one small piece called *the manor-croft*, and a moiety of the manor, which, from its situation, from that time was known by the name of NORTH-WILDERTON, to Anthony Terry, of North Wilderton, yeoman, upon whose death it came to his four sons, Arnold, William, Thomas, and George Terry, who in 1601 made a partition of their father's estates, in which this manor was allotted to Arnold Terry, and William his brother, from whom it descended to Anthony Terry, of Ospringe, who in 1689 sold it to Mr. Thomas Knowler, of Faversham, who devised it to his sister Abigail for her life, and after her death to John Knowler, gent. of Ospringe, in fee. She afterwards married John Bates, and they, together with John Knowler above-mentioned, about the year 1694, joined in the sale of it to Mr. Edward Baldock, of Aylesford, and Bennet his wife. He survived her, and by deed of gift in 1717, vested the fee of it in his son Edward Baldock, who passed it away to Mr. Thomas Greenstreet, of Norton, whose niece Elizabeth marrying with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Gillingham, entitled him to this manor, which has been since sold to John Montresor, esq. of Belmont, in this parish, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There was antiently a chapel at this manor of Wilrintune, as appears by a charter, dated anno 1217, lately in the treasury of St. Bertin's monastery

ſtery at St. Omers, concerning the privilege of a bell to it.

BUT THE REMAINING MOIETY *of the manor*, with a ſmall croft called *the manor-croft*, lying at the weſt end of Hockſtet green, remained with John Upton, and thenceforward acquired the name of SOUTH, *alias* GREAT WILDERTON. After whoſe death it came to his eldeſt ſon John Upton, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1635, and was buried with his anceſtors in Faverſham church. They bore for their arms, *Quarterly, ſable, and or*; in the firſt and fourth quarters, *a croſs flory, argent, each charged with a trefoil, azure.*[b]

John Upton, his eldeſt ſon, inherited this manor, and at his death in 1664, by his will gave it to his daughter Anne, wife of Charles Caſtle, gent. who in 1688 deviſed it to her brother-in-law George Naylor, and George White, the former of whom becoming ſolely poſſeſſed of it, in 1705 deviſed it to his nephew Mr. John Dalton, gent. of St. Edmundſbury, for his life, and afterwards to his ſon Thomas Dalton, and his iſſue, in conſequence of which it deſcended to Benjamin Shuckforth, of Diſs, in Norfolk, who in 1741 ſold it to Mr. Giles Hilton, of Lords, in Sheldwich, on whoſe death it deſcended to his three ſons, John, William, and Robert Hilton, the youngeſt of whom, Mr. Robert Hilton, as well as by the deviſe of his two elder brothers, afterwards became the ſole proprietor of this manor. He died in 1782, and his ſon Mr. John Hilton, of Sheldwich, as next in the entail, ſucceeded to it, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

IN THE REIGN of king Stephen there was AN ALIEN PRIORY eſtabliſhed in this pariſh, as a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omers, the capital of Artois, in Flanders, William de Ipre, in 1153, having given this church, with that of Chilham, to it for that purpoſe; which gift was confirmed by king Ste-

[b] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Upton.

phen the ſame year, as it was by the ſeveral archbiſhops afterwards, and by the charters of Henry II. and III. The charter of this gift was till lately in the treaſury of the monaſtery of St. Bertin, as were all the others hereafter mentioned relating to this church and priory.

There are very few formal foundations of theſe cells, the lands of them being uſually granted to ſome monaſtery abroad, as an increaſe to their revenues, after which, upon ſome part of them they built convenient houſes, for the reception of a ſmall convent. Some of theſe cells were made conventual, having a certain number of monks, who were moſtly foreigners, and removeable at pleaſure, ſent over with a prior at their head, who were little more than ſtewards to the ſuperior abbey, to which they returned the revenues of their poſſeſſions annually; others were permitted to chuſe their own prior, and theſe were entire ſocieties within themſelves, and received their revenues for their own uſe and benefit, paying perhaps only a yearly penſion as an acknowledgment of their ſubjection, or what was at firſt the ſurpluſage to the foreign houſe.

The cell at Throwley was of the former ſort, for which reaſon, during the wars between England and France, as their revenues went to ſupport the king's enemies, theſe kind of houſes were generally ſeized on by the king, and reſtored again upon the return of a peace.[c]

In the 25th year of king Edward I. Peter, prior of Triwle, as it was ſpelt in the record, made fine to the king at Weſtminſter, and had a privy ſeal for his protection, by which he had the cuſtody of his houſe and poſſeſſions committed to his care, to retain them during the king's pleaſure, anſwering to his exchequer for the profits of them, according to the directions of him and his council.

[c] Tan. Mon. præf. p. xxvii. Dugd. Warw. p. 24, 25. See vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 76.

The

The ſcite of this priory was that of the parſonage of the church of Throwley, which, with that of Chilham, ſeems to have been all their poſſeſſions in this kingdom. Theſe were valued in the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, each at forty pounds annually, and their temporalities at 20s. 6d. at which time the parſonage of Throwley was become appropriated to this cell, and a vicarage was endowed in it. In which ſituation this priory remained till the general ſuppreſſion of the alien priories throughout England, in the 2d year of Henry V. anno 1414, which was enacted in the parliament then held at Leiceſter, and all their houſes, revenues, &c. were given to the king and his heirs for ever.[d]

This priory, with its poſſeſſions, ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown till Henry VI. in his 22d year, ſettled them on the monaſtery of Sion, in Middleſex, founded by his father Henry V. with which they continued till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, this being one of thoſe greater monaſteries diſſolved by the act of the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. How this priory was diſpoſed of afterwards by the crown, may be further ſeen hereafter, under the deſcription of the parſonage of the church of Throwley.

The only remains left of this priory are ſome few foundations, and two walls of flint, which ſupport a building, ſtanding behind the parſonage-houſe and garden.

THERE IS A FREE SCHOOL in this pariſh, the houſe of which is ſituated adjoining to the church-yard, which was founded by Sir Thomas Sondes, who died in 1592, who by his will deviſed a houſe and ſix pounds per annum to the maſter of it, to dwell in, and as a recompence for his pains; but having charged his

[d] Though this act is not in the ſtatute book, it is mentioned among the patent rolls of the 3d year of king Henry V. See vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 516.

executors

executors and not his heirs to the fulfilling of this bequeſt, and charged the payment of the above ſum, among other charitable legacies, on ſeveral leaſehold eſtates, the terms of which expired in his nephew Sir Richard Sondes's time, and the houſe having tumbled down for want of repairs, Sir George Sondes, ſon of Sir Richard above-mentioned, thought it unreaſonable, as he had none of the eſtates, that he ſhould be bound to maintain the ſchool; however, he voluntarily paid the maſter his ſalary, and gave him a houſe to live in, both which have been continued by the poſſeſſors of Throwley manor to this time, as far as I can learn, as of their own free gift.

The preſent right hon. lord Sondes appoints the ſchoolmaſter as ſuch during pleaſure, and pays him a ſalary of twelve pounds per annum, beſides which, he allots him an houſe and garden, worth about ſix pounds per annum, which his lordſhip repairs from time to time, and for which no parochial or church-dues are paid. There are at preſent fourteen boys taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, *gratis*, in this ſchool, which though taken moſtly from the pariſhes of Throwley, Badleſmere, and Leveland, are not confined to thoſe pariſhes.

CHARITIES.

CATHERINE, LADY SONDES, gave by will the ſum of 40s. a year, to be received yearly on St. Barnabas's day, towards the relief of the poor, payable from a farm in it, called Bell-horn, now belonging to lord Sondes, and now of that annual produce.

THERE WERE *three alms-houſes* in this pariſh, the gift of one of the Sondes family; one of them was ſome time ſince burnt down, and has not been rebuilt, but lord Sondes allows the perſon nominated to it the value of it in money yearly.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty, caſually double that number.

THROWLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels. The ſteeple is a ſquare tower, and ſtands in the centre of the ſouth ſide of it, in which there is a peal of ſix bells, given in 1781, at the expence of Mr. Montreſor, of Belmont. In the ſouth iſle is a memorial for Francis Hoſier Hart, gent. obt. 1761, leaving three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Diana Hoſier. In the middle iſle is a ſmall monument for Stephen Bunce, eſq. of this pariſh, one of the Antients of New-Inn, who died there in 1634, and was buried in St. Clement's church, London. In the middle chancel there are two ſtalls of wood, which are not fixed, and in the north iſle three more of the like ſort, joined together, with a deſk before them, which ſeem to have been removed from the chancel, and were both intended for the uſe of the religious of the priory here. In the middle of this chancel is a memorial for Dr. Thomas Horſemonden, patron and rector of Purleigh, in Eſſex, prebendary of Lincoln, &c. who died anno 1632. In the north and ſouth chancel are ſeveral monuments for the family of Sondes, with their effigies, arms and quarterings; one of them in the latter, a plain altar tomb of black marble for Sir George Sondes, earl of Faverſham, his lady and deſcendants; many more of this family, as appears by the pariſh regiſter, are buried in the vault underneath, but the family of Watſon burying at Rockingham, this vault has not been opened for ſeveral years. The north and ſouth chancels above-mentioned belonged, one to the poſſeſſors of Throwley manor, the other to thoſe of Townplace, but they both belong now to lord Sondes.

There were formerly in the windows the arms of Sondes, Finch, and Gatton, and in the north window this inſcription, *Pray for the good eſtate of Alice Martyn, the which did make this window*, MCCCCXLV.

In the church yard, at the weſt end of the north iſle, there is a circular door-caſe of ſtone, having ſeveral bordures of Saxon ornaments carved round it. In the church-

church yard is an altar tomb for William Woodward, gent. of Wilgate green, obt. 1681, and Anne his wife.

It appears by the will of William Sondes, esq. anno 1474, that this church had then constantly burning in it lights, dedicated to St. Michael, the Holy Trinity, the Holy Cross, St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. Christopher, St. George, St. Katherine, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Nicholas.

An account of the antient patronage of the church of Throwley has already been given, as first belonging to the alien priory here, and then to the monastery of Sion, to the time of the dissolution of the latter in the 31st year of Henry VIII. the year after which, the king granted the rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Throwley, to the prebendary of Rugmer, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, in exchange for lands belonging to that prebend, to be inclosed within the king's park of Marybone, in pursuance of an act then passed. Since which this parsonage and advowson have continued part of the abovementioned prebend. The former is leased out by the present prebendary to the right hon. lord Sondes, but the advowson of the vicarage he retains in his own hands, and is the present patron of it.

There was a rent of 4l. 18s. 4d. reserved from the parsonage by king Henry VIII. *nomine decimæ*, which was granted by queen Elizabeth, in her third year, to archbishop Parker, among other premises, in exchange for several manors, lands, &c. belonging to that see, which rent still continues part of the revenues of the archbishopric.

A vicarage was endowed here in 1367, anno 42 king Edward III. by archbishop Langham, at which time the chapel of Wylrington belonged to it.[c]

It is valued in the king's books at 7l. 11s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 2d.

[c] See Ducarel's Repert. p. 111, 2d edit.

In

In 1578 there were one hundred and eighty communicants here. In 1640 it was valued at forty-five pounds, communicants two hundred and twenty.

CHURCH OF THROWLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	VICARS.
Michael Sondes, esq.	*William Copell*, S. T. B. Oct. 9, 1597, obt. 1605.[f]
Sir Michael Sondes.	*William Pulley*, A. M. July 29, 1605.[g]
	William Annand, induct. July 15, 1649.[h]
Matthew Smallwood, S. T. P. *hac vice.*	*George Robertson*, A. M. Nov. 6, 1662, obt. 1688.[i]
The Crown, hac vice.	*Richard Sale*, clerk, Sept. 11, 1688.
	Benjamin Hollingworth, resigned 1696.[l]
	Jonathan Bernard, Oct. 28, 1701, obt. Feb. 1, 1715.
James Barker, preb. of Rugmer.	*John Willis*, LL. B. Aug. 27, 1715, obt. Feb. 1, 1757.[k]
Thomas Archer, preb. of the same.	*Johnson Lawson*, A. B. March 5, 1757, obt. Nov. 25, 1778.[l]
John Hotham, D. D. *preb. of the same.*	*Walter Williams*, A. M. March 12, 1779, the present vicar.[m]

f He was buried in this church.
g He was living in 1635.
h And rector of Leveland. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 833, fasti, p. 108, 122.
i He was likewise vicar of Sheldwich, which he resigned, as well as this vicarage, for that of Stone, in Oxney.
k And vicar of Sheldwich.
l And dean of Battle, in Suffex.
m Also vicar of Harrow, in Middlesex.

LEVELAND

IS the next parish eastward from Throwley, being but little known, and having no traffic through it. It is a very small parish, situated mostly on high ground, in a healthy country, much like that last described, only that it is more open, having less woodland, and a plainer surface. The soil is much less inclined to chalk, and

and it has ſome tolerable good level land towards the ſouth-eaſt part of it; the church ſtands towards the eaſtern ſide of the pariſh, with the court-lodge near it, all the other houſes in it, excepting two, are, though within the bounds of it, on the weſt ſide of Badleſmere lees, over which, as well as along the eaſtern boundaries of this pariſh, at a ſmall diſtance from the church, the high road leads from Faverſham through Sheldwich to Aſhford.

THE MANOR was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, being held of the ſeveral archbiſhops by knight's ſervice.

Accordingly it is entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*, as follows:

In Faverſham hundred, Richard, tenant[n] *of the archbiſhop, holds of him Lelevant. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, and two villeins, with one borderer, having one carucate. There is wood for the pannage of five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth thirty ſhillings, now twenty ſhillings.*

This Richard had a grant of it from archbiſhop Lanfranc, to hold by knight's ſervice, and his deſcendants, from their intereſt in this place, moſt probably aſſumed their ſurname from it.

In the reign of king Richard I. Nathaniel de Leveland held it of the archbiſhop, in the 9th year of which, he and his ſon Robert fined in ſixty marcs to the king, to have the cuſtody of the king's houſes at Weſtminſter, and of the Fleet-priſon, which had been their inheritance ever ſince the conqueſt, and that they might not be hindered therein by the counterfine of Oſbert de Longchamp. At length their deſcendant Margaret de Leveland carried this manor in marriage to Giles de Badleſmere, who was a juſtice itinerant at the begin-

[n] *Homo*, in the original, which in antient records ſignified generally *a homager*, or *one that owed fealty*.

ning

ning of king Henry III.'s reign; but marrying her without the king's licence, he could not obtain his pardon till about three years before his death, and not then without great interceſſion. He was ſlain in a battle againſt the Welſh, in 1258, anno 43 of that reign, and ſhe ſurvived him, and afterwards remarried with Fulk de Peyforer, who had been ſheriff in the 43d year of the ſame reign; he poſſeſſed this manor in her right, and died in the 5th year of the next reign of king Edward I.

She ſurvived him likewiſe, and died without iſſue by either of her huſbands, ſo that Ralph de Leveland was found by inquiſition to be her next heir, and ſucceeded likewiſe to the cuſtody of the palace at Weſtminſter, and the Fleet. After his deceaſe *ſ. p.* Stephen de Leveland his brother and heir held both thoſe places, and left an only daughter and heir Joane, who was firſt married to John Shenche, by whom ſhe had a ſon John, and afterwards to Edward Cheyne, who in right of her inheritance became poſſeſſed of a life-eſtate in this manor, and likewiſe in the bailiwic of the cuſtody of the king's palace at Weſtminſter, and ſurviving her, died poſſeſſed of both in the 13th year of Edward III. upon which, John Shenche, her ſon and heir by her firſt-huſband as above-mentioned, ſucceeded as well to this manor as to that office, of both which he died poſſeſſed in the 23d year of Edward III. leaving Margaret his daughter his ſole heir.

The above-mentioned eſtate in Leveland certainly did not contain the whole of it, for Bartholomew de Badleſmere had ſome property here in the beginning of king Edward II.'s reign, for in the 9th year of it he obtained, among other liberties for his eſtates, *free-warren* in his demeſne lands in this pariſh; and the family of Northwood had likewiſe a conſiderable intereſt here in the next reign of Edward III. but whether from marriage with the family of Badleſmere, John de Northwood having married Joane, one of the daughters

ters of Guncelin de Badleſmere, brother to Giles before-mentioned, by his firſt wife, I have not found, but his grandſon Roger de Northwood was found to die poſſeſſed of the manor of Leveland in the 35th year of Edward III. Before the end of which reign, Richard de Poynings was become poſſeſſed of all their joint intereſts in this pariſh, and he died poſſeſſed of the entire fee of the manor of Leveland in the 11th year of king Richard II.° On his death, Iſabel his widow, daughter and heir of Robert, lord Fitzpain, held it in dower till her death in the 17th year of that reign; upon which, Robert de Poynings, their ſon and heir, ſucceeded to it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 25th year of king Henry VI. being ſlain at the ſiege of Orleans; upon which Alianore, the only daughter of his ſon Richard, then the wife of Sir Henry Percy, lord Percy, was found to be his heir, and entitled her huſband to this manor, among the reſt of her inheritance, and in her right he was likewiſe ſummoned to parliament as lord Poynings, which title he bore, till he ſucceeded, on his father's death, to the title of earl of Northumberland, in whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who dying in the 29th year of king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, *ſ. p.* this manor, with the reſt of his eſtates, as had been ſettled by an act in the 27th year of it, which was confirmed by a deed made by the earl next year, which was acknowledged in chancery, and inrolled in the Augmentation-office, became veſted in the crown, where it remained till the king granted it to Sir Robert Southwell, maſter of the rolls, who, in the 2d year of Edward VI. alienated it, with much other land in this neighbourhood, to Sir Anthony Aucher, and he not long after paſſed it away by ſale to Anthony Sondes, eſq. of Throwley, whoſe great-grandſon Sir George Sondes, K. B. of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, was created Earl

° Rot. Eſch. anno 12 Richard II. N. 148.

of

of Faverſham. His two daughters became his coheirs, of whom Mary was married to Lewis, lord Duras, afterwards earl of Faverſham, and Katherine to the hon. Lewis Watſon, afterwards earl of Rockingham, each of whom ſucceſſively in right of their reſpective wives, inherited this manor, which has ſince paſſed in like manner as Lees-court before-mentioned, to which the reader is referred, down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas Watſon, lord Sondes, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[p] A court baron is held for this manor.

The high turnpike road from Aſhford through Challock and Sheldwich to Faverſham runs along the eaſt ſide of this pariſh, at a very ſmall diſtance from the church eaſtward.

CHARITIES.

ARNOLD BONSE, of Trevlegth, by his will dated 1465, directed his feoffees to enfeoffe the wardens of the church of Lyvelonde, in two acres of land lying in the pariſh of Trowle, between the rectory of Lyvelonde towards the eaſt, and the land of Thomas Eaſden ſouth, and the lands of William Norton weſt and north, which land of old time belonged to the church of Lyvelonde, and was unjuſtly taken from it by his anceſtors, and withheld to that time.

The poor conſtantly relieved are not more than two on an average, caſually about forty..

LEVELAND is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and a chancel, with a low pointed wooden turret on it.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel, there is a monument for Mrs. Katherine Rooper, married firſt to Thomas Herdſon, eſq. and ſecondly to Edward Rooper, eſq. with her figure kneeling at a deſk, behind her a man in armour, and theſe two eſcutcheons of arms, *Argent, a croſs, ſable, between four fleurs de lis, gules,*

[p] See more of him and the Watſons, under Lees-court, in Sheldwich.

impaling, *Per chevron embattled, argent, and ſable, in chief, two caſtles, in baſe, an eſcallop, or*; the ſecond, *Paly of ſix, ſable, and or, in the firſt, third, and fifth, a buck's head eraſed of the ſecond*, impaling as before.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the reign of the Conqueror, on his founding the priory of St. Gregory, gave to it, among other premiſes, the tithes of the lordſhip of Leveland, which he had granted to Richard.[q] How long theſe tithes remained with the priory, I have not found, but as they are not inſerted among the poſſeſſions of it in archbiſhop Hubert's confirmation of them, in the reign of king Richard I. it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe they did not belong to it at that time;[r] and it appears that they were poſſeſſed by the ſaid Richard's deſcendants, one of whom, Nathaniel de Leveland, lord of the manor of Leveland in the year 1206, gave the chapel of Leveland, with five acres of land, to the Benedictine monaſtery of St. Bertin, at St. Omers, the capital of Artois, in Flanders; but I think it could not be under the cognizance of their cell eſtabliſhed at the adjoining pariſh of Throwley, as there is no mention made of it in the ſeveral taxations and valuations of its revenues.

In the 7th year of king Henry III. anno 1222, this church having been newly erected, was conſecrated, but how long it continued among the revenues of St. Bertin's, I have not ſeen, but it is probable, till the 2d year of Henry V. when the poſſeſſions of all the alien priories throughout England were given to the king. After which, I have not found any account of it till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was come into the poſſeſſion of the family of Sondes, of Throwley, in the deſcendants of which the patronage of this rectory has continued, in like manner as the manor of Leveland, down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, the preſent patron of it.

[q] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 373. [r] Ibid. p. 374.

This

This rectory is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds, the yearly tenths of which are eight ſhillings.

In 1598 the communicants here were twenty-one; in 1640 they were thirty-ſix, and the yearly value of it forty pounds.

CHURCH OF LEVELAND.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Michael Sondes, eſq.	*William Copel*, S. T. B. June 28, 1597, reſigned 1603.
Sir Michael Sondes.	*Thomas Taylor*, A. B. May 27, 1603, obt. 1604.
	Bartholomew Newman, A. M. Feb. 21, 1604, reſig. 1608.
	William Pulley, A. M. June 14, 1608.[s]
	William Annand, in 1651.
Sir George Sondes, knight of the Bath	*William Bagnall*, A. M. May 6, 1662, obt. 1713.
Hon. Edward Watſon.	*Edward Nicholls*, A. M. Nov. 2, 1713, obt. March 10, 1726.[t]
Lewis, earl of Rockingham.	*James Bernard*, A. M. Oct 5, 1726, obt. 1763.[u]
Lewis, lord Sondes.	*William Gurney*, A. M. May 6, 1763, obt. April, 1784.[w]
	Henry Thomſon, June, 1784, the preſent rector.[x]

[s] He was vicar of Throwley, as was his ſucceſſor, who had been before vicar of Selling, which he reſigned for the rectory of Badleſmere.

[t] And rector of Badleſmere, as were his two next ſucceſſors.

[u] He had been before vicar of Selling. His two livings were ſequeſtered in 1740, on his inſanity, and continued ſo till his death.

[w] He was vicar of Selling, which he reſigned for the rectory of Luddenham, which he held with the above.

[x] Alſo rector of Lower Hardres.

BADLESMERE.

THE next adjoining pariſh to Leveland, ſtill further eaſtward, is Badleſmere, uſually called *Baſmere*.

It is a parish but little frequented, and with hardly any thoroughfare, lying on the opposite side of the high road from Faversham to Ashford, which runs along its western boundaries; it is situated about six miles from the former, mostly on high ground, the soil of it in this part of it is tolerable good and level, much like the part of Leveland adjoining to it, but the eastern side of the parish is very hilly and chalky, a poor soil covered with flints, a very forlorn rough country, with much woodland in it. At a field's distance from the above road stands the court-lodge, called Basmere-court, a mean farm-house, with the church almost adjoining to it northward.

In the next field south-eastward of the church, the foundations of the antient seat of the Badlesmeres are easily traced out, by the different colours of the corn, and from the number of apartments in it appears to have been a very large and noble mansion; among them is a large pond, called the Cellar pond, which, as its name implies, was no doubt the place where the cellars of this seat were formerly. At the south-west extremity of the parish is Basmere-lees, over which the Ashford road passes. There are several houses round it, those on the north-east side only, one of which is the parsonage, are in this parish, the rest being in those of Leveland and Sheldwich.

A fair is held here on St. Leonard's day, now by the alteration of the stile on Nov. 17, yearly.

Sir Thomas Randolph, an eminent statesman in queen Elizabeth's reign, son of Avery Randolph, of Badlesmere, was born in this parish in 1523, and was much favored and distinguished by the queen, being employed in no less than eighteen different embassies. He died in 1590, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Paul's wharf, in London, leaving a numerous issue by one of his wives, a sister of Sir Francis Walsingham.[y]

[y] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 244. Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3490.

BAR-

BARTHOLOMEW DE BADLESMERE was *by writ ſummoned to parliament*, in the 3d year of king Edward II. among the barons of this realm, by the title of Bartholomew de Badleſmere, of Badleſmere, *chevalier*. This barony, by the death of Giles, lord Badleſmere, his ſon, *ſ. p.* devolved by the marriage of Maud, the eldeſt of his four ſiſters and coheirs, to John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and it continued in his deſcendants down to John de Vere, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, and baron of Badleſmere in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, who dying *ſ. p.* the earldom deſcended to the heir male of the Vere's, but the barony of Badleſmere deſcended to the three ſiſters of the earl John laſt-mentioned, viz. Urſula, married to George Windſor, and afterwards to Edward Knightly, of Northamptonſhire; Dorothy to John Nevil, lord Latimer, and Elizabeth to Sir Anthony Wingfield, but this dignity being entire, and not diviſable, they became incapable of it, otherwiſe than by gift from the crown, and it in ſtrictneſs of law reverted to, and was in the king's diſpoſition, but the crown ſeemingly diſpenſed with this, for the four ſeveral earls of Oxford ſucceſſively after this, aſſumed and uſed among their titles, that of *baron of Badleſmere*. At length, after the death of Henry, earl of Oxford, and baron of Badleſmere, in 1625, there aroſe a diſpute concerning theſe titles, which was in 1626, by ſolemn adjudication of parliament, determined, that the earldom belonged to the heir male of the Vere's, and that *the barony of Badleſmere* was wholly veſted in the king to diſpoſe of at his pleaſure, which judgment the king approved of, at which time the office of great chamberlain of England, which had for ſo many deſcents been veſted in the Vere's, earls of Oxford, was claimed by Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, as heir male, and by Robert, lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, as heir-general, and by the adjudication of the houſe of lords, though the earldom was adjudged to the heir male,

yet the office of chamberlain was adjudged to the lord Willoughby.[z]

THIS PLACE, in the 15th year of the reign of William the Conqueror, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the king's half brother, accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of that prelate's lands, in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken about that time:

The ſame Anfrid holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Badeleſmere. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is two carucates and an half. In demeſne there is one, and ten villeins, having one carucate and an half. There is a church, and two ſervants, and a fiſhery of twelve-pence. Wood for the pannage of four hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards ſixty ſhillings, now four pounds. The abbot of St. Auguſtine's claimed this manor, becauſe he had it in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and the hundred witneſſed for him, but the ſon of the tenant ſaid, his father could turn himſelf over wherever he would, and this the monks did not deny.

Four years after this, the biſhop of Baieux fell into diſgrace, and the king ſeized on this eſtate among the reſt of his poſſeſſions.

After which the manor of Badleſmere was granted by the king to Hamo de Crevequer, and together with other lands made up the barony of Crevequer, as it was called, being held of the king *in capite* by barony, as of his caſtle of Dover, for the defence of which he was bound by his tenure.[a]

Of his heirs this manor was held by the eminent family of Badleſmere, who took their ſurname from their poſſeſſing it. Guncelin de Badleſmere, with his brother Ralph, accompanied king Richard I. to the ſiege

[a] See a full account of this claim and determination in Collins's Proceedings on Baronies.

[z] See Chatham, vol. iv. p. 205. Leeds, vol. v. p. 480.

of

of Acon, in Paleſtine. Guncelin de Badleſmere held this manor, as before-mentioned, in the reign of king John, and was a juſtice itinerant, as was his brother Giles de Badleſmere, who was ſlain in a conflict with the Welſh in the 43d year of Henry III. anno 1248. The former left one ſon Bartholomew, and two daughters, Joane, married to John de Northwood, and another to John de Coningſby.

Bartholomew de Badleſmere afterwards poſſeſſed this manor, and on his death was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Guncelin, who was chief juſtice of Cheſter in the 2d year of Edward I. He died in the 29th year of that reign, and was buried in Badleſmere church, where his effigies lying croſs-legged, cut in wood, was remaining in Philipott's time, then holding this manor of the king *in capite*, as of the barony of Crevequer, by knight's ſervice, and paying to the ward of Dover caſtle, and making ſuit to the king's court of Ledes. He left by Margaret his wife, heir of Ralph Fitzbernard, one ſon Bartholomew de Badleſmere, who from the greatneſs of his wealth and poſſeſſions, afterwards acquired the title of *the rich lord Badleſmere of Ledes*, of which caſtle, in the 5th year of Edward II. he was appointed conſtable, and obtained a grant in fee of the caſtle and manor of Chilham, among other lands; after which, in the 9th year of that reign, he obtained ſeveral more grants of lands, and a ſpecial charter of liberties within his manors, and *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands in this manor of Badleſmere among others; in the 11th year of Edward II. he was once more made governor of Ledes-caſtle, two years after which he obtained the king's licence to found *a priory* within his manor here, which was held *in capite*, for canons regular; and that he might, of the demeſnes of the manor, grant to them twenty-four acres, to be poſſeſſed by them in pure and perpetual alms, for their inhabiting and building there a church, and other buildings, with *a non-obſtante* to the ſtatute of mortmain. But by

the troubles which immediately after this enſued to the lord Badleſmere, nothing further was done towards it till the 4th year of Edward III. when the king confirmed this endowment, together with the advowſons of this church of Badleſmere, with thoſe of Whitſtaple, Redlingweld, Old Romney, Northfield, and Charleton, in this county; Northmyms, in Hertfordſhire, and Luddington, in Huntingdonſhire; notwithſtanding which, it appears by their afterwards continuing in the poſſeſſion of lay proprietors, and by no further mention being to be found of this priory, that the deſign of erecting it fell to the ground, and that nothing further was afterwards done towards it. The year after king Edward the IId.'s granting this licence to Bartholomew de Badleſmere, he was conſtituted governor of Tunbridge caſtle, and having been for ſeveral years ſteward of the king's houſhold, he had, in reward for his ſervices, the grant of the caſtle of Ledes in fee, in exchange for other lands which he had purchaſed.

But this great and powerful baron, after having had ſuch continual favors heaped on him, and having been ſummoned to parliament till the 14th year of that reign, then withdrew his allegiance, and joined with the earl of Lancaſter and the other diſcontented barons; for which he had a full pardon granted next year, but within a ſmall time afterwards, queen Iſabel being denied entrance into his caſtle of Ledes, the king became highly incenſed againſt him, and immediately beſieged and took it, with Margaret his wife, Giles his infant ſon, and all his children in it, who were ſent priſoners to the Tower, and all his lands were ſeized into the king's hands.[b] After which, flying into the north, and being overtaken at Burrowbridge, he received a total defeat, and being ſent to Canterbury, was hanged at

[b] See a full account of this tranſaction above under Leeds, vol. v p. 483, and clauſ. 15, Edward, 2m. 26d. Pat. p. 1, m. 12. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 897, 898.

the

the gallows of Blean, near that city, and his head being cut off, was ſet on a pole at Burgate, and his body buried in the White Friars church, in that city. The Badleſmeres bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs between two gemelles, gules*; which coat was afterwards quartered by the Veres, earls of Oxford, Manners's, dukes of Rutland, the lord Scroope, Nevill lord Latimer, the lord Wentworth of Nettleſted, and other noble families.

The inquiſition of his lands was not taken till the 2d year of Edward III. when the king directed his writs to the ſeveral ſheriffs of Kent, and many other counties, (by which the wide extent of his poſſeſſions in different parts of the kingdom may be ſeen)[c] to reſtore to Margaret his widow, all manors, lands, &c. forfeited in thoſe counties, &c. By this it appears that he died poſſeſſed, among others, of this manor of Badleſmere, leaving by Margaret his wife, ſiſter and coheir of Richard de Clare, who ſurvived him, and died anno 5 Edward III. a ſon Giles, and four daughters, Maud, married firſt to Roger Fitzpain, and ſecondly to John de Vere, earl of Oxford; Margery to William, lord Roos, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Arundel; Elizabeth firſt to Edmund Mortimer, and ſecondly to William Bohun, earl of Northampton; and Margaret to Sir John Tibetot.

Giles de Badleſmere, the ſon, the proceſs and judgment againſt his father having been reverſed, had his manors and lands reſtored to him, and having been much truſted and employed by the king in his wars, and having received ſummons to parliament, he died *ſ. p.* in the latter of them, and was buried near his father in the ſame church, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs; upon the diviſion of their inheritance, this manor among others was aſſigned to Maud, the eldeſt ſiſter, wife of

[c] Clauſ. 1 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 22. Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 259.

John

John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who in her right became poſſeſſed of it, and he accordingly paid aid for it, in the 20th year of Edward III. He was deſcended of a family which took its name from the town of Vere, in Zealand, where they had flouriſhed as earls of Guiſne for ſeveral generations, of whom Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, came over into England with William the Conqueror, as appears by the roll of Battle-abbey, and was rewarded by him with divers lordſhips, which are recorded in Domeſday After which he married Beatrix, the Conqueror's ſiſter.[d] They bore for their arms, *Gules, and or, in the firſt quarter, a mullet, argent*; which arms are in ſeveral places on the roof of the cloyſters, and in the windows of the cathedral of Canterbury.

He was a nobleman of high courage, and performed great and exemplary ſervices in the wars in France, during which he died in the Engliſh army encamped before Rheims, anno 34 Edward III.

In his deſcendants, earls of Oxford, and barons of Badleſmere likewiſe, by their deſcent from Maud, the ſiſter and coheir of Giles, lord Badleſmere, before-mentioned, men illuſtrious not only from their high birth and alliances, but from the noble actions they performed, and the higheſt offices of ſtate which they held from time to time, among which was the hereditary office of lord chamberlain, this manor continued down to John, earl of Oxford and baron of Badleſmere, who in king Henry the VIth.'s reign, being firmly attached to the houſe of Lancaſter, was, on Edward IV. attaining the crown, attainted in parliament, being then far advanced in years, and with Aubrey his eldeſt ſon, afterwards beheaded on Tower-hill.[e] By this act of attainder the manor of Badleſmere became veſted in the crown, and it appears to have been granted by the king

[d] See a full account of this family in Collins's Hiſt. Coll. p. 214 et ſeq.

[e] Collins's Hiſtorical Coll. p. 268. See a full account of this family, Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 4017, 3998.

next year, being the ſecond of his reign, to Richard, duke of Glouceſter, his uncle, on whoſe obtaining the crown by the title of king Richard III. it became part of the royal poſſeſſions. After which the king having in his firſt year, conſtituted John Howard, duke of Norfolk, lord high admiral, granted to him, among many others, in ſpecial tail, the manor of Badleſmere; but the duke did not long enjoy thoſe great poſſeſſions, for next year he was ſlain, with the king, at the battle of Boſworth, on Auguſt 22, 1485, from whence he was conveyed to Thetford, and there buried, after which he was attainted in parliament, in the 1ſt year of the next reign of Henry VII.[f]

After which the manor of Badleſmere having been granted in ſpecial tail as before-mentioned, came into the poſſeſſion of the duke's only ſon and heir Thomas Howard, earl of Surry, who after having been confined in the tower for near four years, was in the 4th year of that reign reſtored in parliament to the title of earl of Surry, and wholly to the king's favor, and having ſerved him with great honor and fidelity, he had, in the 22d of that reign, a ſpecial grant of all the manors and lands of which the duke of Norfolk his father died poſſeſſed. In the next reign of Henry VIII. he continued highly in the king's favor, and in the 4th year of that reign, having by his prudence and valour, gained the memorable victory over the Scots at Floden-field, he had for that eminent ſervice an augmentation added to his arms, to him and his heirs male, and was advanced to the title of duke of Norfolk, with a grant of divers lands in ſpecial tail. He died in the 16th year of that reign, and was ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Thomas, who had been in his life-time created earl of Surry, and was intruſted by the king in great and high offices of ſtate, but notwithſtanding his

[f] See a full account of the duke of Norfolk, and of the family of Howard and its ſeveral branches, under Wickham, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 191. See Collins's Peer. vol. i. p. 60.

performing

performing ſignal ſervices both as a ſoldier and a ſtateſman, he was through the king's jealouſy of his greatneſs, which was not a little fomented by ſeveral of the new raiſed nobility, in the 38th year of that reign, committed to the Tower, and both he and his ſon the earl of Surry were attainted by ſpecial bills in parliament; the earl was ſoon afterwards beheaded, and a warrant was ſigned for the execution of the duke, but the king dying the ſame day, his executors did not venture to enforce the ſentence at ſo critical a juncture.

This manor, thus coming to the crown, among the reſt of the duke's poſſeſſions, ſeems to have been granted to Sir Robert Southwell, maſter of the rolls, whoſe brother Sir Richard had been the chief accuſer of the late earl of Surry. This family of Southwell, according to Mr. Camden, takes its name from the town of Southwell, in Nottinghamſhire, where they were firſt ſeated; the deſcendants of which in king Henry the VIth.'s reign had ſpread themſelves into Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties, at which time John Southwell, M. P. for Lewes, in Suſſex, had two ſons, John, of Norwich, who was anceſtor of the lords Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland, and of thoſe ſeated at Kings-Weſton, in Glouceſterſhire; and Robert, who was anceſtor of Sir Robert Southwell, maſter of the rolls above-mentioned, who bore for his arms, *Argent, three cinquefoils, gules, charged with ſix annulets, or.* He immediately afterwards, anno 2 king Edward VI. alienated this manor of Badleſmere, with 2000 acres of land in Badleſmere, and the adjoining pariſhes, to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, who died anno 4 and 5 king Philip and queen Mary, poſſeſſed of this manor, held *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His eldeſt ſon John Aucher, of Otterden-place, by his firſt wife, daughter of Sir William Kellawny, left an only daughter and heir Anne, who in queen Elizabeth's reign marrying with Sir Humphry Gilbert, entitled him to the poſſeſſion of this manor. Sir Humphry Gilbert

was

was equally diſtinguiſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his eminent abilities and great courage, being uſually ſtiled in the Latin writers of that time *egregius Miles*. He was deſcended of an antient family in Devonſhire, and was ſecond ſon of Otho Gilbert, eſq. of Greenway, by his wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Philip Champernon, of Modbury, in that county, who afterwards married Walter Raleigh, eſq. of Fardel, and by him was mother of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, three roſes of the firſt, ſeeded, or.* Sir Humphry's genius led him to the ſtudies of coſmography, navigation, and the art of war. He by his merit acquired the honorable poſt of commander in chief, and governor of the province of Munſter, in Ireland; but what rendered him moſt famous was his great ſkill in mathematics, which induced him to undertake a voyage for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies, and to plant unknown countries, to facilitate which, he publiſhed more than one diſcourſe; for theſe adventurous deſigns he procured a patent from the queen in 1578, wherein he had full powers to undertake ſuch diſcoveries, and to inhabit and poſſeſs any lands which were at that time unſettled by Chriſtian princes, or their ſubjects. With this view he made two voyages to Newfoundland, and made ſeveral diſcoveries; but whilſt in thoſe ſeas, the veſſel in which he was being too ſmall to reſiſt the ſwell of them, about midnight on Sept. 9, 1583, ſhe was ſwallowed up and never ſeen more, Sir Humphry and all the crew periſhing in her.[g] Before his death however, he ſold this manor in the 23d year of that reign to Sir Michael Sondes,[h] afterwards of Throwley, whoſe grandſon Sir George Sondes, of Lees-court, in Sheldwich, K. B. was in the reign of king Charles II. created earl of Faverſham. He left two daughters his

[g] Britiſh Biog. p. 2191. [h] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

coheirs,

coheirs, of whom Mary was married to Lewis, lord Duras, afterwards earl of Faverſham, and Katherine to Lewis Watſon, earl of Rockingham, each of whom ſucceſſively, in right of their reſpective wives, inherited this manor, which has ſince deſcended in like manner as Lees-court, in Sheldwich, (to the account of which the reader is referred) down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

WOODS-COURT is a manor in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, which was antiently, from the poſſeſſors of it, called *Godiſlands*. William de Godiſland held it in the reign of Edward I. by knight's ſervice, as did his deſcendant Richard de Godiſland at his death in the 19th year of Edward III. then holding it of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of one ſparrow-hawk, or two ſhillings at the king's exchequer yearly. He was ſucceeded in it by his ſon and heir William de Godiſland, but before the end of that reign, this family ſeems to have been extinct here, for Robert at Wood died poſſeſſed of it in the 6th year of Richard II. anno 1382, as was then found by inquiſition, at which time it had acquired from him the name of *the manor of Atwoods*, and was held of the king *in capite*, as of his caſtle of Dover, by rent to the ward of that caſtle yearly, and that William Attwood, his uncle, was his next heir.

Guido atte Wode, of the pariſh of Boctton, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Edward IV. in the 6th year of which he died, and was buried in Boctton church, before the high croſs. By his will he gave this manor, called *Woodys court*, to his wife Joane for life, and afterwards to his brother Thomas atte Wode, except one piece of land called Geroldyſdane, which he ordered to be ſold. Thomas atte Wode above-mentioned was of Ickham, and died poſſeſſed of this manor three years afterwards, as appears by his will that year.

After

After this name was gone from hence, this manor was become the property of Sayer, one of whom, John, ſon of Henry Sayer, of Faverſham, in 1517, conveyed it to John Cheney, gent. of Eaſtchurch, in Shepey, who in the 14th year of that reign, ſold it to Reynold Snode, gent. of Sheldwich, deſcended of a family of good account in theſe parts of Kent ſo early as king Henry III.'s reign. Iſabella de Snode is mentioned, among the gentry of this neighbourhood, as living at that time, in the leiger-book of Davington priory, and there is yet, not far from hence, a hamlet of houſes, called from them, *Snode-ſtreet*. His ſon Samuel Snode became poſſeſſed of it on his father's death in the 11th year of queen Elizabeth; he ſold it to Gabriel Giles, of Sheldwich, who in the 25th year of it alienated it to Thomas and Henry Unkle, the former of whom, in 1591, conveyed it to Mildred, widow of the latter, and ſiſter of Nicholas Pemble, and ſhe, in the 41ſt year of queen Elizabeth, marrying with Arthur Franklyn, gent. of Badleſmere, he, in her right, became poſſeſſed of it, and by fine levied in 1599, ſettled it upon their iſſue, which was Arthur Franklyn, from whom it deſcended to Mr. John Franklyn, who dying inteſtate it came to his kinſman Mr. James Franklin, who in 1743 deviſed it by his will to his eldeſt ſon Mr. Arthur Franklyn, gent. who reſided in it, and in the year 1764 paſſed it away by ſale to Lewis, lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, is the preſent owner of it.

BADLESMERE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is but a very ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel, with a ſmall turret at the weſt end, in which is one bell; there were formerly three bells here, but two were taken down and ſold many years ago, towards the repair of the church.

In

In the chancel is a memorial, in old Engliſh letters, for Barbara, late wife of John Writhe, alias *Dict*, garter king at arms, daughter and heir of John Caſtlecombe, of Cricklade, in Wiltſhire, who died in 1483.

There was formerly a ſmall chapel adjoining to the ſouth ſide of it, the foundations of which ſtill remain, but it was fallen to ruin before the middle of the laſt century; in this chapel or chancel, which had a door opening into the middle of the iſle of the church, were the tombs of ſeveral of the family of Badleſmere.

This church has ever been an appendage to the manor of Badleſmere, for though Bartholomew de Badleſmere, and his ſon Giles, aſſigned it as part of the endowment of the priory they intended to erect in this pariſh, yet as that deſign never took place, this church has continued in the poſſeſſion of the ſeveral proprietors of the manor from that time to the preſent, and as ſuch is now become veſted in the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes.

It is a rectory, and a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty-ſix pounds, the yearly tenths being 10s. 2½d.

In 1578 there were communicants here thirty-four; in 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum, communicants forty.

CHURCH OF BADLESMERE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
William Aucher, gent.	*Richard Yate*, March 31, 1579, obt. 1630.
Sir Richard Sondes, of Throwley...	*Robert Yate*, S. T. B. Feb. 22, 1630
	William Bagnall, obt. 1713[i]
Hon. Edward Watſon.....	*Edward Nicholls*, A. M. Nov 2, 1713, obt. March 10, 1720.[k]

[i] Likewiſe rector of Leveland.

[k] Likewiſe vicar of Selling.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Lewis, earl of Rockingham.	*James Bernard*, A. M. Oct. 26, 1726, obt. 1763.[l]
Lewis, lord Sondes.	*William Gurney*, A. M May 6, 1763, obt. April, 1784.[m]
	Henry Thomson, June, 1784, the preſent rector.[n]

[l] Likewiſe rector of Leveland; his two livings were ſequeſtered in 1740, and continued ſo till his death.

[m] He reſigned the vicarage of Selling for this rectory, which he held with the church of Leveland; in 1780 he was preſented to the rectory of Luddenham, which he held with the above.

[n] And rector of Lower Hardres.

SHELDWICH.

THE next pariſh northward from Badleſmere is Sheldwich, which is written in antient charters, *Schyldwic*.

The high road from Faverſham to Aſhford leads through this pariſh, from the former of which it is diſtant between five and ſix miles, it lies moſtly on high and even ground, to which the land riſes from the London road, in rather a pleaſant and healthy country, the greateſt part of it on a chalky ſoil, having much poor land in it, and that covered with flints, though in the northern part of it, where the chalk prevails leſs, there is ſome tolerable fertile land; in the eaſtern part, where the hill riſes, there is much rough ground, and adjoining woodland. The church ſtands cloſe to the Aſhford road, along which the houſes are diſperſed, as they are in that leading to Sheldwich lees, and round it moſtly neat chearful dwellings. The Lees, which is about a quarter of a mile diſtance on the left ſide of the Aſhford road, has a pleaſant look from the trees planted on it, leading to Lees-court, at the further part of it, not unpleaſantly ſituated, for though the fine front of it faces the eaſt, with no great proſpect, except towards a rough and

barren hill, which riſes at no great diſtance, yet towards the north and north-eaſt it has a beautiful view over its own planted grounds, towards a wide extent of fertile country, and the channel beyond it. At the boundary of the pariſh, next to Badleſmere, on the Aſhford road, is the manor-houſe of Lords, which has been modernized and made a neat genteel reſidence by the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There is yearly *a running match* on Sheldwich lees, which firſt took its riſe from the will of Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, who left by it twenty pounds, to be paid yearly out of the rent of Selgrave manor, to two young men and two maids, who on May 19, ſhould *run a tye* at Old Wives lees, in Chilham, and prevail. In purſuance of which the two young men and maids run at Old Wives lees yearly, on the 1ſt of May, and the ſame number at Sheldwich lees on the Monday following each by way of trial, and the two of each ſex which prevail at each of thoſe places, run for the ten pounds at Old Wives lees as above-mentioned, on the 19th of May.[o]

Mr. Jacob, in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, notices ſeveral ſcarce plants in this pariſh, to which the reader is referred.

This place was given by the name of *Schyldwic*, in 784 by Alcmund, king of Kent, to Wetrede, abbot, and the convent of *Raculf Ceſtre*, or Reculver, as twelve plough-lands, with all its appurtenances, free from all ſecular ſervice and all regal tribute, excepting the repelling of invaſions, and the repairing of bridges and caſtles.

This monaſtery ſeems in 949 to have been annexed to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, by king Edred; but this eſtate of Sheldwich does not appear ever to have come into the poſſeſſion of the latter, no notice being

[o] See Selgrave in this pariſh, and Chilham, vol. vii. of this hiſtory.

taken

taken of it in any of the charters or records relating to it, nor have I seen how it passed afterwards, till the time of its becoming the property of the family of Atte-Lese, in the reign of Edward I. when this estate, which seems to have comprehended *the manor of Sheldwich*, became the property of that family which, from their residence at the Lees here, had assumed the name of At-Lese, their mansion here being called *Lees-court*, a name which this manor itself soon afterwards adopted, being called THE MANOR OF LEES-COURT, alias SHELDWICH. Sampson Ate-Lese was possessed of it in the 27th year of the above reign, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a cross-crosslet, ermine*. His son, of the same name, left several children and Lora his wife surviving, who afterwards married Reginald de Dike, who in her right resided at Lees-court, where he kept his shrievalty in the 29th year of king Edward III.'s reign.

Sir Richard At-Lese, the eldest son, at length succeeded to this manor, and resided at Lees-court. He served in parliament for this county in the 40th year of that reign, and the next year was sheriff of it. He died in 1394, anno 18 Richard II. and was buried, with Dionisia his wife, in the north chancel of Sheldwich church, where their effigies and inscription in brass still remain. He died *s. p.* and by his will gave his manor of Lese, among others, to John, son of Richard Dane, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Lucy his niece, one of the daughters and coheirs of his brother Marcellus At-Lese, then the wife of John Norton, esq. the other daughter Cecilia married Valentine Barrett.

By the above will, this manor at length came into the possession of their son William Norton, esq. who resided both at Lees-court and at Faversham, where he died in the 9th year of king Edward IV. and was buried in the church of Faversham, leaving two sons, Reginald, who by his will became his heir to this ma-

nor, and Richard, who was likewiſe of Sheldwich, and dying anno 1500, was buried in Faverſham church.[p] Reginald, the eldeſt ſon, of Lees-court, left two ſons, John, who ſucceeded him in this manor, and William, who was of Faverſham, and anceſtor to the Nortons, of Fordwich. Sir John Norton, the eldeſt ſon, lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and reſided at firſt at Lees-court, but marrying Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Northwood, eſq. of Northwood, in Milton, he removed thither, whoſe grandſon Sir Thomas Norton, of Northwood, about the reign of king James I. alienated this manor to Sir Richard Sondes, of Throwley, whoſe ſon Sir George Sondes, K. B. ſucceeding him in it, pulled down great part of the old manſion of Lees-court, ſoon after the death of king Charles I. and compleated the preſent manſion of Lees-court, the front of which is built after a deſign of Inigo Jones, to which he afterwards removed from the antient manſion of his family at Throwley.

He was a man of great power and eſtate in this county, being a deputy-lieutenant, and ſheriff in the 13th year of Charles I. in which year the difficult buſineſs of ſhip-money was agitated, in the levying of which he conducted himſelf with ſuch juſtice and moderation, as gained him much reputation and eſteem of the gentry.[q] Being a man ſtrictly loyal in his principles, he underwent during the uſurpation much perſecution, as well in regard to his perſon as eſtates, all which may be learned from the Narrative which he printed in 1655, on the death of his two ſons, which is rather an apology for his own conduct on ſome accuſations of immorality, brought againſt him by the fanatic miniſters of thoſe times in it, ſays, he had three

[p] See Jacob's Hiſt. of Faverſham, p. 118 et ſeq. and more of the Nortons, under Milton, vol. vi. p. 179.

[q] MSS. Twyſden, in which a full account is given of his proceedings in this buſineſs.

houſes

fair houſes in his own hands, all well furniſhed, and at leaſt 2000l. per annum about them, his lands all well ſtocked; that he had at leaſt one hundred head of great cattle, half an hundred horſes, ſome of them worth 40 or 50l. a piece, beſides five hundred ſheep and other ſtock, about 1000 quarters of wheat and malt in his garners, and ten barnes, none of the leaſt, all full of good corn, and great quantities of flax and hops; that as to his houſekeeping, his houſe was open at all times to rich and poor, twenty poor people at leaſt were relieved in it weekly, the loweſt proportion in his houſe, whether he was there or not, was every week a bullock of about fifty ſtone, a quarter of wheat, and a quarter of malt for drink, which made about a barrel a day for his houſhold; that he had employed for near thirty years labourers and workmen continually, to the amount of at leaſt 1000l. a year.

He ſays, that in the time of the troubles he had been injured in his goods and eſtates near 40,000l. in value, all that he had as above-deſcribed having been ſeized and taken at one time, together with his plate and jewels, and the rents and profits of his eſtates for ſeven years together, during the two firſt years of which neither himſelf nor his children had any thing out of them, and at laſt to prevent his eſtates being ſold he was forced to compound for them, by paying the ſum of 3500l. for his delinquency; beſides which, he ſuffered much in his perſon, being impriſoned for ſeveral years, at firſt on ſhipboard, and afterwards, with many other royaliſts, in Upnor caſtle, near Rocheſter.

After the reſtoration, he was, in recompence of his former ſufferings for the royal cauſe, created by king Charles II. in his 28th year, anno 1676, earl of Faverſham, viſcount Sondes, of Lees-court, and baron of Throwley, for his life, with remainder to his ſon-in-law Lewis, lord Duras, and his heirs male, the year after which he died at Lees-court, and was buried in the family vault in the ſouth chancel of

Throwley church. Sir George Sondes had been twice married; firſt to Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Freeman, of Aſpeden, in Hertfordſhire, lord mayor of London anno 9 king Charles I. by whom he had two ſons, George and Freeman, who were both in 1655, whilſt youths, cut off by untimely deaths, the youngeſt murdering the eldeſt whilſt aſleep in his bed in this houſe, for which horrid deed he was tried at the aſſizes then holding at Maidſtone, and being convicted, was executed for the crime at Pennenden-heath on the day fortnight afterwards, and interred in the neighbouring church of Berſted.[r]

Sir George Sondes married ſecondly Mary, daughter of Sir William Villars, bart. of Brokeſby, by whom he had two daughters, who became his coheirs, of whom Mary, the eldeſt, married Lewis de Duras, marquis of Blanquefort, in France, and baron of Holdenby, in this kingdom, and Catherine, the youngeſt, married the hon. Lewis Watſon, afterwards on his father's death, lord, and then earl of Rockingham.

On Sir George Sondes's death, this manor, with the reſt of his eſtates in this county, deſcended to Lewis, lord Duras, in right of his wife Mary. He had been naturalized by parliament in 1664, and created in 1672 baron Duras, of Holdenby, in Northamptonſhire. He bore for his arms, *quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *Argent, a lion rampant, gules*; ſecond and third, *Argent, a bend, azure*. On the death of his father-in-law without male iſſue, he ſucceeded, by limitation of the patent, to the title of earl of Faverſham. In the 1ſt year of James II. he was elected a knight of the garter, and in 1688 made general of the king's forces, in which poſt he continued at the revolution. He ſurvived his wife ſome years, and died in

[r] A narrative of his life and death was publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Boreman, who attended him at his execution; Sir George Sondes himſelf likewiſe publiſhed a narrative of the life and death of his two ſons as above-mentioned.

1709, *ſ. p.* and poſſeſſed of this manor, for on his wife the counteſs's death who died in 1687, the houſe of lords had adjudged the eſtates of the Sondes's to her ſurviving huſband, the earl of Faverſham, though ſhe had never been with child. The late Daniel, earl of Winchelſea, a man as wiſe and experienced as moſt of his time, uſed to affirm, that there were but two inſtances on the journals of that houſe, which could caſt the leaſt imputation on the honor of it, and that this was one of them. Upon which this manor, with Lees-court, and the reſt of the eſtates in this county, late belonging to Sir George Sondes, became the property of Lewis, lord Rockingham, by virtue of the limitation made of them on his ſecond daughter Catherine, on failure of iſſue by his firſt daughter Mary, which Catherine was afterwards married to lord Rockingham, but had deceaſed in 1695 as above-mentioned. The family of Watſon was originally of Cambridgeſhire, a branch of which ſettled at the latter end of king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, at Rockingham-caſtle, in Northamptonſhire. Sir Lewis Watſon, of Rockingham-caſtle, was created a baronet anno 19 James I. and afterwards, for his loyalty and ſervices to the king in his troubles, was created lord Rockingham, anno 20 Charles I. By his ſecond wife Eleanor, ſiſter of George, earl of Rutland, he left one ſon Edward, and ſix daughters; which Edward, lord Rockingham, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and died in 1691. By her he had four ſons and four daughters; of the former, Lewis was created earl of Rockingham, and married Catherine, youngeſt daughter of Sir George Sondes, as above-mentioned; Thomas was heir to his uncle William, earl of Strafford, by his will, in purſuance of which he aſſumed the name and arms of Wentworth, whoſe ſon was created earl of Malton, and afterwards marquis of Rockingham, the two other ſons died young.

Lewis, lord Rockingham, reſided afterwards at Lees-court, in 1705 he was made lord-lieutenant and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county; and on king George's acceſſion he was in 1714, created earl of Rockingham, viſcount Sondes, of Lees-court, and baron of Throwley. He died in 1724, and was buried at Rockingham, having had two ſons, Edward and George, the latter of whom died *ſ. p.* and four daughters; of the latter, Mary married Wrey Sanderſon, of Lincolnſhire, grandſon and heir apparent of viſcount Caſtleton; Anne died young; Arabella married Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. and Margaret in 1725 John, lord Monſon, anceſtor of the preſent Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

Of the ſons, Edward, viſcount Sondes, the eldeſt, died in 1721, in his father's life-time, and was buried in Throwley church, having married in 1708 Catherine, the eldeſt of the five daughters and coheirs of Thomas Tufton, earl of Thanet, by whom he left three ſons, and a daughter Catherine, married in 1729 to Edward Southwell, eſq. of Kings Weſton, in Glouceſterſhire.

Lewis, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather in the poſſeſſion of his eſtates and as ſecond earl of Rockingham, and in 1737 was made lord-lieutenant and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county. He died in December, 1745, having married in 1736 Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, afterwards remarried in 1751 to Francis, earl of Guildford, by whom he had no iſſue, upon which this manor, among the reſt of his intailed eſtates, deſcended to his next and only ſurviving brother Thomas, (Edward the youngeſt having died before unmarried) who became the third earl of Rockingham, and ſucceeded his brother likewiſe as lord-lieutenant and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county. He enjoyed his honors but a ſhort time, for he died in the February following, 1746, unmarried, upon which the title of earl, &c. became extinct,

and

and the barony of Rockingham deſcended to his kinſman Thomas Watſon Wentworth, earl of Malton, afterwards created Marquis of Rockingham.

But this manor, with the ſeat of Lees-court, and the reſt of his eſtates in this county and elſewhere, were deviſed by him to his firſt couſin Lewis Monſon, ſecond ſon of John, lord Monſon, by Margaret his wife, youngeſt daughter of Lewis, firſt earl of Rockingham, and aunt to earl Thomas above-mentioned, whom he enjoined to take on him the ſurname, and uſe the arms of Watſon.

The family of Monſon, or Munſon, as they were antiently written, were ſeated in the county of Lincoln as early as the reign of king Edward III. when they were denominated of Eaſt Reſon, in that county, ſoon after which they were ſeated at South Carlton, near Lincoln, in which church there are ſeveral memorials of them. A younger ſon of this family was Sir William Monſon, an admiral of the Engliſh navy in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. a man of untainted reputation for conduct and bravery, who lived till the year 1642, but his iſſue is extinct in the male line. He compiled large Tracts on Naval Affairs, in ſix books, which are publiſhed in a collection of voyages, printed in 1703 and 1745.

At length the principal line of this family, of whom ſeveral had been from time to time knighted, and had ſerved in different parliaments, deſcended down to Sir Thomas, eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir to Sir John Monſon, and brother of the admiral above-mentioned, who was created a baronet in 1611, and had the character of a perſon of fine breeding and a moſt accompliſhed gentleman. He died in 1641, and was buried with his anceſtors at South Carlton, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderſon, chief juſtice of the common pleas, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and three daughters; of the former, Sir John Monſon, bart. the eldeſt ſon, became in 1645 poſſeſſed of

of *Burton*, in Lincolnſhire, which became the family reſidence of his deſcendants; one of whom, Sir John Monſon, K. B. was in 1728, anno 1 George II. created lord Monſon, and afterwards made a privy counſellor. He died in 1748, having married the lady Margaret Watſon, youngeſt daughter of Lewis, firſt earl of Rockingham, who ſurvived him, and dying in 1752, was buried beſide her huſband, at South Carlton, in Lincolnſhire. They left three ſons, John, who ſucceeded him as lord Monſon; Lewis, poſſeſſor of Lees manor and court, created lord Sondes, as before-mentioned; and George, who was a general in the army, and died ſome years ſince in the Eaſt-Indies.[s]

Lewis Monſon Watſon, before-mentioned, thus becoming poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat, was in 1754 choſen to repreſent this county in parliament, in which year he was appointed one of the auditors of the impreſt, and by letters patent, bearing date May 20, 1760, anno 33 George II. was created Lord Sondes, baron of Lees-court, to him and his heirs male. In 1752 he married Grace, ſecond ſurviving daughter of the hon. Henry Pelham, who died in 1777, by whom he had four ſons, Lewis-Thomas, born in 1754; Henry now in the army; Charles, who died young; and George, in holy orders. Lord Sondes died in 1795, having before his death ſettled this manor and ſeat on his eldeſt ſon the hon. Lewis-Thomas Watſon, who afterwards reſided here, and in 1785 married Mary, only daughter and heir of Richard Milles, eſq. of Nackington, by whom he has ſeveral children. On his father's death he ſucceeded to the title of lord Sondes, being the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor and ſeat, at which he reſides. He bears for his arms, *quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *Watſon, argent, on a chevron engrailed, azure, between three martlets, ſable, as many creſcents, or*; ſecond and third, *Monſon, or, two chevrons, gules.*

[s] See Collins's Peerage, vol. vii. p. 237 et ſeq.

For

For his ſupporters, on the dexter ſide, *a griffin, argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, or*; on the ſiniſter, *a bear, proper, gorged with a belt, buckled, with ſtrap pendent, argent, charged with two creſcents, or.* For his creſt, *A griffin's head eraſed, argent, gorged as the dexter ſupporter above-mentioned.*

COPESHAM SOLE, alias COPSHOLE FARM, is an eſtate in this pariſh, which remained for ſeveral centuries in the poſſeſſion of the family of Belk, written originally *Bielke*, and deſcended out of Sweden, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron between three leopards faces, argent* Stephen de Belk is mentioned in the Teſta de Nevil, as having paid reſpective aid for land in this part of Kent at the marriage of Iſabel, ſiſter to king Henry III. in the 20th year of that reign. Valentine and John Belk were of Sheldwich in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the 9th year of which they purchaſed of Edward Liveſey ſeveral parcels of land in this pariſh and Selling.

John, the eldeſt ſon of Valentine Belk, gent. reſided at Sheldwich, and died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1633, and was buried in the great chancel of this church. His ſon William Belk, D. D. was prebendary of Canterbury, and dying in 1676, was buried in that cathedral, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hardres, a ſon Thomas Belk, D. D. who ſucceeded his father in that dignity, and married in 1677 Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden. He died in 1712, and was buried near his father, having by his will deviſed this eſtate to his neice May, daughter of his brother Mr. Anthony Belk, auditor to the chapter of that church. She in 1713 married Mr. Bryan Bentham, gent. of Chatham, whoſe ſons Edward and Bryan afterwards became poſſeſſed of it under their mother's marriage ſettlement; Edward in 1752 conveyed his moiety to his brother Bryan, and he by his will in 1767 deviſed the whole of it to his brother Edward for life, remainder to his nephew, ſon of Edward-William Bentham,

tham, who alienated it, with *Southouſe lands* in this pariſh likewiſe, in 1775, to Lewis, lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon. Lewis-Thomas is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

LORDS is a manor ſituated about a mile ſouthward of Sheldwich church, on the Aſhford high road, which had formerly owners of that name, in which it continued till Richard II. when it was come into the poſſeſſion of Giles, a family who bore for their arms, *Per pale, azure and gules, a griffin paſſant, or*; one of whom, in the preceding reign, had been ſteward to the abbot of Leſnes, in which name this manor continued till the year 1678, when Chriſtian Giles, marrying Mr. Thomas Hilton, gent. of Sheldwich, entitled him to it. He was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Hilton, gent. of Faverſham, at which place his anceſtors had been for ſome generations, as appears by the pariſh regiſter, before which they reſided at Throwley, in the regiſter of which they are likewiſe mentioned, almoſt at the beginning of it in 1558, being the laſt year of queen Mary's reign. He afterwards reſided here, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Mr. Giles Hilton, gent. who in 1702 married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Law, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters; of the former, John ſucceeded him in this manor; William was of Faverſham, and married Mary Oldfield, by whom he had no iſſue; and Robert was of Selling, and left by his wife Elizabeth Chambers, of the ſame place, two ſons, Thomas Gibbs Hilton, of Selling, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. Stephen Jones, of Faverſham, by whom he has ſeven ſons, and John, who married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. John Cobb, of Sheldwich, and two daughters, Elizabeth-Farewell and Chriſtian. Mr. John Hilton, the eldeſt ſon, reſided at Lords, where he died unmarried in 1780, being much noted for his generous houſekeeping and old Engliſh hoſpitality. By his will he gave this manor to his brother Mr. Robert Hilton, for life,

life, remainder in tail to his nephew Mr. John Hilton, ſecond ſon of his brother above-mentioned, which Mr. John Hilton, ſince his father's death in 1782, is become the poſſeſſor of it, and now reſides in it.

SELGRAVE, now uſually called *Selgrove*, is a manor ſituated both in this pariſh and in that of Preſton, but it has of long time been ſeparated into *moieties*, and has become *two diſtinct manors*, of which that lying within this pariſh, at the north-eaſt boundary of it, was formerly the property of the family of St. Nicholas, one of whom, Laurence St. Nicholas, paid aid for it in the 20th year of Edward III. being then held of the honor of Glouceſter. After which it ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of Roger Norwood, of Northwood, in Milton, in whoſe deſcendants it remained for ſeveral generations, and till it came at length by one of the two ſiſters and coheirs of John Northwood, in marriage to John Barley, eſq. of Hertfordſhire, from one of which name it was alienated to Clive, of Copton, in the adjoining pariſh of Preſton. Soon after which, this manor ſeems to have come into the hands of the crown, and king Charles I. in his 7th year, granted it to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tunſtall, in fee, who ſoon afterwards conveyed it to Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham-caſtle, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1638, and by a codicil to his will deviſed the ſum of twenty pounds yearly for a running match at Old Wives lees, in Chilham, to be paid out of the profits of the lands of that part of this manor, which had eſcheated to him after the death of lady Clive, and by purchaſe from Sir Chriſtopher Clive, theſe lands being in three pieces, lay in the pariſhes of Preſton and Faverſham, and contain about forty acres, and are commonly called *the running lands*. After Sir Dudley Diggs's death the manor of Selgrave deſcended to his two ſons, Thomas and John Diggs, eſqrs. who about 1641 alienated it to Sir George Sondes, K. B. ſince which it has deſcended, in like manner as Lees-court, in this pariſh, deſcribed

deſcribed before, to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, the preſent owner of it.

A borſholder is choſen yearly for this part of the manor of Selgrave, by the name of the borſholder of the borough of Selgrave, at the court leet holden for the hundred and manor of Faverſham.

The ſheerway, called Portway, alias Porters, alias Selgrave-lane, leading from Copton to Whitehill, in Oſpringe, ſeems to ſeparate this moiety of the manor from the other.

HUNTINGFIELD is a ſmall court held in this pariſh, which ſeems to be an appendage to the manor of that name in Eaſling, and to have continued with it part of the poſſeſſions of the free chapel or college of St. Stephen, in Weſtminſter, till its diſſolution in the 1ſt year of Edward VI. ſince which it has continued in the like chain of ownerſhip as that in Eaſling, to the family of Grove, of Tunſtall, in which it continued down to Richard Grove, eſq. of London, who at his death in 1792 *ſ. p.* deviſed it by his will to William Jemmet, gent. of Aſhford, and William Marſhall, of London, who are the preſent poſſeſſors of it.

THE MANOR OF LITTLES, antiently called *Lydles*, which is ſituated in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, and in thoſe of Throwley and Preſton adjoining, was formerly owned by the family of At-Leſe, one of whom, Richard At-Leſe, poſſeſſed it, as appears by the chartulary of Knolton manor in the 49th year of king Edward III. How long it continued in his deſcendants I have not found, but in much later times it came into the poſſeſſion of the Chapmans, of Molaſh, from which it was alienated, with other eſtates in this neighbourhood, by Edward, Thomas, and James Chapman, to Chriſtopher Vane, lord Barnard, who died in 1723, leaving two ſons, Gilbert, who ſucceeded him in title and in his eſtates in the North of England, and William, who poſſeſſed his father's ſeat of Fairlawn, and the reſt of his eſtates in this county, having been in his father's

father's life-time created viſcount Vane, of the kingdom of Ireland. He left an only ſon William, viſcount Vane, who dying in 1789 *ſ. p.* gave it by his will to David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe, who is the preſent owner of it.[t]

SHEPHERDS FORSTAL is an eſtate in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, which takes its name from the green or foſtal of that name near which it is ſituated, and was for many deſcents in the poſſeſſion of the family of Ruck, one of whom lies buried at Rye, and was a perſon of ſome note in the reign of Henry VIII. being bow-bearer to that prince, and bore for his coat armour, as appears by his grave-ſtone, *Sable, a plain croſs, argent, between four fleurs de lis, or.* The laſt of this name, who poſſeſſed this eſtate, was Nicholas Ruck, who about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign dying *ſ. p.* gave it to his nephew Mr. Nicholas Oliver, who ſoon after the death of Charles I. paſſed it away, with other eſtates in the adjoining pariſhes of Selling, to the preſident and fellows of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, in whom it ſtill continues veſted.

A BRANCH of the FAMILY OF SOUTHOUSE, of Selling, reſided for ſome generations in this pariſh. Robert, ſon of Henry Southouſe, of Selling, by his will in 1475, anno 16 Edward IV. deviſed it to John his ſon his tenement in Sheldwich, remainder to his ſon Robert; in after times, Henry, ſon of Henry Southouſe, of this pariſh, died in 1705, and was ſucceeded in his eſtates here by his eldeſt ſon Henry, who died in 1720, leaving one ſon and four daughters; ſeveral of this name, deſcendants of this branch of the family, yet remain in theſe parts. Part of their lands called *Southouſe*, came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Hilton, of Lords, who ſold them to Lewis, lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, is the preſent poſſeſſor of them. Another parcel of

[t] See Shipborne, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 50.

them,

them, called *Southouſe-lands*, came into the hands of the owners of Coperſole farm, in this pariſh, and were owned with it by Mr. Brian Bentham, whoſe grandſon Edward William Bentham, in 1775, paſſed them away to Lewis, lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

CHARITIES.

THERE is the ſum of 40s. a year, payable on St. Barnabas's day, out of a farm called Bellhorn, in Throwley, towards the relief of the poor of this pariſh, the donor of which is unknown.

SHELDWICH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, is a handſome building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel, with a chapel in the middle of the ſouth ſide of the iſle, and a ſmall chapel on the north ſide of the chancel. The ſteeple, which is a tower, ſtands at the weſt end, having a beacon-tower on the top, on which is a ſmall leaden ſpire and vane. There are four bells in it. In the ſouth chancel are two arches in the ſouth wall, which ſeem to have been for tombs. On the pavament is a braſs plate, with the figures, for John Cely and Iſabel his wife; he died in 1429; there is only one part of a coat of arms left, being a coat full of eyes, impaling a coat gone. In the iſle are memorials for Southouſe, and in the great chancel for Belk, and one with a braſs plate, having the figure in braſs for Joane, once wife of William Marrys, obt. 1431, under her a coat *nebulee*, and at one corner a coat *per pale, and feſs, indented.* In the north-eaſt chancel, a ſtone with the figures in braſs, with a lion under his feet, for Sir Richard Atte-Leſe, and Dioniſia his wife; he died in 1394. Near it is a large ſtone, with very old French capitals round the edge of it, but moſtly obliterated. The coat of arms of Atte-

Atte-Lees is in ſeveral places of the north windows of the iſle, and there were formerly in the windows of this church ſeveral other ſhields of arms, all which have been defaced.

The church of Sheldwich, or Cheldwich, as it was antiently written, was once accounted only as a chapel to the church of Faverſham, as an appendage to which it was given, with it, by William the Conqueror in his 5th year, to the abbey of St. Auguſtine, and was included in the ſeveral confirmations made afterwards of that church to the abbey. When this chapel became an independent church, I have not ſeen, but it was certainly before the 8th year of Richard II. when it was rated as a diſtinct vicarage, to the tenth and the parſonage of it, was become appropriated to the abovementioned abbey, to which the patronage of the vicarage likewiſe belonged. In which ſtate this church continued till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, when it came with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the abbey, anno 30 king Henry VIII. into the hands of the crown; after which, the king, by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, ſettled both the church appropriate of Sheldwich, and the advowſon of the vicarage, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of the parſonage remains, the preſent leſſee being the right hon. lord Sondes; but the advowſon of the vicarage the dean and chapter retain in their own hands, and are the preſent patrons of it.

It appears by the endowment of the vicarage of Faverſham, in 1305, that the vicar of that pariſh was entitled to all manner of oblations to be made by the thirteen inhabitants of certain tenements in the hamlet of *Schelwych*, in the chapel of that hamlet annexed to the above-mentioned church, and to be made within the tithing of Schelwych pariſh, the names of which tenements have been already ſpecifically named before,

under the deſcription of the church of Faverſham, to which the reader is referred.

It is a vicarage of the clear yearly certified value of forty pounds, the yearly tenths of which are 13s. 8d. In 1587 the communicants here were 120; in 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants 160. The vicar receives an annual payment of five pounds, from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in augmentation of his vicarage. It is exempt from the payment of procurations to the archdeacon.

CHURCH OF SHELDWICH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*William Cowell*, 1582, obt. 1624.
	Abraham Bromidge, A.M. March 18, 1624.
	Percival Ratcliffe, 1666, obt. 1667.
	Iſaac Bates, A. M. Dec. 4, 1667.
The Crown, by lapſe.	*William Sale*, A. B. March 14, 1689.
Dean and Chapter.	*Francis Greene*, May 14, 1691, reſigned 1694.
	Benjamin Hollingworth, A. M. June 15, 1694, reſig. 1696.[u]
	John Nichols, reſigned 1714.
	John Willis, LL. B. Jan. 25, 1714, obt. Feb. 1, 1757.[w]
	John Tucker, A. M. Nov. 17, 1757, obt. Dec. 12, 1776.[x]
	Benjamin Symonds, May 31, 1777, obt. 1781.
	Matthias Rutton, Dec. 1781, the preſent vicar.

[u] Likewiſe vicar of Throwley, which he reſigned with this, for that of Stone, in Oxney.

[w] And vicar of Throwley. He was ſuſpended *ab officio*, and the profits ſequeſtered, in 1750.

[x] Rector of Ringwold, and ſecond maſter of the king's ſchool, Canterbury.

OSPRINGE

LIES the next pariſh north-weſtward from Sheldwich. It is uſually written in antient records *Oſpringes*, and takes its name from the ſpring or freſh ſtream which riſes in it.

The town of Oſpringe, as it is called, is a franchiſe ſeparate from the hundred of Faverſham, having *a conſtable of its own*, but the reſt of the pariſh is within the juriſdiction of that hundred.

The borough of Chetham, in this pariſh, was given to the abbey of Faverſham by Richard de Lucy, and confirmed to it by king Henry II. king John, and king Henry III.[y] It ſtill continues an appendage to the manor of Faverſham, at which a borſholder is choſen yearly for this borough, and extends over Beacon farm on the ſouth ſide of the London road, at the 45th mile-ſtone in Oſpringe and Stone, and very little beſides. There is another ſmall borough in this pariſh, called *the borough of Brimſtone*, for which a borſholder is elected annually at the ſame manor. It extends over the Red Lion inn, in Oſpringe-ſtreet, and ſome land, an houſe and oaſt behind the bowling-green, northward of it.

The pariſh of Oſpringe is of large extent, being near five miles from north to ſouth, though it is not much more than two miles in breadth. The village, or town of Oſpringe, as it was formerly called, and now uſually Oſpringe-ſtreet, ſtands on the high London road, between the 46th and 47th mile-ſtone, but the north ſide of the ſtreet, as well as of that road, from the ſummit of Judde hill, as far eaſtward as the 47th mile ſtone, is within Faverſham pariſh, the liberties of which town begin from the rivulet in Oſpringe, and extend eaſtward, including the late Mr. Lypeatt's new-built houſe. Thus that pariſh intervenes, and entirely ſeparates from

[y] Dudg. Mon. vol. i. p. 687.

the reſt of it that part of Oſpringe pariſh, at the northern boundaries of it, in which are the ſtorekeeper's houſe, part of the offices, &c. and ſome of the royal powder mills, and in the town of Faverſham, that pariſh again intervening, there is a ſmall part of Weſtſtreet within this pariſh. The grand valley, called Newnham bottom, through which the high road leads to Maidſtone, lies at the weſtern boundary of the pariſh, on the ſummit of the hill eaſtward of it is Juddehouſe, built after a deſign of Inigo Jones, a fine ſituation, having a moſt beautiful proſpect eaſtward, over a moſt fertile extent of country, to the Boughton hills, and the channel north eaſtward of it, but the large tract of woodland, of many hundred acres, which reach up cloſe to the gardens at the back of it, render it rather an unhealthy ſituation. About a quarter of a mile eaſtward of Oſpringe-ſtreet is a good houſe, called from the antient oratory or chapel formerly adjoining to it, but pulled down within theſe few years, *chapel-houſe*. This oratory was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and erected for a prieſt to ſay maſs in it, for the ſafety and good ſucceſs of paſſengers, who left their acknowledgments for his pains in it. It belonged lately to Mr. John Simmons, whoſe ſon ſold it to Iſaac Rutton, eſq. and he alienated the houſe to Mr. Neame, the preſent owner; but on a part of the land adjoining he built an elegant villa, naming it Oſpringe Place, in which he now reſides.

In Oſpringe-ſtreet there is a tolerable inn, and the remains of the Maiſon Dieu on each ſide of the high road cloſe to the ſmall rivulet which croſſes the ſtreet. This ſtream riſes at Weſtbrook, at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward of the hamlet of Whitehill, at the back of which it runs, and at about a mile and an half diſtance, paſſing by Oſpringe church, and the manſion of Queen-court, now a reſpectable farm-houſe, it turns a mill, erected ſome years ago for the manufacturing of madder, though now uſed for the grinding corn, and having croſſed Oſpringe-ſtreet, it turns a gunpowder mill

mill not far from it, occupied by government, but belonging to St. John's college, in Cambridge, and having ſupplied the ſtorekeeper's gardens, it afterwards turns a corn-mill, cloſe to the weſt ſide of Faverſham town, after which it ſupplies the reſt of the government mills and works, and runs from thence into Faverſham creek, to which it is a very neceſſary and beneficial back water. There is *a nail-bourne*, or temporary land ſpring, ſuch as are not unuſual in the parts of this county eaſtward of Sittingborne, which run but once perhaps in ſeveral years, their failing and continuance having no certain periods, the breaking forth of them being held by the common people to be a forerunner of ſcarcity and dearneſs of corn and victuals. This at Oſpringe, when it breaks out, riſes about half a mile ſouthward of Whitehill, near Kennaways, in the road to Stalisfield, and joining the above-mentioned rivulet, which it conſiderably increaſes, flows with it into Faverſham creek. In February, 1674, it began to run, but ſtopped before Michaelmas. It broke forth in February, 1712, and run with ſuch violence along the high road, that trenches were cut through the lands adjoining to carry the water off, but it ſtopped again before Michaelmas. It had continued dry till it broke out afreſh in 1753, and continued to run till ſummer 1778, when it ſtopped, and has continued dry ever ſince.

About a mile ſouthward of Oſpringe-ſtreet is the hamlet of Whitehill, mentioned before, ſituated in the vale through which the rivulet takes its courſe. There are two houſes of ſome account in it, formerly owned by the family of Drayton, who had reſided in this pariſh for many years. Robert Drayton reſided here anno 7 Edward IV. in which year he died, and was buried in the church-yard of Oſpringe, being then poſſeſſed, as appears by his will, of a houſe called Smythes, with its lands and appurtenances, at Whitehill. After this family had become extinct here, one of theſe houſes came into the poſſeſſion of Ruck, and eſcheated,

for want of lawful heirs, to the lord of the manor, and now as ſuch belongs to the earl of Guildford, but Mr. James Foord reſides in it. The other, after the Draytons were become extinct here, came into the name of Wreight, one of whom, Henry Wreight, gent. died poſſeſſed of it in 1695, and was buried in Faverſham church. His ſon of the ſame name reſided here, and died in 1773, and his grandſon Henry Wreight, gent. of Faverſham, ſold it to John Montreſor of Belmont, eſq. who now owns it, but John Smith eſq. reſides in it. About a mile weſtward on the hill, near Hanſlets Foſtall and the parſonage, is a new-erected houſe, called *the Oaks*, built not many years ſince, on the ſcite of an antient one, called Nicholas, formerly belonging to the Draytons, by Mr. John Toker, who reſides in it; the woodgrounds in the upland parts of this pariſh are very extenſive, and contain many hundred acres. The ſoil of this pariſh, from its large extent, is various, to the north and north-eaſt of the church the lands are level and very fertile, being a fine rich loam, but as they extend ſouthward to the uplands, the ſoil becomes more and more barren, much of it chalky, and the reſt a cludgy red earth, ſtiff tillage land, and very ſtony. A fair is held in Oſpringe-ſtreet on the 29th of May.

Much has already been ſaid in the former parts of theſe volumes, of the different opinions of learned men where *the Roman ſtation*, called in the ſecond *iter* of Antonine *Durolevum*, ought to be placed. Moſt of the copies of Antonine make the diſtance from the laſt ſtation *Durobrovis*, which is allowed by all to be Rocheſter, to the ſtation of *Durolevum*, to be xiii or xvi miles, though the Peutongerian tables make it only vii. If the number xvi is right, no place bids ſo fair for it as Judde-hill, in this pariſh, which then would have every probable circumſtance in favor of it. The Romans undoubtedly had ſome ſtrong military poſt on this hill, on the ſummit of which there are the

the remains of a very deep and broad ditch, the ſouth and eaſt ſides are ſtill entire, as is a ſmall part of the north ſide at the eaſtern corners of it, the remaining part of the north ſide was filled up not many years ſince. The weſt ſide has nothing left of it; cloſe within the ſouthern part of it is a high mount of earth thrown up to a conſiderable height above the ground round it, the ſcite of Judde houſe, and the gardens are contained within it. The form of it ſeems to have been a ſquare, with the corners rounded, and to have contained between three and four acres of ground within its area, the common people call it king Stephen's caſtle, but it is certainly of a much older date. At a ſmall diſtance from it, on the oppoſite, or north ſide of the high road, there are ſeveral breaſt works caſt up acroſs the field facing the weſt. At the bottom of the hill, in the next field to this, are the ruins of Stone chapel, in which numbers of *Roman* bricks are interſperſed among the flints, and in the midſt of the ſouth wall of it, there is a ſeparate piece of a Roman building, about a rod in length, and near three feet high, compoſed of two rows of Roman tiles, of about fourteen inches ſquare each, and on them are laid ſmall ſtones hewed, but of no regular ſize or ſhape, for about a foot high, and then tiles again, and ſo on alternately.

When the new road from the ſummit of Judde hill weſtward was dug down, quantities of fragments of Roman culinary ware, and a coin of Veſpaſian were found intermixed with many parcels of oyſter ſhells and in the gardens of Judde houſe, at different times, coins of Adrian M. Aurelius, Arcadius, and others, have been diſcovered. And at about a mile diſtance north-eaſtward, on Davington hill, almoſt adjoining to the town of Faverſham, within theſe few years, a Roman burial place has been diſcovered, and many Roman coins, urns, and other relics of antiquity dug up there, as there have been at different times at Faverſham,

verſham, and places adjoining to it, eſpecially along the London high road.[y]

Beſides this, the vicinity of this place to the ſtream at Oſpringe, a is ſtrong argument in its favor, and ſtill more its nearneſs to Faverſham, for Bede notes in ſeveral places, that the *villæ regiæ* of the Saxons were moſtly placed on or near where in former ages the Roman ſtations had been before.

And yet notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances in favor of the *Durolevum*, having been here, there has been ſo much urged in favor of Newington likewiſe, that it will be but candid to leave the preference of either to the reader's option, to place this ſtation at which ever place he thinks proper.

Mr. Jacob has given a liſt among his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, of a great number of ſcarce plants found by him in this pariſh, among which in particular, moſt of the curious kinds of *orchis*.

This place, at the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the year 1080, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the title of whoſe lands it is thus deſcribed in it:

In Favreſhant hundred, Hugh, grandſon of Herbert, holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Oſpringes. It was taxed at ſeven ſulings and an half. The arable land is twenty carucates. In demeſne there no two carucates.

There are twenty-nine villeins, with ſix borderers, having eleven carucates. There is a church, and one mill of eleven ſhillings and eight pence, and a fiſhery of ten-pence, and a ſalt-pit of four pence, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood ſufficient for the pannage of twenty hogs.

Of the land of this manor, Herbert holds half a ſuling and three rods, and has there in demeſne one carucate, and one villein, with ten borderers, having one carucate.

Richard de Maris holds half a ſuling of this manor, and has there ſix villeins, and one borderer, with one ca-

[y] See under Lenham, vol. 5, p. 417. and Newington, p. 43.

rucate

rucate, and one Thurſtan holds one yoke, which pays five ſhillings. The whole manor in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, was worth twenty pounds, when Herbert received it fifteen pounds, now twenty pounds. To this manor there belonged in Canterbury one manſion of thirty pence. The manor held . . .

Four years after which, on the biſhop of Baieux's falling under the king's diſpleaſure, this among the reſt of his eſtates was confiſcated to the crown; after which it remained for ſome time part of the royal demeſnes; king Henry II. held it in demeſne, in the 14th year of whoſe reign it paid aid at the marrying of the king's daughter, by the hands of the ſheriff, as was certified by the juſtices itinerant.

King John was at his manor of Oſpringe in the month of October, both in his 15th and 17th years; in the former of which maſter Richard de Mariſco, archdeacon of Richmond and Northumberland, delivered the great ſeal to him there.[z] But Henry III. in his 9th year, having raiſed his great favorite Hubert de Burgh to the dignity of earl of Kent, at the ſame time granted to him and Margaret his wife, in fee, this manor among others; upon his death however, it returned to the crown, and the king, the year being the 19th of his reign, granted it to the truſtees of his intended queen Eleanor, daughter of Raymund, earl of Provence, among other eſtates, by the name of the ville of Oſpringe, as a dower, (*nomine dotis*) for ſo long time as the queen Iſabella his mother ſhould ſurvive him, and at her death the ſame to return to his heirs, which it had done before the 27th year of Edward I. anno 1299,[a] when that prince aſſigned, among other

[z] See Madox's Exchequer, p. 46. Rolls in the Tower, N. 49. In the *Teſta de Nevil* is a *long cuſtumal* of the manor of Oſpringe, taken in the reign of king Henry III.

[a] King Edward I. was here in Auguſt, in his 9th year, anno 1281, as appears by his letters patent dated from hence. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 177.

premiſes,

premiſes, as a dower to his queen Margaret, ſiſter of the king of France, this manor, with its appurtenance, being then of the yearly value of ſixty pounds.

From the queens of England continuing in the poſſeſſion of this manor, it acquired the name of THE MANOR OF OSPRINGE, alias QUEEN-COURT. Queen Margaret ſurviving the king her huſband, died anno 10 Edward II. ſoon after which this manor and the court-lodge, with other demeſnes of it, called *Queen-court*, ſeem to have been ſeparated by grants made of them to different perſons, and to have become *two diſtinct manors*; the former appears to have been that year granted to Sir John Pulteney, to hold of the crown, by the ſervice of a roſe, together with the advowſons of all churches which formerly belonged to it, to hold *in ſocage* by the former acknowledgment. He was a perſon of no ſmall account, who was afterwards much in favor with king Edward III. and celebrated by our hiſtorians for his piety, riches, and magnificent manner of living, He was four ſeveral years lord-mayor of London, and beſides this manor was poſſeſſed of that of Penſhurſt, and ſeveral others in this county and elſewhere.[b] He died in the 23d year of Edward III. and by the inquiſition taken after his death, he was found to hold for the term of his life the manor of Oſpringe of the king, in manner above-mentioned, and that William de Pulteney was his ſon and heir, by Margaret his wife, who was afterwards married to Sir Nicholas Lovaine.[c]

Sir William Pulteney, the ſon above-mentioned, died *ſ. p.* in the 40th year of that reign, having before veſted all his eſtates in feoffees, and they afterwards, in purſuance of their truſt, conveyed the manor of Oſpringe, together with all other eſtates, of which Sir John Pulteney died poſſeſſed, to Sir Nicholas Lo-

[b] See more of him under Penſhurſt, vol. iii. p. 231.
[c] See Collins's Peer. edit. 3d. vol. iii. p. 614 et ſeq.

vaine

vaine and Margaret his wife before-mentioned, and their heirs for ever. He was ſucceeded in this manor by their ſon Nicholas Lovaine, who married Margaret, the eldeſt daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and widow of Henry, lord Beaumont, by whom he had no iſſue. She ſurvived him, as ſhe did likewiſe her third huſband Sir John Devereux, and died in the 10th year of Henry IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, in which ſhe was ſucceeded by Margaret, ſiſter and heir of her ſecond huſband Nicholas Lovaine, who was twice married, firſt to Richard Chamberlain, eſq. of Oxfordſhire, and ſecondly to Sir Philip St. Clere, of Aldham St. Clere, in Ightham, who becoming entitled to it in her right, died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Henry V. as did Margaret his wife anno 1 Henry VI. upon which Thomas St. Clere, their ſon, ſucceeded to it, and died in the 12th year of Edward IV. leaving an only daughter and heir Eleanor, who married Sir John Gage, anceſtor of the lord viſcount Gage, and Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Suffolk.

Soon after which it was alienated to William Hungate, who, as appears by the eſcheat rolls of that year, died anno 3 Henry VII. poſſeſſed of the manor of Oſpringe, alias Queen-court, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of one roſe yearly, if it ſhould be demanded. Not long after which it was become the property of William Cheney, eſq. of Shurland, younger brother of Sir John Cheney, of Shurland, ſheriff in the 17th year of Edward IV. and again in the firſt year of Henry VII. whoſe ſon Thomas, by his ſecond wife, became at length heir both to his father and uncle above-mentioned, and was afterwards knighted.

Sir Thomas Cheney, who was of Shurland, and poſſeſſor of this manor, was a man of great account in his time, being, among other honors and preferments, knight of the garter, lord warden of the five ports, and treaſurer of the houſhold to Henry VIII. and afterwards,

wards, in the reign of Edward VI. a privy counſellor,[d] in the 3d year of whoſe reign he obtained the manor and manſion of QUEEN-COURT, for it ſeems to have been eſteemed a manor from the time of its being ſeparated from that of Oſpringe above-deſcribed in the reign of Edward II. with the demeſne lands belonging to it in Oſpringe and the adjoining pariſhes, which in the above-mentioned reign of Edward II. had been granted to Fulk Peyforer, from which name it ſoon afterwards was transferred into the family of Leyborne; and in the 20th year of the next reign of Edward III. Sir William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, huſband of Juliana de Leyborne, paid aid for it. His widow Juliana ſurviving, died poſſeſſed of it in the 41ſt year of the ſame reign, and leaving no iſſue, this eſtate, among the reſt of her demeſnes, eſcheated to the crown, for it appears by the inquiſition taken that year after her death, that there was no one who could make claim to her eſtates, either by direct or even by collateral alliance.

After which this manor of Queen-court ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown till the beginning of the next reign of Richard II. when it was purchaſed by the feoffees in truſt, for the performance of the laſt will of Edward III. towards the endowment of St. Stephen's chapel, in Weſtminſter, which was afterwards, anno 22 Richard II. completed and made collegiate, for a dean, canons, and other miniſters, at which time Nicholas Potin was leſſee of Queen-court, and reſided here, the year before which he was ſheriff of this county, and kept his ſhrievalty at it. Part of the poſſeſſions of this foundation of Queen-court remained till the 1ſt year of Edward VI. when by the act paſſed that year, this collegiate chapel and its revenues were ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

[d] See more of him and the family of Cheney, p. 248.

After

After which the king, in his 3d year, granted Queen-court, with its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Cheney as before-mentioned, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, with all and ſingular their liberties and privileges whatſoever, in as ample a manner as the dean and canons before held it, ſo that he then became poſſeſſed of *the entire fee* of both theſe manors, which from that time became conſolidated as one manor, with the manſion of Queen-court, and the whole of the demeſne lands and other appurtenances belonging at any time to either of them. His ſon Sir Henry Cheney, of Tuddington, afterwards lord Cheney, ſold *this manor of Oſpringe*, alias *Queen-court*, with the manſion and lands belonging to it, in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Richard Thornhill, citizen of London, for which purpoſe a fine was then levied of it, and the lord Cheney afterwards granted and made over to him all liberties, franchiſes, royalties, &c. within it, which he had ever poſſeſſed or had in any ſhape a right to; and they were claimed by Richard Thornhill, eſq. and judgment was given for them in his behalf by the barons of the exchequer, on a trial had in the 17th year of that reign,[e] whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name ſold it, in the reign of king Charles II. to Henry Melliſh, of London, turkey merchant, afterwards of Sanderſted, in Surry, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of this manor about the year 1697, leaving Elizabeth his widow ſurviving, who enjoyed it till her death, which happened in 1707, when it deſcended to their only daughter and heir Mary, then the wife of Sir John Stonehouſe, bart. of Radley, in Berkſhire, who in her right became entitled to it, and in 1712 alienated it to Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1733, leaving by his ſecond wife Arabella Watſon, one of the daughters of Lewis, lord, afterwards earl of Rockingham, one ſon Henry,

[e] Coke's Entries, p. 107 et ſeq. See vol. v. p. 588.

his

his ſucceſſor in titles and eſtates, and a daughter Catherine, afterwards married to her firſt couſin Lewis, earl of Rockingham.

Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. ſurvived his father but a ſhort time, for he died abroad, under age and unmarried, in 1735; upon which he was ſucceeded in this manor by Catherine, counteſs of Rockingham, his ſiſter, whoſe huſband the earl died in 1745, *ſ. p.* and ſhe afterwards remarried with Francis, earl of Guildford, by whom ſhe likewiſe had no iſſue, and dying in 1766, gave this manor, among the reſt of her eſtates, to her huſband, whoſe grandſon the right hon. George-Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, at the former *a conſtable* and *borſholder* are choſen yearly, for the juriſdiction of *the liberty of the town of Oſpringe.*

This manor extends into Oſpringe, Graveney, Goodneſtone, Coſmus Blean, Shottenton, in Chilham, Selling, Staplehurſt, Frittenden, the dens of Blackingley and Hockeridge, in Cranbrooke, and the den of Hamwold, in Woodneſborough. A reeve is annually choſen at this manor.

PLUMFORD and PAINTERS are two eſtates in this pariſh, which were both formerly accounted manors, and belonged, like that of Queen-court laſt-deſcribed to the free chapel or college of St. Stephen, Weſtminſter, on the ſuppreſſion of which in the firſt year of the reign of Edward VI. the former of theſe manors was granted, among other premiſes, to Sir Anthony Aucher, who ſold it to Thomas Colepeper, eſq. and he ſoon afterwards alienated it to John Greenſtreet, of Claxfield, in Linſted, who in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, purchaſed of Sir Henry Cheney, the *manor of Painters*, which had been granted by Edward VI. in his 3d year, to his father Sir Thomas Cheney, two years after the ſuppreſſion of St. Stephen's chapel as before-

before-mentioned, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[f] He died poſſeſſed of both theſe manors about the 21ſt year of queen Elizabeth; his ſon Peter Greenſtreet died in the 28th year of that reign, leaving two ſons, John and Simon; to the former of whom, he by his will that year, gave his manor of Plumford, and lands mentioned in it; and to the latter his manor of Paynters, alias Bayefield. Several of this family lie buried in this church, they bore for their arms, *Barruly of eight pieces, argent, and azure, on a canton of the ſecond, an eagle diſplayed with two necks, or*; which coat was confirmed to Peter Greenſtreet, of Oſpringe, with the charge on the canton altered from *a martlet*, by Sir John Borough, garter, in 1642. The manor of Plumford and the other premiſes, at length deſcended down to Mr. Peter Greenſtreet, gent. in whom the manor of Painters had likewiſe by deſcent become veſted, and he alienated them both, with ſeveral other lands in this and the adjoining pariſhes, to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1712, whoſe ſon Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. died poſſeſſed of them in 1733, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. who ſurvived his father but a ſhort time, for he died abroad in 1735, under age and unmarried, and theſe manors among other eſtates, became veſted in his three ſiſters and coheirs, and afterwards by a decree of chancery, at their inſtance, anno 9 George II. a writ of partition was agreed to, in which theſe manors of Plumford and Painters, with other lands adjoining were allotted to Katherine, counteſs of Rockingham, Sir Henry's whole ſiſter, by Sir Robert's ſecond wife Arabella, daughter of Lewis Watſon, earl of Rockingham, and then the wife of her firſt couſin Lewis, earl of Rockingham, on whom, by the ſettlement on

[f] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 4. anno 3 Edward VI. p. 3. Coke's Entries, p. 105.

her

her marriage in 1736, all her undivided third part had been limited, ſhould ſhe ſurvive her huſband without iſſue, which partition was confirmed by act of parliament paſſed the next year. The earl of Rockingham died in 1745 *ſ. p.* leaving his lady ſurviving, who then again became poſſeſſed of theſe manors in her own right; ſhe afterwards married Francis, earl of Guildford, by whom ſhe had no iſſue, and dying in 1766 gave them, among the reſt of her eſtates, to her huſband, whoſe grandſon the right hon. George-Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is the preſent owner of them [g]

A PART of the above-mentioned eſtate of *Painters*, alias *Bayfield*, uſually called BAVELL, ſituated near Bavells foſtal, was alienated from the name of Greenſtreet to that of Pordage, in which it continued ſome time, and until it was ſold to Mr. Whatman, of London, whoſe heir ſold it to Knowler, as he did to Dewy, of Surry, from thence by a daughter it went in marriage to Parker, the heirs of whoſe deſcendant John Dewy Parker, of Surry, are the preſent poſſeſſors of it.

BROGDALE, or *Brokedale*, is an antient ſeat ſituated in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, near Whitehill, which in early times gave name to a family who reſided at it, one of whom, John de Brokedale, is mentioned as ſuch by Southouſe, in his *Monaſticon Faverſhamienſe*. After this name was extinct here, this ſeat came into the poſſeſſion of the Clerks; John Clerk, of Brokedale, reſided here anno 7 Richard II. 1383, as appears by a releaſe given by Robert, abbot of Faverſham, to him, in which he is ſo named, and is ſtiled *Bedellus noſter de Upland in Hund. de Faverſham*. How it paſſed afterwards, I have not found; but in the reign of James I. it was become the property of Head and Clive, who in that reign ſold it to Mr. John

[g] See more of him and of the Furneſes under Walderſhare, and of the Wattons under Sheldwich.

Knowler,

Knowler, of Faverſham, who was mayor of that town in 1734, having married Mary, the eldeſt daughter of Francis Pordage, eſq. of Rodmerſham, by whom he had ſeveral children, and in his deſcendants, who reſided at Brogdale, it continued down to Mr. John Knowler, gent. who died in 1676, and deviſed it by his will to his grandſon Mr. John Knowler, ſon of Robert his ſon, who moſt probably died before him, and left beſides a daughter Mary, married to Mr. Robert Lukyn, of Oſpringe, by whom ſhe had Mr. Robert Lukyn, late of Faverſham Mr. John Knowler, gent. the grandſon, reſided at Brogdale, and died in 1700, leaving one ſon John Knowler, eſq. of Canterbury, barriſter-at-law, recorder of that city, and ſteward of the town of Faverſham, who died poſſeſſed of Brogdale, then converted into a farm-houſe, in 1763, leaving Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. John Ruſſell, of Hawkhurſt, ſurviving, who died in the year 1781. They were both buried in Faverſham church, as were moſt of his anceſtors and relations above-mentioned, ſeveral of whom were from time to time mayors of Faverſham, and bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend, between two cotizes, ſable, a lion paſſant guardant, crowned, or.* He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, the eldeſt, married Henry Penton, eſq. M. P. for Wincheſter, and Mary, the youngeſt, Henry Digby, lord Digby, and they ſome few years ſince joined in the ſale of it to John Bax, eſq. of Preſton-houſe, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

Brook, alias Westbrook, now uſually called *Brook-farm*, is an eſtate in this pariſh, lying at Brook-forſtal, near Whitehill, which was ſo called from its nearneſs to the brook or ſtream which runs near it, on which there was a mill, which was given to the abbey of Faverſham as early as the reign of Henry II. by William, that prince's younger brother, and the ſame was confirmed to it, among other eſtates, by that

king, but whether it continued with the abbey till its diſſolution, I have not found.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, this eſtate was come into the poſſeſſion of the family of Drayton, in which it continued down to Wm. Drayton, gent. of Oſpringe, who died in 1686, and lies buried in this church, having been by his will a benefactor to the poor of this pariſh, who bore for his arms, *Guttee, a flying horſe.* By his will he ſettled this eſtate upon his kinſman, Drayton Roberts, the grandſon of Joſeph Roberts, gent. of St. Dunſtans, by Elizabeth his firſt wife, daughter of Mr. Rich. Drayton, gent. and he alienated this eſtate in 1709 to Mr. Laurence Ruck, gent. of Whitehill, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a croſs, argent, between four fleurs de lis, or.* He by his will in 1714 gave it to his kinſman Adam Ruck, of Folkeſtone, whoſe three grandſons and coheirs *in gavelkind*, Laurence, George, and Thomas Ruck, paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Thomas Buck, gent. of Faverſham, who died in 1779, and his four daughters, Martha, Suſanna, Mary, wife of Mr. John Toker, gent. of this pariſh, and Gracey, are now jointly entitled to this eſtate.

ELVYLAND, corruptly ſo called for *Elverland*, is a manor ſituated on the hills in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh. It ſeems in early times to have been part of the poſſeſſions of the eminent family of Criol, for John, a younger ſon of Bertram de Criol, was owner of it in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Nicholas de Criol was poſſeſſed of lands in Oſpringe, ſo late as 21 king Edward I. and was then allowed to have *free-warren* in his lands there; and Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Nowell, held lands there of the king that year, by the ſergeancy of paying every year a pair of gilt ſpurs, as appears by the pleas of the crown, before the juſtices itinerant of that year. This eſtate of Elverland afterwards became part of the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital or Maiſon Dieu founded in that reign in this pariſh, at

Oſpringe-

Oſpringe-ſtreet, of which a further account will be given below.

In the roll of knights fees, taken in the next reign of king Edward I. the maſter of this hoſpital is charged with the fortieth part of a knight's fee in Everland, held of Nicholas de Girunde, and he paid aid for it accordingly, in the 20th year of Edward III. This manor continued part of the poſſeſſions of this hoſpital till the reign of Edward IV. in the 20th year of which it eſcheated to the crown, having become deſolate, there being no members left in it. After which the king, by his letters patent, granted the cuſtody or guardianſhip of it and its revenues to ſecular perſons, in which ſtate it continued till the reign of Henry VIII. when Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, obtained the hoſpital, and the whole of its revenues in this pariſh and elſewhere, for the better endowment of St. John's college, in Cambridge, the letters patent for this purpoſe bearing date in the 11th year of that reign, which were confirmed by the archbiſhop, the archdeacon, and the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury.[h]

The manor of Elvyland becoming thus part of the revenues of St. John's college, has been leaſed out by it from time to time on a beneficial leaſe for a term of years, and continues ſo at this time.

The Wraytles were for years tenants of this manor, afterwards the Queſteds, by a daughter of which name it went to Allen, ſince which the leaſe has been ſold to Mr. Kemp, who now owns it. A court baron is held for this manor.

At a small distance north-weſt from the above manor is an eſtate called Hansletts, which gives name to an adjoining green, uſually called *Hanſells*, or *Hanſletts forſtal*. This eſtate was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Greenſtreet, owners of much land in this and the ſeveral adjoining pariſhes, one of whom, Thomas Greenſtreet, gent. of Oſpringe, was

[h] See Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 83.

owner of it in the reign of king James I. as appears by the will of John Brewſter, of Tenham, in 1620, who deviſed an annuity out of this eſtate of Thomas Greenſtreet, gent. of Oſpringe, called Hanſletts, to his ſon Thomas, from this name it paſſed by ſale to Arthur Whatman, eſq. who in 1671 gave it by will to Ward and Siſſill, and they joined in the ſale of it in 1677 to Thomas Pierce, of Challock, whoſe deſcendant Thomas Peirce deviſed it to Thomas and Henry his ſons, the latter of whom bought his brother's part, and then in 1744 left it by will to his ſiſter Frances, wife of Mr. William Netherſole, for life, and afterwards to her children, Thomas, Richard, William, Frances, and Suſanna; the eldeſt of whom, Mr. Thomas Netherſole, in 1763, purchaſed the other ſhares of it, and afterwards, in 1776, alienated the entire fee of it to Mr. John Hope, of Ore, the preſent owner of it.

Cades is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated on the hill, about a mile ſouthward from Oſpringe church, which was formerly called Lorendens, from the family of Lorenden, in Challock, who were once the poſſeſſors of it; after which it came into the name of Cade, and it appears by the *Teſta de Nevill*, that Arnold Cade poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry III. whence it acquired the addition of that name to it, being called *Lorenden*, alias *Cades*, by which it continued to be known ſo late as 1630. In the 10th year of queen Elizabeth this manor was in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Wood, of Oſpringe, who then alienated it by the above name to Mr. John Greenſtreet, of Oſpringe, who ſold it in the 12th year of king James I. 1613, to Mr. John Platt. Arthur Whatman, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in 1674, and lies buried in this church, having by his will left a benefaction yearly from his two farms in Oſpringe, called Cades and Cokes, to be paid for ever to the poor of Boughton Blean pariſh; after which it became the property of Richard Penner, and then of John Buller, eſq. whoſe daughter carried it in marriage to John Dintry,

Dintry, of Wye, and he in 1685 alienated it to Thomas Turner, eſq. of London, who in 1704 ſettled it on his eldeſt daughter Mary, in marriage with William Hammond, eſq. of St. Albans, in Nonington; after which it deſcended down to William Hammond, eſq. of Canterbury, who dying inteſtate, it came to his ſiſter Elizabeth Beake, widow, who in 1750 ſold it to Mr. Thomas Mantell, ſurgeon, of Chatham, and he in 1757 alienated it to Edward Jacob, eſq. of Faverſham, who died in 1788, leaving his widow Mrs. Jacob ſurviving, and ſhe is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[1]

PUTWOOD is an eſtate lying in this pariſh, which was once accounted a manor, though it conſiſts at preſent only of a tenement and ſome woodland, being ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the road leading through Sindal-valley to Hollingborne. It antiently belonged to a family who aſſumed their name from Vienne, in Dauphine, in the kingdom of France, one of whom, William de Vienne, or Vienna, held this manor by knight's ſervice in the reign of king Edward I. His deſcendant Lucas de Vienna died about the 17th year of Edward III. and his widow paid aid for this eſtate in the 20th year of that reign, which ſhe then held of the king at Putwood, in Oſpringe; but in the 30th year of it John de Porkelſwode, as appears by a releaſe of that date, was become proprietor of it, and he, with Robert de Eaſt Dane, a place likewiſe in this pariſh, are recited as witneſſes to another deed, of about the ſame age; however, in the next reign of Richard II. the Quadrings were become poſſeſſed of it; from whence it went by ſale, about the latter end of king Henry IV.'s reign, to the antient family of Goldwell, of Great Chart, one of whom, James Goldwell, who was conſecrated biſhop of Norwich in 1472, anno 11 Edward IV. becoming poſſeſſed of it, ſettled this manor on a chantry, which he then obtained licence to

[1] See Leyſdown before, p. 268.

found in the ſouth chancel of Great Chart church, in which he lies buried, though in the writ and inquiſition mentioned hereafter, it is there ſaid to be founded by Nicholas Goldwell, clerk.

This manor continued the eſtate for the ſupport of this chantry till the diſſolution of it in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. by the act paſſed for the general ſuppreſſion of all ſuch foundations; but this manor, notwithſtanding, never came into the hands of the crown, but was concealed by the poſſeſſors of it, upon which queen Elizabeth, in her 10th year, iſſued her writ to William Cromer, eſq. the ſheriff of this county, to cauſe enquiry to be made by inquiſition concerning it; by which it appears, that the manor of Putwood, with its appurtenances, and eighty acres of land in Oſpringe and the adjoining pariſhes, belonged to the chantry, in the church of Great Chart, called Goldwells chantry, founded by Nicholas Goldwell, clerk, and that it was worth in the whole beyond repriſes 4l. 6s. 8d. and that the ſame then belonged to the queen, and had been unjuſtly with-held from her from the time of the diſſolution of the chantry, but by whom they were wholly ignorant.[k]

What proceedings were afterwards had in relation to it, I have not found, but the crown ſeems to have taken poſſeſſion of it, for the queen, in her 12th year, granted it to Hugh Townſell and Ralph Piſtor, to hold by the like ſervices, by which it was held before. It had been for ſome time before in the poſſeſſion of the Hales's, as tenants of it, but at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, it appears to have been alienated to Mr. Thomas Sare, of Provenders, in Norton, whoſe heirs ſold it to Mr. James Hugeſſen, of Dover, who died in 1637, and by will gave this manor to his ſecond ſon, whoſe deſcendant Mrs. Jane Hugeſſen entitled her

[k] Paſch. 10 Eliz. in Scacc. ex parte Rem. Theſ. Rot. 277. See Coke's Ent. p. 438.

huſband

husband Mr. John Roberts, son of Sir John Roberts, of Canterbury, to it, but on his death *s. p.* the property of it, by the intail made of it, became vested in that branch of her family seated at Provenders, in Norton; after which it descended, in like manner as that seat, to William Western Hugessen, esq. of Provenders, since whose death in 1764 it has descended in like manner as that seat to his two surviving daughters and coheirs, Sarah and Dorothy, since married to Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, barts. who in right of their wives now possess it in undivided moieties.[1]

Judde-house, commonly called *the Folly-house*, is an elegant seat, situated on a hill about a mile from Ospringe street, on the south of the high road, to which the avenue from it leads.

The church or priory of Rochester was in very antient times possessed of lands in this parish, and king John, in his 2d year, granted to Gilbert, bishop of Rochester, five acres of his demesne wood in Ospringe, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms; after which, Henry de Sandford, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of king Henry III. granted to Nicholas, son of Gervas de Osprenge, and Dulcia his wife, his land, with the wood he had in Ospringe, which was within that manor, and five acres of wood, which king John gave as above-mentioned to his predecessor bishop Gilbert, to hold to them and their heirs by hereditary right for ever.

The prior and convent of Rochester afterwards became possessed of land in Ospringe, which seem exactly to answer those above-described, but whether the same, I am not certain; however that be, they were possessed of lands here soon after the above time, and continued so at the time of the suppression of the priory in the 32d year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all the lands and revenues of it, surrendered into the king's

[1] See more of the Hugessens under Norton.

hands, who next year ſettled them on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, with whom the inheritance of theſe lands ſtill continue.

On the abolition of deans and chapters, ſoon after the death of king Charles I. and their lands being ſold, this eſtate at Oſpringe came into the poſſeſſion of one Daniel Judde, a buſy committee-man and ſequeſtrator of the royaliſts eſtates during thoſe unhappy times, who imagining his poſſeſſion would continue firm to him and his heirs, built for his reſidence, about the year 1652, the preſent elegant ſeat; but the dean and chapter being re-eſtabliſhed on the reſtoration of king Charles II. this man was ouſted from this eſtate, which from thence acquired the name of *Judde's folly*. In later times it was held in leaſe, under the dean and chapter, by Clayton Milbourne, eſq. M. P. in 1708, for the town of Monmouth, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a croſs-moline pierced, ſable.* They were originally of Frampton, in Glouceſterſhire. He died in 1726, leaving two ſons and one daughter, and Elizabeth his widow ſurviving, who afterwards poſſeſſed it, and about the year 1765 ſold her intereſt in it to James Flint, eſq. high ſheriff in 1772, who bore for his arms, *Vert, three flint ſtones, proper.* He died in 1790, leaving a wife and ſeveral children ſurviving. Mrs. Flint, his widow, now reſides here, and is the preſent leſſee of it.

This eſtate pays a reſerved rent of ſix pounds, and a couple of wild fowl to the dean and chapter.

SYNDAL is a houſe and eſtate, ſituated about half a mile weſtward from Judde-houſe, in the valley called Newnham, alias Syndal, but corruptly for Syndane-valley, on the road leading from Oſpringe over Hollingborne-hill to Maidſtone, and at one field's diſtance from the high London road.

This eſtate, as well as others ſituated in Syndal valley, takes its name from thence. It was formerly the property of the Uptons, of Faverſham, one of whom, Mr.

Mr. John Upton, owned it in the 12th year of king James I. after which it became the eſtate of Mrs. Anne Hayward, who carried it in marriage to Mr. John Wood, who deviſed it to his only daughter Zutphania, and ſhe entitled her huſband Robert Owre, gent. to the poſſeſſion of it. She ſurvived him, and in 1662 alienated it to Oneſephorus Rood, gent. of Oſpringe, who left iſſue two ſons, Oneſephorus, who died unmarried in his life-time, and Emery, who became his heir, and died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1727; his ſons ſucceſſively poſſeſſed it afterwards, of whom Oneſephorus, the eldeſt, dying unmarried, his younger brother Emery became his heir, and in 1753 deviſed it to his eldeſt ſon Mr. Emery Rood, who reſided here, and ſold this eſtate in 1781 to John Montreſor, eſq. of Belmont, the preſent owner of it.

THERE WAS AN HOSPITAL, or MAISON DIEU here, the principal houſe of which, as well as the church of it, was ſituated cloſe to the ſtream on the north ſide of Oſpringe-ſtreet, though there were two buildings or chambers belonging to it on each ſide of the ſtream, almoſt oppoſite.

This hoſpital was founded by king Henry III. about the year 1235, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It conſiſted of a maſter and three regular brethren, of the order of the Holy Croſs, and two ſecular clerks, whoſe office was to celebrate maſs for the ſoul of the founder, and the ſouls of his royal predeceſſors and ſucceſſors, and alſo to be hoſpitable, and give entertainment to the poor and needy paſſengers and pilgrims; and there was a chamber in it, wherein the king uſed to repoſe himſelf when he paſſed this way, which from thence was called *Camera Regis*, or *the king's chamber*, and they were eſpecially to relieve poor lepers, a diſtemper at that time, from the continued feeding on fiſh, exceedingly common among the lower people, and eſpecially among the religious; for which purpoſe, and to prevent infection, there were apartments provided in another

ther houſe, built on the other ſide of the lane over againſt the hoſpital.[m]

In the year 1245, Robert, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, granted to the brethren of this hoſpital wearing the habit, and the diſeaſed who happened to die in it, but to none elſe, the right of burial, ſo that all emoluments on that account ſhould be paid to the church of Faverſham, and that no prejudice ſhould ariſe from it in any ſhape to the vicar there, eſpecially in relation to the reſort to the mother church of Faverſham, on the chief feſtivals yearly; for which privilege they were to pay yearly to the abbot there, twelve-pence free rent at Eaſter, and one wax taper of two pounds to the church of Faverſham on the day of the Aſſumption. Notwithſtanding the above reſtriction, I find that Alexander Roger, of Oſpringe, by his will in 1474, directed to be buried in this church of St. Mary the Virgin of Meſyndew, and deviſed to the brothers of it, for the burying of his body in the nave of it 6s. 8d.

Upon the death of the maſter, the brethren were to chuſe one of their own body to be preſented to the king for his conſent, and afterwards to be inſtituted by the archbiſhop.

The revenues with which this houſe was endowed, lay at Elverland, and other parts of this pariſh, in Faverſham, and ſeveral other pariſhes in this county.

In the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, on a taxation, the revenues of this hoſpital were valued, the church of Hedcorne at 13l. 6s. 8d. the temporalities at 51l. 5s. per annum.

In which ſtate this hoſpital continued till the reign of Edward IV. when Robert Darrel, the maſter of it, dying, and one of the brethren very ſoon afterwards, the remaining two brethren ſurmiſing that their deaths were occaſioned by the plague, forſook the houſe, and

[m] Tan. Mon. p. 222. Southouſe Mon. p. 148. Lewis's Hiſt. of Faverſham, p. 81.

took

took no order to chuſe any other in their room; by which means the king became entitled to it by eſcheat, as was found by inquiſition in the 20th year of his reign, after which he committed the cuſtody of it to ſecular perſons; and king Henry VIII. in his 6th year, granted the cuſtody of it to John Underhill, clerk, to hold during his life; but John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, by his intereſt with the queen, and through cardinal Wolſey's means, obtained in the 7th year of that reign, a grant of it and its poſſeſſions, to the maſter and fellows of St. John's college, in Cambridge, and John Underhill, in conſideration of his reſignation of it, had forty pounds paid him, and a yearly penſion of thirty pounds for life. This grant to St. John's college was afterwards confirmed by the king by other letters patent, in his 11th year, and likewiſe by the archbiſhop, the archdeacon, and the prior and convent of Canterbury, and it remains at this time, with all its poſſeſſions, part of the revenues of the above-mentioned college.

There are ſome remains ſtill left of this hoſpital; the walls of the two chambers on the ſouth ſide of Oſpringe-ſtreet, which are the under part of two dwelling-houſes; thoſe of the hoſpital itſelf, on the oppoſite ſide, which now incloſe an alehouſe; and thoſe of the church adjoining to it, now in ruins, are ſtill remaining, being built of flint, with aſhlar ſtone window and door caſes. In a ſmall window-frame of that part, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, were carved two ſhields, on one of which was a ſingle, and the other a double croſs, viz. one upright and two tranſverſe pieces; but theſe are now ſo incloſed as hardly to be diſcovered.

CHARITIES.

THERE ARE 20s. payable at Lady-day yearly out of a houſe, now divided into two tenements, and an acre of land lying in Smarden.

WILLIAM DRAYTON, gent. of this pariſh, gave by will in 1686, the annual rent of 10s. to the Miniſter of Oſpringe, for a ſermon

a ſermon on Palm-Sunday, and 4l. 10s. yearly to the poor, to be diſtributed on that day, and to be paid out of a farm here called Nicholas, now belonging to Mr. John Toker.

JOHN GREENSTREET, gent. of Canterbury, by will in 1671, gave to the poor 40s. to be yearly paid upon Dec. 1, and to be diſtributed by his brother, his heirs and aſſigns, with the advice and aſſiſtance of the churchwardens and overſeers, at Michaelmas, out of his farm, called Painters, in this pariſh.

ARTHUR WHATMAN, ESQ. by will in 1671, gave 50s. per annum, payable on Nov. 5, to the churchwardens and overſeers, out of a farm in Doddington, called Upper-Greet, to be diſtributed to the poor at their diſcretion.

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMAS, in 1720, gave a large ſilver flagon, and two ſalvers, for the uſe of the communion.

MR. JOHN SMITH, cordwainer, by will in 1729, gave 50s. to be yearly paid to ſuch poor perſons as took no relief, at Michaelmas, out of a houſe lying in that part of the pariſh which was within the town and liberties of Faverſham, now the ſign of the Queen's Arms, to be diſtributed by the vicar and churchwardens every Chriſtmas-day.

MRS ELIZABETH HARRIS, in 1757, gave the braſs branch now in the church.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about forty-eight; caſually twenty-eight.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe

The church ſtands within the juriſdiction of the town of Oſpringe, about half a mile ſouthward from Oſpringe-ſtreet. It is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is an antient building, conſiſting of three iſles and a chancel. The ſteeple was formerly at the weſt end, and was built circular of flints, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, with a ſhingled ſpire on it, of upwards of fifty feet high, in which were four bells; but in ringing them on Oct. 11, 1695, on king William's return from Flanders, it ſuddenly fell to the ground, providentially no one was hurt by it. There are no remains left of any painted glaſs in the windows of this church, though there was formerly much in moſt of them; particularly, in the window of the north iſle was once the figure of a mitred biſhop, on the rack, with a knife on the table by him,

and

and of another perſon tied to a tree, and wounded with arrows. In another was a label to the memory of Robert Seton, and of a woman kneeling; and there was not many years ago remaining in the eaſt window, at the end of the ſouth iſle, forming a kind of chancel, the effigies of a knight in his tabard of arms, with ſpurs on his heels, in a kneeling poſture, looking up to a crucifix, painted juſt above him, of which there remained only the lower part. The knight's arms, *Azure, three harts heads, caboſhed, or*, were thrown under him, and at a little diſtance ſome part of his creſt, *An hart's head, attired full, or, with a crown about his neck, azure*, and underneath, *Pray for the ſoul of Thomas Hart.* This Sir Thomas Hart was poſſeſſed of an eſtate in this pariſh, which he purchaſed of Norwood. The Greenſtreets, of Selling, lately claimed this chancel, and ſeveral of them lie buried in it. There was a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, in this church.

In the eaſt part of the church-yard there was once a chapel, ſaid to have been built by Sir John Denton, of Denton, in this pariſh and Eaſling, the foundations of which are ſtill viſible.

It appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, taken in the reign of king Henry III. that the church of Oſpringe was in the king's gift, and was afterwards given by king John to John de Burgo, who then held it, and that it was worth forty marcs. After which, in the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac, and was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. at which time there was a vicarage here of his patronage likewiſe. It afterwards became part of the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital or Maiſon Dieu, in Oſpringeſtreet, but by what means, or when, I have not found, and it continued ſo till the eſcheat of the hoſpital anno 20 Edward IV. after which, the parſonage appropriate of this church of Oſpringe, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, was by means of Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, obtained of Henry VIII. in manner as has been

been already mentioned, for St. John's college, in Cambridge, the maſter and fellows of which are at this time entitled to them, the parſonage being let by them on a beneficial leaſe; but the advowſon of the vicarage they retain in their own hands.

The leſſee of this parſonage, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was Robert Streynſham, eſq. who rebuilt the houſe and offices belonging to it, and afterwards reſided in it. He had been fellow of All Souls college, LL. B. and ſecretary to the earl of Pembroke. He lies buried in this church, and bore for his arms, *Or, a pale dancette, gules.* He left two daughters and coheirs, of whom, Audrey, the eldeſt, carried her intereſt in it in marriage to Edward Maſter, eſq. eldeſt ſon of James Maſter, eſq. of Eaſt Langdon, who was firſt of Sandwich, and afterwards built a ſeat for himſelf and his poſterity at Eaſt Langdon. He was twice married, and had fourteen children; at length worn out with age, he betook himſelf hither to his eldeſt ſon Edward, and dying in 1631, æt. 84, was buried in this church. Edward Maſter, the ſon, reſided here, and was afterwards knighted, and on his father's death in 1631 removed to that ſeat, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till it was at length alienated to Buller, of Cornwall, whoſe ſon ſold his intereſt in to Markham, as he did to Mr. Robert Lyddel, merchant, of London, brother of Sir Henry Lyddel, who in 1715 aſſigned his intereſt in it to Ralph Terrey, yeoman, of Knolton, whoſe ſon Mr. Michael Terrey, of Oſpringe, deviſed it to his only daughter and heir Olive, who married Nathaniel Marſh, eſq. of Boughton Blean, and the heirs of his ſon Terrey Marſh, eſq. late of that pariſh, are the preſent leſſees of it.

The vicarage of Oſpringe is valued in the king's books at ten pounds, and the yearly tenths at one pound.

In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds, when there were communicants here 226.

The

The vicarage is endowed with all vicarial tithes, woad only excepted, and alſo with thoſe of hay, ſainfoin, clover, and coppice woods. There are about twenty-ſeven acres of glebe-land belonging to it. The vicarage-houſe is ſituated in the valley, at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from the church, and the parſonage-houſe near a mile ſouthward of that.

Oſpringe was formerly the head of *a rural deanry*, of which inſtitution it will be neceſſary to give ſome account here.

The office of rural dean was not unknown to our Saxon anceſtors, as appears by the laws of king Edward the Confeſſor; they were called both *Archipreſbiteri* and *Decani Temporarii*, to diſtinguiſh them from the deans of cathedrals, who were *Decani Perpetui*. Beſides theſe, there were in the greater monaſteries, eſpecially thoſe of the Benedictine order, ſuch officers called deans, and there are deans ſtill remaining in ſeveral of the colleges of the univerſities, who take care of the ſtudies and exerciſes of the youth, and are a check on the morals and behaviour of ſuch as are members under them.

The antient exerciſe of juriſdiction in the church ſeems to have been inſtituted in conformity to like ſubordinations in the ſtate. Thus the dioceſes within this realm ſeem to have been divided into *archdeaconries* and *rural deanries*, to make them correſpond to the like diviſion of the kingdom into counties and hundreds; hence the former, whoſe courts were to anſwer thoſe of the county, had the county uſually for their diſtrict, and took their title from thence, and the names of the latter from the hundred, or chief place of it, wherein they acted; and as in the ſtate every hundred was at firſt divided into ten tithings or fribourghs, and every tithing was made up of ten families, both which kept their original names, notwithſtanding the increaſe of villages and people; ſo in the church the name of deanry continued, notwithſtanding

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the increaſe of perſons and churches, and the diſtricts of them were contracted and enlarged from time to time, at the diſcretion of the biſhop, *the rural dean of Oſpringe* having juriſdiction over the whole deanry of it, conſiſting of twenty-ſix pariſhes. He had a ſeal of office, which being temporary, it had only the name of the office, and not, as other ſeals of juriſdiction, the name of the perſon alſo, engraved on it. The ſeal belonging to this deanry had on it, the Virgin Mary crowned, with the ſceptre in her left hand, and her child, with a glory round his head, in her right, and round the margin, *Sigillu Decani Decanatus de Oſpreng.* He was in antient times called *the dean of the biſhop*, becauſe appointed by him, and had alone the inſpection of the lives and manners of the clergy and people within the diſtrict under him, and was to report the ſame to the biſhop; to which end, that he might have a thorough knowledge of the ſtate and condition of his reſpective deanry, he had a power to convene rural chapters, which were made up of the inſtituted clergy, or their curates as proxies of them, and the dean as preſident of them, where the clergy brought information of all irregularities committed within their reſpective pariſhes. Thoſe upon ordinary occaſions were held at firſt every three weeks, in imitation of the courts of manors, held from three weeks to three weeks, and afterwards each month, and from thence were called *kalendæ*, but their more ſolemn and principal chapters were aſſembled once a quarter, where matters of greater import were tranſacted, and a fuller attendance given. They were at firſt held in any one church within the diſtrict, where the miniſter of the place was to procure and provide entertainment and procurations for the dean and his immediate officers, and they were afterwards held only in the larger or more eminent pariſhes. The part of their office of inſpecting and reporting the manners of the clergy and people, rendered them neceſſary attendants on the epiſcopal

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ſynod or general viſitation, in which they were the ſtanding repreſentatives of the reſt of the clergy within their diviſion, and they were there to deliver information of abuſes committed within their knowledge, and conſult for the reformation of them; for which they were to have their expences, called from hence *ſynodals*, allowed them by thoſe whom they repreſented, according to the time of their attendance. That part of their office, of being convened to provincial and epiſcopal ſynods, was transferred to two proctors, or repreſentatives of the parochial clergy in each dioceſe; and that of information of ſcandals and offences, has devolved on the churchwardens of the reſpective pariſhes. Beſides this another principal part of the duty of a rural dean was to execute all proceſſes of the biſhop, or of the officers and miniſters under his authority; but by the conſtitution of the pope's legate, Otho, the archdeacon, in the reign of Henry III. was required to be frequently preſent at them, who being ſuperior to the rural dean, did in effect take the preſidency out of his hands; and theſe chapters were afterwards often held by the archdeacon's officials, from which may be dated the decay of rural deanries, for the rural dean was not only diſcouraged by this, but the archdeacon and his official, as might naturally be ſuppoſed he would, drew the buſineſs uſually tranſacted there to his own viſitation, or chapter, as it might be termed. By which interfering of the archdeacon and his officials, it happened that in the age next before the reformation, the juriſdiction of rural deans declined almoſt to nothing, and at the reformation nothing was done for their reſtoration by the legiſlative power, ſo that they became extinct in moſt deanries, nor did this of Oſpringe ſurvive the earlieſt decline of them [n]. Where they ſtill continue, they have only the name and ſhadow left, and what little remains of this dignity and juriſdiction, de-

[n] See Burn's Eccleſ. Law, vol. ii. p. 106.

pends greatly on the cuſtom of places, and the pleaſure of dioceſans.

In the 31ſt year of Edward I. Richard Chriſtian, dean of Oſpringe, being ſent to execute ſome citations of the archbiſhop at Selling, was ſet upon by the people there, who placed him with his face to his horſe's tail, which they made him hold in his hand for a bridle, in which poſture they led him through the village, with ſongs, ſhouts, and dances, and afterwards having cut off the tail, ears, and lips of the beaſt, they threw the dean into the dirt, to his great diſgrace; for which, the king directed his writ to the ſheriff, to make enquiry by inquiſition of a jury concerning it.

CHURCH OF OSPRINGE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Maſter and Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge.	*Laurence Parkynſon*, Auguſt 4, 1582, obt. 1617.
	John Snell, S. T. B. June 25, 1617, obt. 1623.
	Thomas Smith, S. T. B. Jan. 13, 1623, reſigned 1625.
	William Martial, S. T. B. April 24, 1625.
	Francis Blechenden, S. T. B. January 20, 1638, reſigned 1639,
	Thomas Maſon, S. T. B. 1639, reſigned 1640.
	John Willington, S. T. B. Feb. 2, 1640, obt. 1643.
	Peter Lane, A. M. March 7, 1643.
	Thomas Cator, A. M. obt. 1678.[a]
	Jonathan Barnard, A. B. April 1, 1679, obt. 1714.
	Charles Bowtell, S. T. B. Nov. 3, 1714, obt. 1718.
	John White, B. D. Oct. 17, 1718, obt. 1755.

[a] Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. 309.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Maſter and Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge.	*Edward Barnard*, S. T. P. April 19, 1756, reſig. Jan. 1777.[p]
	Jeremiah Jackſon, A. M. May 24, 1777, the preſent vicar.

[p] Rector of Pauls Cray, canon of Windſor, head-maſter of Eton ſchool, and afterwards provoſt there. He died in 1781.

PRESTON.

THE next pariſh eaſtward is Preſton, written in antient records both *Preſtentune* and *Preſtetone*, which name it is ſuppoſed to have taken from its belonging to the church, that is to ſay, *Prieſts town*. It is now called Preſton near Faverſham, to diſtinguiſh it from another pariſh of the ſame name near Wingham.

THE HIGH ROAD from London to Canterbury runs through this pariſh, which is ſituated at the 47th mile-ſtone, from which the town of Faverſham is diſtant not more than two hundred yards, great part of Preſton-ſtreet being within its boundaries, and may be ſaid to form the village of it, for there is no other. The church and vicarage near it ſtand at a very ſmall diſtance eaſtward of this ſtreet, and the like diſtance northward from the London road, and not far from them the new-built ſeat of Preſton-houſe. The high road from Faverſham to Aſhford having croſſed the London road, runs along the middle of this pariſh, eaſtward of which are the eſtates of Mackner, cloſe to the London road, and a mile higher up Weſtwood and Copton, both reſpectable farm houſes. Perry-court is ſituated likewiſe on the ſouth ſide of the London high road, at a very ſmall diſtance, and within ſight of it, near Chapel-houſe, and the weſtern boundary of the pariſh next to Oſpringe. This pariſh, which lies on a deſcent to the northward, from its nearneſs and expoſure to the

marſhes, though in a fine pleaſant country, is far from being healthy, eſpecially in the lower parts of it, where the land is very fertile, a fine loamy ſoil, the fields large and unincumbered with trees, a round tilt land, but as it riſes higher to the ſouthward, though healthier, yet the ſoil becomes gradually thinner, more inclined to chalk, and mixed with flints, and conſequently much leſs productive.

Mention has been made before of a part of this pariſh being ſeparated from the main part of it by others intervening; this is a part of the demeſnes of the manor of Hamme-marſh, erroneouſly called in the dotation-charter of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, Honymarſh, which lies at a diſtance from the reſt of it near the marſhes, northward of Davington-hill, which pariſh entirely ſeparates this part from the reſt of it. A part of the pariſh of Luddenham lies entirely ſurrounded by Preſton, the eaſt end of the great field before Perry-houſe being eſteemed to belong to that pariſh.

Mr. Jacob has noted in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes* ſeveral *ſcarce plants*, found by him in this pariſh, and among them the Lathyrus latifolius, *broad-leafed everlaſting pea*, and the vinca minor, or *periwincle*.

Preston was given, by the name of the principal manor in it, called Copton, antiently written *Coppanſtane*, together with its appendage of Ham-marſh, by Cenulph, king of Mercia, after having made the kingdom of Kent tributary to him, in the year 822, to Wlfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, L. S. M. that is, *libere ſicut Middleton*, endowed with the ſame liberties and franchiſes as Middleton originally was.

After which, by the conteſts which were then carried on by thoſe petty kings, each of whom ashe happened to grow ſuperior in power, conſtantly diſpoſeſſed his neighbours of their dominions, this manor appears to have been wreſted from the church of Canterbury, and to have been again reſtored to it in 941, under the name

name of *Preſtantun*, by king Edmund, Edred his brother, and Edwy, ſons of king Edmund, who gave it to the monks of Chriſt-church, for the uſe of their refectory, *et eſt de victu eorum*, as the record has it.[q] In which ſtate it continued at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the year 1084, when it was thus entered in that record, under the title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, or *lands of the monks of the archbiſhop*, as all the lands belonging to that monaſtery were.

The archbiſhop himſelf holds Preſtetone. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is ſix carucates. In demeſne there are three, and thirteen villeins, with fourteen borderers having three carucates. There is a church, and one ſervant, and one mill without tallage, and one fiſhery of two hundred and fifty eels. There are two acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds, now fifteen pounds.

In the 22d year of king Edward I. anno 1293, there was a compoſition made between the prior and convent and Sir John de Rokeſle, lord of Weſtwood manor, by which the ſeveral ſervices due from him as ſuch to the prior and convent, for their manor of Copton were releaſed, on the payment of a ſmall yearly rent in lieu of them.

King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the prior and convent, *free-warren* in all their demeſne lands, which they poſſeſſed in Copton and Ham, among other places, at the time of the charter granted to them by his grandfather king Henry III. About which time the manors of Copton and Ham were valued at 25l. yearly income.[r]

In which ſtate theſe manors continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII.

[q] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 21. Decem. Script. col. 2221.
[r] Batteley's Somner, pt. ii. append. No. xxiii. p. 50.

when they were ſurrendered, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, where they did not remain long, for the king ſettled them by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions they ſtill remain.

A court leet and court baron is held for theſe manors, which extend into Davington, Luddenham, Stone, and Buckland; at which court a borſholder is choſen for *the borough of Copton and Stone.*

In the 29th year of Henry VIII. the prior and convent had leaſed their manors of Copton, Selgrave, and Hamme, with their appurtenances, near Faverſham, to Thomas Harrington, at the yearly rent of twenty-two pounds, and forty-one quarters of good, heavy and ſweet corn, of the raſe meaſure, and forty-two quarters of barley, of the like ſort and meaſure, excepting all eſcheats, ſtrays, waifs, &c. This leaſe, after the diſſolution of the priory, anno 32 Henry VIII. being ſurrendered into the king's hands, he granted to him another leaſe, at the yearly rent of forty-three pounds.

In the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, Thomas Elmeley was leſſee to the dean and chapter for theſe manors; but in the 33d year of that reign Thomas Clive held them in leaſe, and reſided at Copton, as did his ſon Sir Chriſtopher Clive, who bore for his arms, *On a feſs, three mullets, between three wolves heads, eraſed.*[s] In the reign of king James I. Sir Humphry Tuſton held them, as did his deſcendants till the middle of king Charles II.'s reign, when the leaſe of them was become veſted in Dr James Jeffreys, prebendary of Canterbury, who dying in 1688, was buried in that cathedral, in whoſe deſcendants the poſſeſſion of theſe manors were continued down to James Jeffreys, eſq. who parted with his intereſt in the leaſe to John Waller, eſq. the preſent leſſee of them.

[s] See Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree of Clive.

IT HAS BEEN MENTIONED before, under the deſcription of Sheldwich, that THE MANOR OF SELGRAVE is ſituated both in that pariſh and this of Preſton, but that it has been of long time ſeparated into moieties. *Of the moiety* in Sheldwich, an account has been already given there; *of the moiety in this pariſh*, the family of Northwood ſeems to have been poſſeſſed, from one of whom, about the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, it was alienated to Sir Ralph de Spigurnell, admiral of the king's fleet, both in the north and ſouth parts of England. He lies buried in the Grey Friars church, in London.[t] At his death he gave it to his wife Elizabeth, and ſhe ſold it, about the 19th year of king Richard II. to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, for three hundred and fifty marcs ſterling, being the money given to them by Joane Burwaſh, lady Mohun, of Dunſtar, on condition of their founding a perpetual chantry for her in the church of their priory, and that her tomb there ſhould be honorably kept up. With the priory it continued till the diſſolution of it anno 31 Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king, in his 33d year, ſettled it by his dotation-charter on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, whoſe inheritance it ſtill remains. A court-baron is held for this manor.

It has been conſtantly held in leaſe under the dean and chapter, by the ſame leſſees as the manors of Copton and Ham before-mentioned, under the deſcription of which an account of them may be ſeen. John Waller, eſq. is the preſent leſſee of it.

The ſhyreway or lane, called *Portway*, otherwiſe Porters, otherwiſe Selgrave-lane, leading from Copton to Whitehill, in Oſpringe, ſeems to ſeparate this moiety of it from the other on the ſouth ſide of this lane. At

[t] Strype's Stow's Survey, book iii. p. 134.

the entrance of it, next to Copton, under a yew-tree, is a hole, where the manor-court is called on, and this place appears to have been the ſcite of the antient manor-houſe.

Westwood is an eminent manor in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, which was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Rokeſle, by whom it was held of the barony of Crevequer, by the tenure of performing ward to Dover caſtle. In the reign of Edward II. Sir Richard de Rokeſle became by inheritance the owner of it, holding it by knight's ſervices of the before-mentioned barony. He died without male iſſue, leaving by Joane, ſiſter and heir of John de Criol, two daughters his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldeſt, married to Thomas de Poynings, ſeems to have entitled her huſband to it, who in the 2d year of Edward III. obtained a charter of *free warren* for all his demeſne lands in this manor of Weſtwood among others.

In his deſcendants it continued down to Robert de Poynings, who died in the 25th year of king Henry VI. He had two ſons, of whom Richard, the eldeſt, died in his life-time, leaving a daughter Eleanor, married to Sir Henry Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, and Robert de Poynings, the younger ſon, became entitled to this manor, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon and heir Sir Edward Poynings, who was much in favor with king Henry VII. and VIII. being lord warden of the five ports, and knight of the garter. He died in the 14th year of the latter reign, 1522, not only without legitimate iſſue, but without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his eſtates, ſo that this manor, among his other eſtates, eſcheated to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 31ſt of that reign, on whoſe attainder and execution the year afterwards, they reverted again to the crown; after which the king, in his 36th year, granted this manor to John Limſey, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.

ſervice. He died in the 38th year of that reign, and his ſon Edward Limſey, in the 38th year of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to John Gerard, who was afterwards knighted, and was lord-mayor of London in 1601, and on his brother Sir William Gerrard, or Garrard's death in 1607, without male iſſue, ſucceeded to his eſtates at Sittingborne, and died in 1625, of his ſons, the eldeſt, Sir John Garrard, inherited this manor, and being of Whethamſted, in Hertfordſhire, was created a baronet; at length his deſcendant Sir John Garrard, bart. of Whethamſted, in Hertfordſhire, dying in 1700, and leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, ſhe carried this manor, with his other eſtates in this county, in marriage to Montague Drake, eſq. of Shardeloes, in Buckinghamſhire, whoſe grandſon William Drake, eſq. of Shardeloes, in Amerſham, died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the adjoining one of Ovens, in 1797, having had by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Raworth, eſq. four ſons and two daughters, of the former, William Drake, eſq. was M. P. for Amerſham, and died *ſ. p.* in 1795. Thomas took the name of Tyrwhit, and is now M. P. for that borough; John Drake is LL. D. rector of Amerſham, and vicar of Deptford, and Charles Drake, eſq. who has taken the name of Gerrard, is likewiſe M. P. for Amerſham, in whom, as heirs to their father, this manor, and the reſt of the eſtates in this county are now veſted.

A court baron is held for this manor, which extends into the pariſhes of Faverſham, Selling, Sheldwich, Oſpringe, Badleſmere, Hernhill, Chilham, Charing, Ewell, near Dover, and into the iſland of Harty.

MACKNAR, corruptly ſo called for *Makenade*, is a manor at the eaſtern boundary of this pariſh, which was at the time of the taking of the general ſurvey of Domeſday, part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is deſcribed in it, by the name of *Machehevet*, as follows:

The

The ſame Ansfrid holds of the biſhop of Baieux, Machehevet. It was taxed at one yoke. The arable land is half a carucate. There are two villeins, paying fifty-pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth fifty pence, now it is worth ſixty pence. Seuuold held it in the time of king Edward.

Four years after which the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown.

After which this manor was held by a family who reſided at it, and took their ſurname from it. Peter de Makenade reſided here in the 9th year of Edward II. and left ſeveral children; on the partition of whoſe inheritance, made anno 14 Edward III. William de Makenade ſeems to have ſucceeded to this eſtate, and was ſheriff in the 33d year of that reign, in which year he died, and was ſucceeded by John de Makenade, his eldeſt ſon, who inherited Makenade, and died *ſ. p.* leaving this manor by will to William, ſon of his brother William,[u] who died in the 8th year of Henry IV. without male iſſue, ſo that Conſtance, his only daughter, became his heir, who carried it in marriage to John Waterſhip, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Margaret, married to Henry London, and Joane to Thomas Mathew; the latter of whom, on the diviſion of their inheritance, became poſſeſſed of this manor. His heirs ſold it to Bryanſtone, and Thomas Bryanſtone, alias Brumſton, gent. of Makenade, by his will, veſted it in feoffees, who in purſuance of it, by deed anno 5 king Henry VI. ſettled it on John Brumſton his ſon, whoſe eldeſt ſon Thomas at length ſucceeded to it, whoſe heirs conveyed the manor of Makenade by deed, anno 26 Henry VIII. to Chriſtopher Hales, gent. of Canterbury; after which it became the property of Tho-

[u] Pedigree of Makenade, in 1587, in the poſſeſſion of Martin James, then the poſſeſſor of this eſtate, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Harl. MSS. No. 245-25.

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mas Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgbury, who anno 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, ſold it to Randolph Johnſon, gent. who died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth. His ſon Ralph Johnſon, by deed three years afterwards, conveyed this manor to Martin James, gent. prothonotary of the court of common pleas, who died in 1592, and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Henry James, eſq. whoſe ſon Sir Henry James, in 1637, joined in ſettling it on his brother John James, whoſe ſon Walter James, eſq. of Maidſtone, in the 12th year of king Charles II. conveyed it to Richard Garford, ſtationer, of London. He left an only daughter and heir Mary, who married firſt Sir Samuel Sterneil, alias Starling, and alderman of London, after whoſe death, on her marriage in 1670 with George Villiers, viſcount Grandiſon, ſhe made a ſettlement of this manor, which in 1704 was become veſted in Mary White, of Boughton Blean, who married Fleetwood Tildeſley, gent. who the next year alienated it to Edward Giles, yeoman, of Giſbourne, in Selling, who reſided there, on an eſtate purchaſed by his anceſtor John Giles, of Throwley, of John Norton, of Northwood, in the 37th year of king Henry VIII. Edward Giles dying inteſtate, this manor deſcended to his two ſons and coheirs *in gavelkind*, George and Edward, the latter of whom, in 1716, ſold his moiety to his brother George, who died at Makenade in 1753, leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, then the widow of John Morgan, gent. of Faverſham, whoſe ſon Mr. George Morgan is the preſent owner, and having rebuilt this houſe, now reſides in it.

PERRY-COURT, called in Domeſday, *Perie*, is an eſtate in this pariſh, which at the time of the taking of that ſurvey, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, under the general deſcription of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

The

The ſame Ansfrid holds of the biſhop of Baieux, Perie. It was taxed at one yoke. There is one borderer, paying five-pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth ſixteen ſhillings. Wlui held it of king Edward.

The ſame Ansfrid held of the biſhop, Perie. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate. There are three borderers, and one manſion in the city of ſixteen-pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now, it was and is worth twenty-four ſhillings. Ulveva held it of king Edward.

The two deſcriptions above-mentioned ſeem deſigned for two different eſtates, for in the beginning of the record mention is made of *Piria et alter Piria*, i. e. *of one Piria and of another Piria*; which of them relates to this, I am not able to diſtinguiſh, but one of them certainly does.

On the biſhop of Baieux's diſgrace, four years afterwards, this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, was confiſcated to the crown. After which it was granted to the eminent family of Crevequer, who held it with other lands, of the king *in capite by barony*, by the ſervice of maintaining a certain number of ſoldiers for the defence of Dover-caſtle.

Of them this manor was held, by the like ſervice, by a family who took their name from it. Randal de Pirie held it, as one knight's fee, in the 13th year of king John, as appears by the ſcutage then levied. William de Pirie held it in like manner in the reign of king Edward II. of Nicholas de Selling, and he of Hamo de Crevequer.* John Perie, his deſcendant, afterwards held it, but in the 20th year of king Edward III. it ſeems to have paſſed into other hands, for that year, as appears by the book of aid, the heirs of John de Barrett, William de Apulderfield, the lady Sawſamere, the heirs of Robert de Okmanton, and

* Roll of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

their

their coparceners, were charged for one knight's fee, which John de Pery before held in Pery, of Nicholas de Sellinge.

By the above entry it appears, that this manor was then divided in the hands of different owners, but the manor of Perry itſelf, with the manſion and demeſne lands round it, deſcended to Robert Barret, eſq. who died in the 9th year of king Richard II. poſſeſſed of Perry-court, and of lands likewiſe at Hawkhurſt, leaving two ſons, Valentine and John, the latter of whom, by marriage with Alice, ſiſter and coheir to her brother John de Belhouſe, became poſſeſſed of Belhouſe, in Eſſex, where his deſcendants continued for ſome generations afterwards, one of whom, Edward Barret, was created Lord Newburg in 1627, and dying *ſ. p.* in 1645, by will deviſed his eſtates to his kinſman Richard Lennard, who took the name and arms of Barret, whoſe grandfather Henry Lennard, lord Dacre, had married Chryſogona, grand-daughter of Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, by Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Dyneley, of Wolverton, in Hampſhire, and widow of George Barret, the direct anceſtor of Edward, lord Newburg, abovementioned; which Thomas Dyneley was deſcended from Robert, ſon of William Dyneley, alias Dingley, of Wolverton, who lived afterwards at South Foſcott, in Berkſhire, which he had in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Foſcott, by whom he had Robert above mentioned, and Stephen, anceſtor of the Dingleys, of Wolverton and Swaſton, in the Iſle of Wight, of whoſe deſcendants ſome notice has already been taken under Eaſling.

Richard Lennard, who took the name and arms of Barret, was anceſtor of the late Thomas Barret Lennard, lord Dacre, who died *ſ. p.*

This family of Baret, Barret, or Barrett, as the name is variouſly ſpelt, is of a very antient and reſpectable account in this kingdom. The anceſtor of it is recorded

corded in the Battle abbey roll, as one of thoſe who came over with William, duke of Normandy, and was preſent at the battle of Haſtings in 1066. His deſcendants afterwards ſpread themſelves over almoſt every part of Britain, and into Ireland. Valentine Barret before-mentioned, of Perry-court, bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs dancette, gules, in chief, three mullets pierced, ſable*; his brother John bore *Barry, of four pieces, argent and gules, counterchanged, per pale*; which latter might perhaps be the elder brother, as his arms appear by the antient pedigrees to have been thoſe of his father and anceſtors. To one or other of theſe coats thoſe of the ſeveral branches of the Barrets, ſettled in different counties of England, ſeem in general to bear ſome alluſion, viz. either *mullets with a chief*, or *feſs dancette*; or *a feſs*, or *bars counterchanged, per pale*, as appears by the ſeveral books of heraldry, and different local hiſtories, in moſt of which there is ſome mention made of the name of Barret, and in the Britiſh Muſeum, among the Harleian MSS. there are ſeveral pedigrees of them.

Valentine Barret, the eldeſt ſon of Robert as before mentioned, inherited Perry court, where he reſided, and dying in 1440, anno 19 Henry VI. was buried in the chancel of Preſton church, where his portraiture in braſs, habited in armour, with his ſword and ſpurs on, ſtill remains, as does that of Cicele his wife, who died two years afterwards. She was the youngeſt daughter and coheir of Marcellus at Lefe, and coheir likewiſe to her uncle Sir Richard ate Lefe, of Lees-court.[x] Their only daughter and heir Joane, married John Darell, eſq. of Calehill, whoſe firſt wife ſhe was. Their grandſon Sir John Darell, of Calehill, left two ſons, Sir James Darell, and John Darell, gent. who divided this eſtate between them; the latter of whom, in the 1ſt year of king Henry VIII. alie-

[x] See Lees-court, in Sheldwich.

nated

nated his part of it to Stephen Jennins, and he, in the 6th year of it, conveyed it to Thomas Michell, who two years afterwards alienated it to Robert Dokket, and he in the 10th year of that reign, conveyed it to Allan Percy, who ſold it to Richard Parke, eſq. of Malmains, in Stoke, who having purchaſed the other moiety of it that year of Sir James Darell, became the ſole proprietor of this manor, which his daughter and ſole heir Elizabeth carried in marriage to John Roper, eſq. of Linſted, afterwards created lord Teynham, who in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, ſettled it on his ſon Chriſtopher Roper, eſq. and he afterwards alienated it to William Finch, eſq. of Sewards, in Linſted, who dying without male iſſue, his only daughter and heir Catherine carried it in marriage to Sir Drue Drury, gentleman uſher of the privy chamber to queen Elizabeth,[y] who in king James I.'s reign alienated it to Thomas Bennet, eſq. who bore for his arms, *Gules, a beſant between three demi lions, rampant, couped, argent.* His eldeſt ſon Richard Bennet, of Kew, in Surry, leaving an only daughter Dorothy, by his ſecond wife, ſhe carried it in marriage to Sir Henry Capel, ſecond ſon of Arthur, lord Capel, and afterwards himſelf, in 1692, created lord Capel, of Tewkſbury, whoſe arms were, *Gules, a lion rampant, between three croſlets fitchee, or, with a proper difference.* She ſurvived him, and died poſſeſſed of this eſtate, which had then loſt even the reputation of a manor, in 1721, at her houſe at Kew-green, in Surry, leaving no iſſue by him. By her will in 1721 ſhe deviſed this eſtate, by the deſcription of her farm and lands, called Parry, alias Perry-court, with the lands belonging to it in Preſton, and the adjoining pariſhes, to truſtees, for the benefit of twelve charity ſchools, in ſeveral different counties, of which Faverſham in this county was one, the clear profits of it to be paid

[y] See Sewards, in Linſted, before, p. 302.

by

by her truſtees and their heirs yearly to them, in equal proportions, according to the rules and directions ſet down in her will, the money to be paid yearly in the chapel of Kew green on May 12, immediately after divine ſervice is ended; and in caſe no ſuch ſchools ſhould be ſet up, ſhe directs the twelfth part of Kew ſchool (one of thoſe mentioned in her will) to be applied to the putting out apprentices the children of the poor inhabitants of that pariſh, and the other eleven parts, in default of any one or more of the ſaid ſchools being ſet up, to be divided among ſuch as are, and if there are no ſuch, then to the ſupport of ſix widows of clergymen of the church of England; and when her truſtees ſhould be reduced to two or one ſurviving, that then they or he ſhould convey this eſtate to eight or ten other new truſtees, and their heirs, upon the like truſts, to be nominated out of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial inhabitants of Kew, the perſon who ſhould enjoy her manſion and eſtate of Kew, and the miniſter of the ſaid chapel to be two of them: and ſhe directed that the like method ſhould be obſerved of appointing and making new truſtees for her intended charity for ever afterwards, and to this truſt and uſe this eſtate continues appropriated at this time. John Waller, eſq. is the preſent occupier, and reſides in it.

There was a family named Hart, who were ſettled in this pariſh ſo early as the reign of king Edward III. one of whom, Thomas le Hert appears to have been mayor of Faverſham in the 2d year of that reign, whoſe arms, as appears by the ſeal appendant to a deed, in the Surrenden library, were *Quarterly, in the firſt quarter a mullet, in the ſecond, and in baſe a ſtag's head, caboſhed.*

Preston-house is a ſeat ſituated about a field's diſtance northward of the London road, and not far from the church; it formerly belonged to the Finch's, deſcended from Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, of Netherfield,

therfield, in Suſſex, and a younger branch of thoſe of Eaſtwell. They reſided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and ſeveral of them lie buried in this church. At length, about the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, this ſeat, with the eſtate belonging to it, was ſold by one of this family to John Brinkhurſt, eſq. of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire, whoſe ſon Thomas Brinkhurſt, eſq. reſided here, and afterwards alienated it to Onſlow Burriſh, eſq. who parted with it to Stephen Beckingham, eſq. whoſe ſon of the ſame name ſtill owns the farm or eſtate formerly part of it. But Preſton-houſe itſelf, with the gardens and appurtenances belonging to it, was ſold by him to Thomas Dawes, eſq. who reſided here; after whoſe death his only ſurviving ſon Medley Darcy Dawes, and Sarah his ſiſter, (who had a life-eſtate in it) together with Stephen Philpot her huſband, joined in the ſale of it, in the year 1769, to Thomas Smith, jun. eſq. who reſided at it. He left two ſons John and George Smith, the latter of whom ſold it a few years ago to John Bax, eſq. of London, who pulled down the old houſe, and on the ſcite of it built a large handſome ſeat, in which he now reſides. In 1790 he married Miſs Jane Bonham, of Warley-place, in Eſſex.

THE NOBLE FAMILY OF BOYLE was once ſeated in this pariſh, and, as I conjecture, at Preſton-houſe above-mentioned, before the Finch's purchaſed it; however that is, Roger, ſecond ſon of Roger Boyle, the ſecond ſon of John Boyle, of Herefordſhire, reſided at Preſton, and married Joane, daughter of John Naylor, gent. of Canterbury. He died at his houſe here in 1576, and was buried in the high chancel of this church, to whoſe memory, and that of his deſcendants, a moſt ſumptuous monument of ſtatuary marble was erected in 1629, by his ſecond ſon Richard Boyle, earl of Cork.

CHARITIES.

A HOUSE and an acre of land near Kilngrove, or the Stone-ſteps, was given to the poor, but by whom is unknown. It was let in 1697, for 99 years, at 15s. per annum, for the uſe of the poor.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, late of Weſtwood, left by will in 1730, to the poor, 30l. the intereſt of it to be applied to put poor children of the pariſh to ſchool; and John Smith, eſq. of Faverſham, to enlarge the charity of his brother, in lieu of that ſum, gave a piece of land, containing half an acre, on which there is a dwelling-houſe and hop-oaſt. Theſe premiſes were let in 1736 for 99 years, at 50s. a year, which rent is applied towards that purpoſe.

MRS. ELIZABETH SYKES, widow of *Dr. Sykes*, brother to the vicar of this pariſh, in 1762 left by will the intereſt of 200l. to be placed in the public funds, with which was bought 209l. 19s. 1d. Red. Bank Ann. to be applied to put out poor children to ſchool in this pariſh, now of the annual produce of 6l. 3s. 6d.

THE REV GEORGE SYKES A. M. late vicar of Preſton, left by will in 1766, 100l. to raiſe out of the public funds an annual ſum, to be given in bread annually to the poor, veſted in the 3 per cents. and of the annual produce of 3l.

MRS. MARY SIMMONS, of Perry-farm, by will in 1780, left 100l. to be placed in the public funds, and the produce of it to be diſpoſed of in bread to the poor, which ſum is veſted in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, and amounts to 169l. 12s. the annual produce of which is 5l. 1s. 10d.

The poor annually relieved are about thirty-ſix, caſually thirty.

PRESTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, is ſmall, conſiſting of an iſle and a chancel, with another chancel on the ſouth ſide. The ſteeple, which is a low pointed one, in which are three bells, ſtands in the middle of the ſouth ſide. There are ſome few remains of painted glaſs in the windows of the chancel, and ſeveral grave-ſtones in it, the braſſes of all which are miſſing, excepting thoſe of Valentine Baret and Cicele his wife, 1440; William Mareys, eſquire to king Henry V. and afterwards to Henry, cardinal of England, 1470, and for Emmola Lee, 1440. At the

the eaſt end of the iſle is a monument, with their effigies kneeling at a deſk, for Thomas Finch, eſq. and Bennet Maicott his wife. He died in 1615, her grave-ſtone, with figure in braſs, is near it, obt. 1612; it was erected by John Finch, of Grovehurſt, his nephew. On a large handſome tomb on the ſouth ſide of the high chancel, in full proportion, lie the effigies of Roger Boyle, eſq. and his wife Joane, whoſe bodies are buried near it. At the eaſt end, is the figure of a biſhop, in his robes kneeling, being that of his eldeſt ſon Dr. John Boyle, biſhop of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, in Ireland. At the weſt end is the figure of his ſecond ſon Sir Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, kneeling in his robes, who was born in Canterbury in 1566; on the other parts of the tomb are inſcriptions for others of the family, who were buried here likewiſe.

His deſcendants were afterwards ennobled by the ſeveral titles of earls of Burlington, Cork and Orrery, viſcounts Carleton and Boyle, of Kinelmeaky, and lords Carleton and Clifford. Michael Boyle, next brother to Roger Boyle, was firſt of London, but he afterwards ſeems to have reſided at Canterbury, for two of his children were born within the precincts of the cathedral church there. This monument is now in a moſt ruinous ſtate, the decayed fragments, both of the figures and inſcriptions, lying ſcattered over every part of it, ſo that unleſs it has the aſſiſtance of a ſpeedy repair, it will very ſoon be beyond the power of art to recover it. On the oppoſite ſide is a mural monument for Silveſter, wife of John Borough, eldeſt daughter of Robert Denne, gent. of Denne-hill, obt. 1609. In the chapel, on the ſouth ſide of the church, there are ſeveral memorials of the Hulſes, of Chartham. At the eaſt end of the vicarage-houſe, adjoining to the church-yard, was a ſmall chapel, now converted into part of the dwelling-houſe, in the eaſt window of which were painted the figures of St. Anthony with his pig, and of St. Catherine, under whom

was the portraiture of a vicar of Preſton, habited in a purple cope, and kneeling, with a label from his mouth, on which were theſe words, *Virgo Katharina peccantibus eſto benigna*, and underneath him, *Dus Johns Sturrey, Vicarius de Preſton.* Above the figures of the two ſaints, were the two coats of Archbiſhop Arundel, and of the Drylands.[z]

The church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and remained ſo till archbiſhop Stratford, in the 14th year of king Edward III. exchanged it, together with that of Boughton under Blean, with the abbot and convent of Faverſham, for the manor of Tring, in Hertfordſhire. After which the archbiſhop appropriated this church to that abbey, with a reſervation of the advowſon of the vicarage, and a portion of the great tithes of Mackenade and Weſtwood farms, towards the endowment of it, and a penſion out of it of two marcs and an half ſterling yearly to the ſacriſt of Chriſt-church, towards the repair of the church there; which was confirmed ſoon afterwards by a bull of pope Boniface I.

In which ſtate this church remained till the diſſolution of the abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the revenues of it, into the king's hands, where it remained but a ſhort time, for that prince, in his 33d year, ſettled it on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it remains at this time. John Waller, eſq. is the preſent leſſee of the parſonage.

This parſonage had been let to ferme by the abbot and convent ſome time before, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. but at the time of the diſſolution of the abbey it was in their own hands.

The advowſon of the vicarage, according to the reſervation of archbiſhop Stratford as above-mentioned, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of

[z] See Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham, appendix, p. 28.

Canterbury,

Canterbury, and does ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 8l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 3d. and is of the yearly certified value of 77l. 17s. 11d. In 1640 it was valued at ſeventy pounds. Communicants ſixty.

Seventy-four acres of land in this pariſh, belonging to the manor of Plumford, the property of the earl of Guildford, are tithe-free.

CHURCH OF PRESTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Peter Jackſon*, A. M. April 15, 1595, obt. Jan. 24, 1617.[a]
	John Ridley, Feb. 12, 1617.
	Nathaniel Wilmot, ejected 1662.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Francis Worrall*, A. M. Dec. 31, 1662, obt. Oct. 1671.[b]
The Archbiſhop.	*John Crocker*, April 15, 1672, obt. Dec. 1683.
	John Gamlin, A. M. June 7, 1684, obt. 1715.[c]
	George Sykes, A. M. Oct. 15, 1715, obt. June 9, 1766.[d]
	Francis Frederick Giraud, A. M. preſented 1766, the preſent vicar.[e]

a He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

b Likewiſe for ſome time vicar of Faverſham.

c And vicar of Faverſham.

d Likewiſe rector of Hawkſwell, in Eſſex, by diſpenſation in 1736. In 1757 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding Raley, in that county, with Preſton.

e Perpetual curate of Ore, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool of Faverſham.

GOODNESTON

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Preſton, and is the laſt to be deſcribed in this hundred. It ſhould ſeem by its name once to have belonged to Godwin,

earl of Kent, being termed in antient writings *Goodwinſtune*, i. e. Godwin's town, or village.

It is a very ſmall pariſh, lying on the north ſide of the high London road, at the 48th mile-ſtone, about half a mile's diſtance from it. The village and church are ſituated in the middle of the pariſh, which does not extend more than half a mile from them each way. It lies low in a flat and open country, and from its nearneſs and expoſure to the marſhes, very unhealthy, the lands in it are exceeding rich and fertile, like thoſe in the ſame tract in Faverſham and Preſton deſcribed before, the fields are very level, large, and but little encumbered with trees or hedge-rows, what trees there are are elm, and there is no woodland.

A fair is held yearly on Sept. 26, for toys, pedlary, &c.

THIS PLACE was held in the reign of Henry III. by Simon de Turville, of the earl of Leiceſter, as lord paramount, who held it again of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[f] Of his ſucceſſor Nicholas de Turville this eſtate was again held in the reign of king Edward II. by one of the family of Chiche, which had been ſeated at the Dungeon in Canterbury for ſome generations, in which city they were of eminent account, being poſſeſſed of the fee of the aldermanry of Burgate there.

In the 20th year of king Edward III. Thomas Chiche, of the Dungeon, paid reſpective aid for the manor of Goodneſton, then held by knight's ſervice. Thomas Chiche, his ſon, was ſheriff of Kent in the 15th year of Richard II. and was grandfather of Valentine Chiche, eſq. of the Dungeon, who left three daughters his coheirs; Margaret, firſt married to Clovill, of Eſſex, and ſecondly to John Judde, of Tunbridge; Emelyn, to Sir Thomas Kempe; and another married to Martyn, who on their father's

[f] Roll of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

death

death became jointly entitled to this manor. The two former of them alienated their intereſt in it, about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, to Oxenbridge, as the latter did to Pordage, of Rodmerſham. Soon after which, the whole property of it, excepting the third part of the advowſon of the church of Goodneſton, ſeems to have become veſted in the name of Finch, and John Finch having, anno 17 Elizabeth, levied a fine of it, paſſed it away to Mr. Robert Fagge, deſcended from the Fagges, of Willeſborough, in which pariſh they held lands ſo early as the reign of king Edward III. He died poſſeſſed of this manor, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Mr. Edward Fagge, gent of Faverſham, who died in 1618, and lies buried in Faverſham church, having married Anne, daughter of Richard Theobald, eſq. of Seal, widow of Thomas Nevilſon, eſq. of Eaſtry, by whom he had one ſon Michael, killed abroad in the Dutch wars, and buried at Utrecht, and two daughters, who became his coheirs, Mary, married to Sir Edward Partrich, of Bridge, whoſe firſt wife ſhe was, and Anne, to Sir John Proude, being his ſecond wife. The former died without iſſue, and the latter left by Sir John Proude, who was killed in 1628, at the ſiege of Groll, in Guelderland, being in the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland againſt the Spaniards, one ſon Edward, and a daughter Anne, who on the death of her brother without iſſue became entitled to this manor. The Proudes bore for their arms, *Azure, three otters in pale, or, each holding in its mouth a fiſh, argent.*[g] Many of of this family lie buried in St. Alphage's church, in Canterbury, where they reſided for ſeveral generations. Anne Proude above-mentioned firſt married Sir William Springate, and afterwards Mr. Iſaac Pennington, eldeſt ſon of Sir Iſaac Pennington, lord-mayor in 1643, a moſt atrocious republican, who bore for his

[g] Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619. Pedigree Proude.

arms, *Argent, five fuſils in feſs, azure,*[h] who in her right became poſſeſſed of this manor, which continued in his deſcendants till at length Mr. Pennington, of Philadelphia, becoming entitled to it, conveyed it by ſale, about the year 1748, to Michael Lade, gent. of Canterbury, who was deſcended of a family originally ſpelt both Lad and Ladd, who were of good antiquity in this county, in ſeveral parts of which they were poſſeſſed of lands as early as Edward the Iſt.'s reign, which ſtill bear their name. In king Edward the IVth.'s reign a branch of them was ſettled at Elham, one of them, John Ladd, of that place, died in 1527, whoſe youngeſt ſon Thomas ſettled at Barham, where many of his deſcendants lie buried. His grandſon Vincent Lad, for ſo he ſpelt his name, died in 1625, leaving ſeveral ſons, of whom Robert the eldeſt, who firſt ſpelt his name Lade, was of Gray's-inn a barriſter-at-law, and recorder of Canterbury, to whom Segar, garter, granted the arms of *Argent, a feſs, wavy, between three eſcallops, ſable.* He was anceſtor of the Lades, of Boughton, as Thomas, a younger ſon, was of the Lades, of Warbleton, in Suſſex, from whom Sir John Lade, who was created a baronet in 1730, and the preſent Sir John Lade, bart. are deſcended. The former of whom ſtill bear the above coat of arms, but the latter have changed the field for diſtinction, to *or.*

Michael Lade, the purchaſer of this eſtate as before-mentioned, afterwards retired to Faverſham, where he died in 1778, and was buried in Boughton-Blean church. He left two ſons, John, of whom hereafter; and Michael, barriſter-at-law, who married Sophia, lady dowager Cranſton; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Benjamin Browne. John Lade, eſq. of Boughton-Blean and Canterbury, the eldeſt ſon, is the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor of Goodneſton, and married Heſter, ſole daughter and

[h] See Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 144.

heir

heir of Mr. Hills Hobday, gent. of Faverſham. She died in 1778, by whom he has three ſons, John Hobday, now an officer in the militia; William, A. M. and rector of Knolton; and Charles, late an officer in the army; and one daughter Heſter, married to William Stacey Coaſt, eſq. now of Sevenoke.

A court baron is held for this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are four, caſually not more than one or two at moſt.

GOODNESTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, with a ſmall wooden ſpire at the weſt end, in which there is one bell. In the porch lies buried William Benet, rector of this church, 1490.

It appears by the Tower records of 1279, anno 8 Edward I. that Richard le Dagh, and Eleanor his wife, ſold their lands here, and the advowſon of the church, to Stephen Chiche, citizen of Canterbury, with a part of Blean wood, and ſome land lying below it.[1]

After which the patronage of it ſeems to have followed the like ſucceſſion of owners that the manor did, till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it became veſted with it in Judde, Kempe, and Martyn; at the latter end of which, the two turns of preſentation to it, which had belonged to the two former, became veſted in Fagg, and the third turn in the Pordages, of Rodmerſham, ſucceſſors to the Martyns at Graveney-court; in which ſtate they continued in 1640. In 1678 the Penningtons, owners of the manor, poſſeſſed two turns, and the Whites, of Vintners, in Box-

[1] Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 133.

ley,

ley, who had become poſſeſſors of Graveney court, *the other turn*, from which name it paſſed to that of Blaxland, of Graveney-court, where it ſtill continues. But *the two turns* belonging to Pennington were ſold with the manor, about the year 1748, to Michael Lade, gent. of Faverſham, whoſe ſon John Lade, eſq. of Boughton, owner of Goodneſton manor, is at this time entitled to them.

This church is a rectory, and a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds, the yearly tenths of which are 10s. 3d.

In 1578 there were communicants here thirty-three; in 1640 twenty-four only, the value of it being then forty pounds per annum.

This rectory is endowed with all tithes whatſoever. There is a houſe and three acres of glebe land belonging to it.

An acre of land, called *the Church Acre*, belongs to the church, but it is not known who gave it.

CHURCH OF GOODNESTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Edward Fagge, eſq. of Eaſtry....	*John Shepperd*, Oct. 22, 1599, reſigned 1608.
Edward Fagge, eſq. of Faverſham	*John Hunt*, A. M. Jan. 30, 1608, obt. 1635.
Maria and Anna, daughters and heirs of Edward Fagge, eſq. ...	*Michael Hunt*, A. B. May 21, 1636, obt. 1641.
The King, hac vice.....	*James Oxenden*, A. M. Dec. 30, 1678.[k]
	Thomas Cater, clerk, ... obt. 1678.
Daniel White, eſq. of Vintners...	*Thomas Lees*, A. M. Dec. 28, 1678, obt. Nov. 25, 1724.[l]
	Thomas Lees, obt. Sept. 1728.
Thomas Piſley and Mary his wife.	*Richard Eliot*, June 13, 1729, obt. 1731.

k See Boys's Sandwich, pt. i. p. 273. appendix.

l Alſo curate of Davington.

PATRONS.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Daniel White, esq.	*Charles Norris*, A. B. Feb. 12, 1731, obt. 1767.[m]
Michael Lade, esq.	*Athelstan Stevens*. A. B. May 18, 1767, the present rector.[n]

[m] In 1733 he was presented to the vicarage of Braborne, and the perpetual curacy of Nackington.

[n] And vicar of Graveney.

THE ISLAND AND PARISH OF HARTY is within this *hundred of Faversham*, but lying contiguous and almost as part of the island of Shepey, the description of it has already been given before, p. 276, in the account of that island.

THE BOROUGH OF RODE, in the parish of *Boughton Blean*, is likewise in this hundred, an account of which will be given in the description of that parish, at the beginning of the next volume.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

TO THE

FIFTH AND SIXTH VOLUMES.

TO VOLUME V.

WROTHAM.

PAGE 8.

LINE 8. *Dele* gent. as improper after the word Mr.

PAGE 8, *laſt line but one*, add *which* after name.

PAGE 21, *line* 10 *from the bottom*. For *Francis Motley Auſten, eſq. of Wilmington*, read *then of Wilmington, but now of Sevenoke*.

IGHTHAM.

PAGE 33, *line* 13. For *lands* read *land*.

SHIPBORNE.

PAGE 53. *Viceſimus Knox, the preſent curate*, is D. D.

WEST PECKHAM.

PAGE 56, *laſt line but four*. For *Yaldham* read *Yalding*.

PAGE 60, *line* 14. Add after *that ſeat*, and is now by the will of the late William-Daniel Maſter, eſq. of Yokes, come into the poſſeſſion.

MEREWORTH.

PAGE 84. THE SEAT OF YOKES is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Maſter for her life, remainder to the right hon. George, viſcount Torrington.

EAST

EAST PECKHAM.

PAGE 102, *line* 10. Read thus, the *manor of Eaſt Farleigh*, which extends into this pariſh, includes within its bounds.

WATRINGBURY.

PAGE 106, *laſt line but four*. Since Mr. Style's having quitted the vicarage of Watringbury it has been inhabited by ſeveral different tenants. Admiral Gambier lately reſided in it, and ſince the Rev. Dr. Foſter, who is the preſent occupier of it.

PAGE 107, *line* 4. For *and* read *which*.

Line 5. Add the Rev. Mr. Cooper keeps a boarding-ſchool in this village for young gentlemen.

TESTON.

PAGE 136, *note* [p]. Read thus, he reſigned this vicarage for that of Weſt Farleigh, where he afterwards reſided, and dying in 1675 was buried in that church.

WEST FARLEIGH.

PAGE 137, *line* 16. After river, *dele* the ſemicolon and add a comma.

PAGE 141, *line* 22. For *William Perrin*, read *William-Philp Perrin*.

HUNTON.

PAGE 147, *line* 4. After houſe, *dele* the ſemicolon, and add a comma; and after 1745, *dele* the comma, and add a ſemicolon.

Line 7. For *Davies* read *Davis*.

YALDING.

PAGE 155, *line* 9. For the method *read* this method.

PAGE 157, *line* 6. For *aſſerts* read *aſſarts*.

Line 13. For *Betſurn* read *Betſum*.

Line 20. For *rain* read *main river*.

PAGE 161, *line* 17. For *Philip* read *Philp*.

PAGE 162. The MANOR OF LODINGFORD, called in antient deeds *Laddingford*, extends over a conſiderable part of the

the parishes of Brenchley and Mereworth, taking its name from the little stream called Ladding, which rising under Brenchley hill leads through some space of country, and then falls into the Medway at Twyford bridge, about a mile above which there was formerly a ford, though now there is a small stone bridge; from this ford the manor took its name. From Fane this manor was alienated to one of the family of the Austen's, baronets, of Tenterden and Bexley, a younger son of whom, John Austen, esq. of Bexley, grandson of the *first* baronet, became possessed of it, whose coheir Elizabeth gave it by will to her near relation Mrs. Piggot, one of the sisters of that Sir Robert Austen, bart. who died in 1743, and then the wife of Richard Symes, esq. of Mount Pleasant, in Bexley, whose only daughter and heir entitled her husband Granado Pigott, of Abington Pigotts, in Cambridgeshire, an estate which he inherited by direct lineal descent from his ancestor Picottus, one of those who attended the Conqueror from Normandy, and had this estate afterwards granted to him. Mr. Pigott left an only daughter Mary, who at length became his heir, and marrying the Rev. William Foster, D. D. now of Watringbury, he is in her right the present possessor of this manor.

PAGE 169. The earl of Thanet is possessed of a manor called MOORLANDS, in this parish.

PAGE 172, *line* 8. For *Ward* read *Warde*.

Among the vicars *dele* Oliver North, who was vicar of West Farleigh, not of this parish, and lies buried there.

HADLOW.

PAGE 177, *line* 21. *Dele* the words called *the Sheet*.

Ibid. The hop-grounds in this parish are about two hundred acres.

PAGE 183, *line* 6 *from the bottom*. For GOODWIS *read* GOODWINS.

PAGE 187, *line* 16. THE MANOR OF GOLDWELL, alias COLDWELL, after Mr. Burges's death, came to his widow Mrs. Elizabeth Burges, who remarrying James Harbroe, esq. he is in her right possessed of it.

PAGE 188, *line* 2. Mr. Jonathan Chilwell sold the manor of Peckhams to Mr. William Barton, the present owner of it.

PAGE 193. For . . . . . *Richards*, *vicar*, read *George Richards*.

TUNBRIDGE.

PAGE 196, *laſt line but one.* Notwithſtanding theſe overflowings, the lands near the Medway are for the moſt part, when the waters are off, ſound and dry.

PAGE 197, *line* 12. In this borough there is A SCHOOL, which was founded and endowed by a Mr. Holmes, with 30l. per annum, for a ſchoolmaſter to inſtruct poor children, from the age of ſix to twelve years, to read and write. By him it was deviſed in truſt to the celebrated Mr. Weſtley, by whom it was at his death conſigned to truſtees, who viſit it annually, ſo that it is both a ſchool and a Methodiſt meeting-houſe, and entirely under the patronage of that ſect, and I am informed, that the ſchoolmaſter muſt be a Methodiſt teacher, otherwiſe not eligible by the truſtees.

Laſt line but 3. The gunpowder mills are the property of Thomas Hooker, eſq. and others.

Line 7. *Dele* Theſe.

PAGE 200, *line* 19. Thomas Hooker, eſq. ſold this houſe to Mr. Goodchild, who alienated it to Mr. William Simmons, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

PAGE 212, *note* [l]. For *Baronetage* read *Baronage*.

PAGE 213, *note* [m]. *Ibid.*

PAGE 219, *line* 22. For *that* read *next*.

PAGE 221, *line* 15. Dame Elizabeth Daſhwood is now owner of them.

PAGE 224, *line* 8. The Rev. Thomas Harvey, of Redleaſe, married Amelia, daughter of John Bacheler, eſq. of Hackney, deceaſed; William-Thomas married Anne, daughter of Mr. Staples, of Tatisfield, deceaſed; Charlotte is unmarried; Sophia married the Rev. Cayley Illingworth, of Scampton, in Lincolnſhire; and Frances married Mr. Bartholomew Brown, of the India-houſe.

PAGE 218, *line* 21. After 1792, *dele* that line and the four following ones, and read thus:—After his death in 1792, this among other eſtates devolved to Sir Richard-Vander-Bempde Johnſon, bart. of Hackneſs, in Yorkſhire, he having been ſo created on July 6, 1795, the ſon of the Marchioneſs of Annandale, by her ſecond huſband, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it, and this I believe, &c.

PAGE 219, *line* 25. For *that* read *next*.

Line 24. THE HOUSE begun to be built by Mr. Hooker, is ſituated cloſe to the eaſtern ſide of the tower, at the great gateway

gateway of the caſtle, it fronts the ſouth, looking over the area of the caſtle. It was, with the caſtle, ſettled in marriage on William-Francis Woodgate, eſq. by his father William Woodgate, eſq. the purchaſer of it, and he now reſides in it.

PAGE 236, *line* 3. The Rev. John Templer ſold this eſtate to William Woodgate, eſq. of Somerhill, the preſent owner of it.

Laſt line but one. Mr. Woodgate has a third ſon Stephen.

PAGE 238. There are TWO MORE MANORS in this pariſh, beſides thoſe above deſcribed, one in the northern part of it, midway between Hilden and Shipborne, the proper name of which is TILNEY'S LODGE, but now moſt commonly *Horn's lodge*, being one of the lodges once belonging to the North Frith chaſe; it belonged ſome years ſince to John Smith, eſq. from whom it deſcended to his ſon Mathew Smith, eſq. of the tower of London, the preſent owner of it. The other, called NONSUCH MANOR, is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of this pariſh, a little beyond Southborough and the 23d mile-ſtone, on the road to Tunbridge-Wells; it lately belonged to John Whitaker, gent. of Barming, and is now poſſeſſed by his truſtee Mr. Richard Hollaway, gent.

PAGE 254, *line* 14. Thomas Hooker, eſq. has ſince ſold theſe titheries of Hayſden and Little Barden, to the Rev. Johnſon Towers, the preſent owner of them.

Line 16. The poſtern tithery now belongs to the Rev. John Weller Poley.

Line 18. For *Barn* read *Bourn-mill tithery.*

Line 19. Southborough tithery, containing the diviſions of Tunbridge-Wells; Southborough foreſt and park, containing the tithes of 6799 acres, now belongs to John Broadhurſt, eſq. of Duffield, in Derbyſhire.

PAGE 255. For *J. R. Papillon, the preſent vicar*, read *John Rawſtorne Papillon.*

TUDELEY.

PAGE 260, *line* 10. Oliver North, *vicar*, was likewiſe vicar of Weſt Farleigh, where he died in 1675, and was buried in that church, he ſhould therefore be placed before Vanderlure, who muſt have ſucceeded him in 1675.

PAGE 264. Halkwell has been ſince purchaſed by William Woodgate, eſq. of Somerhill, the preſent owner of it.

BIDBOROUGH.

BIDBOROUGH.

PAGE 275, *line* 26. The church is remarkably ſmall, it is a venerable old gothic building, kept in excellent preſervation, and very neat; in the body of it is a large blue graveſtone of granite, which has the marks of having been once richly ornamented with braſs, no part of which now remains. The arms of archbiſhop Warham were till within theſe few years in the eaſt window of the chancel. The gridiron of St. Laurence, its tutelary ſaint, is placed on the top of the ſteeple, the church being placed on the ſummit of a rock, is a very conſpicuous object to the adjacent country for a number of miles.

ASHURST.

PAGE 278, *line* 23. For *Harbroc* read *Harbroe*.

PAGE 279. *Thomas Winterbottom*, rector, was buried at Bromley, in this county, in 1717.

BRENCHLEY.

PAGE 282, *line* 7 *from the bottom*. The eſtate of Mr. Thomas Outeridge has been ſince ſold to John Hooker, eſq. of Broadoak, the preſent owner of it.

PAGE 293, *line* 4 *from the bottom*. Mr. George Courthope is ſince dead, and his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name mentioned before, is now the poſſeſſor of this rectory and the advowſon of the vicarage.

LAMBERHURST.

PAGE 301, *laſt line but four*. Sir John Filmer, at his death deviſed this manor of Hodleigh to his lady for her life, remainder to his next brother and heir Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart. now of Eaſt Sutton.

HORSEMONDEN.

PAGE 320, *line* 13. Add to the CHARITIES—Sir Charles Booth, of Harrietſham-place, by his will in 1792 deviſed, among other like charities, the ſum of 1000l. to his truſtees, to be inveſted by them in the funds, the intereſt to be applied towards the providing of a ſchoolmaſter and miſtreſs to inſtruct poor boys and girls, inhabitants of or near this pariſh,

to read and write, in ſuch manner as the truſtees ſhould think proper.

HEDCORNE.

PAGE 325. THE PARISH, though the church is within the hundred of Eyhorne, extends into five different hundreds, viz. Eyhorne, Cranbrooke; Teynham, Barkley and Calehill, by which the four bridges in it are reſpectively repaired. The farms in it are but ſmall, the lands of which are let from ten to twenty ſhillings an acre, the produce being from two ſeams and an half to four ſeams of corn per acre. There are about ninety acres of hop-ground, and but little woodland, the principal wood in it being little more than thirty acres. There is neither ſpring nor well in the pariſh, the inhabitants obtaining their water from large ponds or reſervoirs digged near their dwellings. In rainy ſeaſons the meadows are flooded to a great extent, owing to the many ſtreams which run in different directions acroſs the pariſh towards the river, as well as to their low and flat ſituation.

PAGE 329, *line* 22. Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, gent. of Rye, afterwards ſold this eſtate in different parcels, that part of it called Mottenden farm, on which was the antient ſcite of the priory, of the buildings of which there are now no remains, was ſold to Mr. James Buſs, of Smarden. Sir John Filmer, bart. purchaſed all that part of it which lies in the Two Suttons, and one Loudwell bought another part of it, being a farm called the Four Oaks.

PAGE 332, *line* 19. Ruſhford is now in the poſſeſſion of his widow Mrs. Wade.

Line 20. SOUTHOLMENDEN MANOR is now called SOUTHALBANS.

PAGE 334. The church-yard in which the church ſtands is remarkably large.

Laſt line. This ſum is ſtill paid to the vicar by the poſſeſſors of the rectory.

PAGE 335, *line* 27. The Rev. Samuel Whiſton, vicar, gave by his will in 1716, to his ſucceſſors, vicars of this church, as long as they continued ſuch, the preſent vicarage-houſe, with a garden and an orchard, containing not quite an acre, being all the glebe land belonging to the vicarage, though there is fifteen acres belonging to the parſonage, and he gave likewiſe by his will to them, as long as they ſhould continue vicars, 5l. yearly, to be paid out of a farm in Biddenden.

BOUGHTON

BOUGHTON MONCHENSIE.

PAGE 340, *line* 11. After Sir Martin Barnham, of London, *read* by his firſt wife, who was Urſula Rudſton, his ſiſter, and *dele* the two next lines.

PAGE 341, *line* 2. Ingram Rider, eſq. married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Carr, eſq. of Cocken, in Durham, by whom he has had ten ſons and five daughters, of whom are now ſurviving only four ſons, Thomas, Ralph-Carr, Ingram, who married Jane Shields, and William-Barnham, and one daughter Mary-Anne.

Laſt line but one. For *Wierton* read *Wiarton.*

PAGE 344, *line* 18. For *Smith* read *Smyth.*

LANGLEY.

PAGE 350, *line* 22. The manſion of this manor has been demoliſhed many years ſince, in the room of which Mrs. Bouverie erected about forty years ago the preſent farmhouſe, belonging to the eſtate,

PAGE 351, *line* 25. The church is ſmall, it is in tolerable good condition, it was new pewed with wainſcot by the Rev Mr. Waterhouſe the ſon, who gave handſomely towards the ſpire which is covered with oak ſhingles. The church conſiſts of one iſle and chancel, and a tranſept or two croſs iſles. It was till lately very dark and gloomy, but Mrs. Bouverie has lately improved it with new windows. It has no antient monuments: Mrs. Berkeley, relict of the biſhop of Cloyne, lies in a vault built by her ſon the Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, under the chancel.

CHART SUTTON.

PAGE 359, *line* 24. For *inheritanbe* read *inheritance.*

PAGE 364. Henry Jones, vicar, was ſucceeded in 1783 by James Williamſon, A. M. who held it by diſpenſation with the vicarage of Woodneſborough, near Sandwich; he reſigned both in 1785, and was ſucceeded in them by the Rev. John Smith, A. M. the preſent vicar of both pariſhes.

EAST SUTTON.

PAGE 380, *laſt line.* Mrs Filmer lies buried in a vault in the church-yard, to whoſe memory there is a handſome monument erected by her huſband the preſent Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart.

ULCOMB.

PAGE 385. The name of this parish is, as I am since informed, usually spelt ULCOMBE, which should be observed throughout the several volumes.

PAGE 386, *line* 1. The village is near the bottom, or as it is termed, under the hill.

Line 6. Of the three houses mentioned as belonging to the family of Belcher, that at Knowle-hill belongs to William Belcher, M. D. of Maidstone, who occasionally resides in it. Mr. Edward Belcher's house, and that of Mr. Thomson, are both occupied by the tenants of the lands belonging to them. Opposite the house late Mr. Thomson's, is one which has been the property and residence of the family of Handfield, of which there is a pedigree in the heraldic visitation of Kent, anno 1619, it is now the property and residence of Stephen Handfield, esq.

PAGE 387, *line* 16. The mill at Chegworth is turned by the river Len, which rises at Ewell, in Lenham, and some springs which join it at Harrietsham, whence it passes through Leeds-castle park to Maidstone, where it joins the Medway. The several small streamlets which rise on the side of the hill, one of which turns a mill just below the parsonage, whence watering the lower part of this parish they join the larger stream of the Medway, a little above Hockenbury-bridge.

PAGE 394, *line* 2 *from bottom*. On the division of Mr. Jemmett's and Mr. Marshall's estates in 1793, this manor was allotted to Mr. Marshall, who is now the possessor of it.

BOUGHTON MALHERB.

PAGE 397, *line* 24. For the high road runs, *read* the high road till lately run, but since the improvements made by the new Turnpike Act, it is made to run further north by a shorter cut through the towns of Charing and Lenham, as will be further mentioned in the latter parish.

LENHAM.

PAGE 416, *last line*. The market formerly held at Sandway has been for some years disused.

PAGE 417, *line* 6. The high road from Ashford, which till lately went over Charing and Lenham, otherwise Royton heaths, by Chilson park pales, through Sandway, and over Biggin-

Biggin-heath is entirely diſuſed as to the general communication between Aſhford and Maidſtone, ſince the new turnpike road has been completed, with ſeveral new cuts, ſhortening the diſtance between the two towns to not more than twenty miles, through thoſe of Charing and Lenham, by Harrietſham church, and thence by the front of Milgate, and the Mote, lord Romney's, to the town of Maidſtone.

PAGE 417, *line* 12. The Ham eſtate belonged to the Briant's, and was ſold by one of them in 1795, to Mr. Richard Groombridge, the preſent poſſeſſor, who reſides at it.

PAGE 423, *line* 3. The different ſpellings of the name of Colepeper and Culpeper throughout theſe volumes cannot eſcape the reader's notice, not only books of hiſtory, but records, and even deeds and regiſters of pariſhes vary in it continually, even in the ſpelling of the ſame perſon's name, as ſuch, it is ſpelt throughout theſe volumes as it occurs in the ſeveral books and records from whence the ſubject is taken.

PAGE 427, *line* 21. Mrs. Cromp, widow of the Rev. Mr. Cromp, is now poſſeſſed of it.

PAGE 436, *fifth line from the bottom.* The manor of Eaſt Shelve, alias Cobham, is the only one of the Shelve's, for which a court is now held.

In this pariſh is a manor called WHITE's, the property of Thomas Gillow, eſq. of St. Nicholas, in Thanet.

PAGE 445, *line* 4. Thomas Scott, vicar, died in 1792.

HARRIETSHAM.

PAGE 445, *four lines from the bottom.* The high road from Aſhford, by the new improvement of it, is made to go in a ſtrict line from Lenham, by Harrietſham church, and ſo on by Leeds park pales.

PAGE 446, *line* 6 *and* 7. For *Holme-mill* read *Polhill and Farborne*; Holme-mill is now only a cottage.

PAGE 450, *line* 4 *from the bottom.* Mr. Baldwin's arms are *Gules, a griffin, rampant, or.*

PAGE 452. There is an eſtate called LITTLE FARBORNE, alias *Little Harrietſham*, ſituated here, to the ſouth-weſt of Lower-ſtreet, within the manor of Eaſt Farborne, which was attempted a few years ago to have been accounted a manor, and two courts, or what were called ſo, were held for it, but not anſwering the purpoſe, the deſign has been dropped; it belonged formerly to Mr. James Tapley, afterwards to Mr.

Cable, of Strood, and now by purchaſe to Mr. Webb, of Harrietſham.

PAGE 459. Add to the charities, the three pieces of land divided between the poor of this pariſh and Hollingborne, were given by the widow of Francis Colepeper, eſq. of Hollingborne.

Sir Charles Booth, by his will in 1792, gave 1500l. to be inveſted in the funds, in the name of his executors, the owner of Harrietſham-place, and the rector of this pariſh for ever, the intereſt to be applied to provide a ſchoolmaſter and miſtreſs, to teach poor boys and girls, inhabitants, or near to this pariſh, to read and write, as the truſtees ſhould think proper; alſo the ſum of 500l. to be inveſted in like manner, and in the like truſt, the intereſt of it to be divided into fifty-two equal portions, and laid out in bread for ever, to be diſtributed each Sunday in the year by the churchwardens and overſeers, to ſuch poor perſons reſident in the pariſh as they and the truſtees ſhall think proper, ſuch poor, if not diſabled by age or ſickneſs, attending divine ſervice; and he gave beſides 100l. for the benefit of the poor of the pariſh.

Line 10 *from bottom.* The church is now ceiling, and a handſome new altar-piece putting up at the joint expence of the pariſh and Mr. Baldwin, who in 1786 gave a handſome ſuit of furniture, of ſcarlet cloth trimmed with gold lace, for the uſe of the deſk and pulpit.

HOLLINGBORNE.

PAGE 461. In the preſent ſtate of Hollingborne read as follows: The pariſh is about twenty-three miles round, and contains about 5000 acres of land, and is aſſeſſed to the poor's rate at 2500l. per ann. at the bottom of the chalk hills runs the Pilgrim road, continuing in a like direction throughout the county. The well-looking brick manſion mentioned as of the time of queen Elizabeth, is the parſonage-houſe, which being leaſed out, the rector has ſome rooms in it reſerved for his uſe, when he chuſes to reſide in it; it is reported to have been built by one of the Colepeper family. Sir Martin Barnham bought the leaſe of this parſonage in 1576, of which there were then near forty years unexpired, for 1100l. and ſhortly after came and reſided in it, which he continued to do till his death in 1610, when he left the leaſe to his children by his ſecond wife.

The

The two good houſes mentioned, one belonging to Robert Salmon, eſq. was only rented by him of lord Fairfax, who demiſed it in 1793 to Mr. Daniel Newman, who now reſides in it. The other, built by Mr. Weeks, was ſold by his heirs in 1790 to Richard Thomas, eſq. who now reſides in it.

The high Aſhford road does not now lead through Berſted, it has been lately turned to go by the front of Mr. Cage's houſe at Milgate.

The ſouth part of the pariſh, though ſandy, bears good corn, and there are ſome fine meadow grounds. The north part is now much improved by generally thinning the hedge-rows, cutting down the coppice wood, and by a much better cultivation than formerly. Eyhorne-green joins to Eyhorne-ſtreet; in the latter a fair is held on June 16, yearly, for pedlary, toys, &c.

PAGE 462, *line* 8. Dele *or as it is commonly called Broad-ſtreet*; the latter, uſually called Brad-ſtreet, lies about a mile north-weſt from Eyhorne-ſtreet, near the hills.

PAGE 464, *line* 14. There ſeems to be no manor-houſe, the court for the manor is uſually held at a public-houſe in Eyhorne-ſtreet.

PAGE 468, *line* 13. The whole of the property once belonging to the Colepeper family, is now held in truſt by Dent and Keyſal, for lady Sarah *Robert* Fane, ſecond child of the earl of Weſtmoreland, by his wife, the only daughter and heir of Robert Child, eſq. who left all his eſtates to *the ſecond child* of the earl, by his daughter, provided *ſuch child* was chriſtened *Robert*, intending (as he diſapproved of the marriage) that his eſtates, and thoſe of the earl's, ſhould not be conſolidated in the ſame poſſeſſor; thus the word *child*, inſtead of ſon, whether intentionally inſerted or not by the framer of the will, entitles lord Weſtmoreland's ſecond child, although a daughter, but named according to the will, to all Mr. Child's eſtates, and thoſe in Hollingborne among them. Greenway-court houſe becoming ruinous, was taken down in 1786, and a convenient brick farm-houſe erected on the ſcite of it.

Line 13. Ripple manor-houſe is ſituated at the weſtern boundary of this pariſh, towards Thurnham.

PAGE 469, *line* 10. Sir Francis Barnham reſided at the parſonage-houſe in Hollingborne-ſtreet till his death in 1610, his ſeat on Hollingborne-hill being new-built by him, and juſt finiſhed before his death. He left this manor to his el-

deſt ſon (by his firſt wife, daughter of Robert Rudſtone, eſq.) Sir F. Barnham, &c.

PAGE 469, *line* 6 *from the bottom.* Murſton manor; the houſe on it, which is a very reſpectable one, is called Snagſbrook.

PAGE 471, *line* 17. Sir Francis Barnham reſided at Hollingborne parſonage, this ſeat on Hollingborne-hill being but juſt finiſhed by him in the year he died. His ſon Sir Francis afterwards reſided in it.

PAGE 478. William Haſſell, vicar, died Dec. 19, 1789. The preſent vicar was collated June 11, and inducted June 14, 1790. The ſinecure rectory is ſtill vacant.

PAGE 472, *laſt line.* Mr. Duppa is now rebuilding this ſeat, during the time of which he reſides at Downe-court, in Doddington.

On the ſummit of the hill, at the ſouth-eaſt boundaries of this pariſh, next to Harrietſham, is a ſmall hamlet, conſiſting of only three houſes, belonging to farms of but ſmall rents, which, however inſignificant it may ſeem now, ſeems antiently to have been of ſome account, having been thought of ſufficient conſequence to be entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the title of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, as follows:

Richard holds of the biſhop Rongoſtone, it was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . There are two villeins, having one carucate, and it paid ſix ſhillings in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, and now it is worth forty ſhillings. Ulviet held it of king Edward.

After the forfeiture of the biſhop's eſtates to the crown, this of Ringleſtone came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Gerund, and afterwards of the Chalfhunt's,[a] and the Hadde's, of Frinſted, whence a part of it in queen Elizabeth's reign was alienated to Buck, and in king Charles the Iſt.'s reign was in the poſſeſſion of the Finch's, of Kingſdown.

But that part of it which remained in the poſſeſſion of the family of Hadde, after ſome intermediate owners, came by marriage into the name of Giles, whoſe widow in king Charles the IId.'s reign, alienated it to Francis Barrell, eſq. ſergeant-at-law, and recorder of Rocheſter, whoſe grandſon Francis Barrell, eſq. of London, left two daughters his coheirs, Anne, married to the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, treaſurer of Saliſbury, prebendary of York, vicar of Minſter, in

[a] Rot. Eſch. anno 22 Edward I. Ibid. 45 Edward III. No. 14.

Thanet,

Thanet, and of Doddington, in this county; and Catherine to the Rev. Frederick Dodſworth, canon of Windſor, brother to the former, who in right of their reſpective wives are now become entitled to this eſtate. They bear for their arms, *Argent, a bend engrailed, ſable, between three annulets, gules.*

LEEDS.

PAGE 479, *line* 14. For *Berſted* read *Milgate, in Berſted.*

PAGE 498, *line* 6 *from the bottom.* There is a ſmall manor in this pariſh called Burgeſs, which belonged lately to Mr. Joſeph-Paul Aſh, whoſe nephew of the ſame name now owns it.

PAGE 502. Dr. Fairfax reſigned the curacy of Leeds with Bromfield in 1793, and was ſucceeded by the Rev. Charles Cage, who reſigned in 1795, and was ſucceeded by *the Rev. James Young*, A. M. *the preſent curate.*

BERSTED.

PAGE 505, *laſt line but two.* The high road from Aſhford to Lenham, and thence to Maidſtone, by the improvements made in conſequence of the late Turnpike Act, is now altered and inſtead of going over Berſted green, now goes by the front of Milgate-houſe, and ſo by lord Romney's to Maidſtone.

PAGE 509, *laſt line.* Otteridge is now become by purchaſe the property of Mr. John Ruſſell, of Maidſtone.

OTHAM.

PAGE 516, *line* 21. William Henley, eſq. died lately at Gore-court, *ſ. p.*

THURNHAM.

PAGE 527, *laſt line but two.* I am informed Dr. Marſham is only tenant of Aldington-court.

OTTERDEN.

PAGE 544, *line* 3. Hall-place now belongs ſolely to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. who has quitted Ollantigh, and now reſides in it.

FRINSTED.

PAGE 557, *line* 26. Miſs Henrietta-Maria Cromp married the Rev. Thomas Jordan, rector of Hickling, in Nottinghamſhire.

PAGE

PAGE 558, *line* 4. James Chapman, esq. sold Meriams, alias Madams-court, in 1797, to Mr. John Hudson, of Frinsted, the present possessor of it.

PAGE 559, *line* 10. Yokes-court is now divided, Mr. Henry Bing having in 1794, sold 112 acres of the demesnes of it, lying on the north-east side of the church, to Mr. Edward Brenchley, of Sittingborne, the remainder, with the manerial rights, continue with Mr. Bing.

PAGE 560, *line* 11. Mr. Henry Bing, in 1789, sold this advowson to the Rev. Richard Cook Tylden, rector of this church, who is the present owner of it.

BICKNOR.

PAGE 566, *line* 14. The estate of Northwood is partly in this parish and partly in Wormsell, it was sold from the Chambers's to John Hudson, the present owner of it.

STOCKBURY.

PAGE 573, *line* 25. The manor of Southdean belonged formerly to the Callant's, of Rochester, and then to John Lemors, after which it was sold to Mr. John Hudson, the present owner.

Last line but three. The several estates held of the manor of Milton are in the rolls of it in general called *Yokes*.

PAGE 578, *line* 15. Mr. Jumper has sold Yelsted manor and Hill-green-house, to Flint Stacey, esq. the present proprietor of them, but he still resides in Hill-green-house.

PAGE 579, *last line*. Edward Austen, esq. is of Rolling, in Goodnestone.

BREDHURST.

PAGE 588, *last line*. After iii. *add* pt. 2.

ADDITIONS,

ADDITIONS, &c.

TO VOLUME VI.

MILTON HUNDRED.

PAGE 3, *line* 27.

LADY Wenman died in 1787, and her ſon Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, are now jointly poſſeſſed of it.

RAINHAM.

PAGE 4, *line 7 from the bottom.* After John Ruſſell, eſq. *add* Mr. John Marſh, ſurgeon, reſides in it.

Line 5 from the bottom. At the eaſt end of Moore-ſtreet is a new-built genteel farm-houſe, belonging to *Mooreſtreet-farm*, the property of Leonard Bartholomew, eſq. of Addington.

HARTLIP.

PAGE 19, *laſt line but three.* It is now become the property of Mr. Francis Barrow.

NEWINGTON.

PAGE 40, *line* 3 *from the bottom.* For *covered* read *northward.*

PAGE 62, *line* 3. Wormedale is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Mary Finch.

PAGE 63, *line* 6. Mr. Weſtbrook is dead, and his widow now poſſeſſes Keycole farm.

BORDEN.

PAGE 68, *line* 20. There are ſeveral plantations of young fruit trees, and thoſe of hops are now very few.

Laſt line but three. Heart's Delight cannot be deemed an hamlet, there being but two houſes in it.

PAGE

PAGE 73, *line* 15. For *Marſh* read *March*. Criols is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas March's executors, till his daughter Sarah comes of age, to whom he deviſed it, and not to his ſon Thomas.

PAGE 74, *line* 3. Jemmett and Marſhall afterwards, in 1793, divided the eſtates left to them by Mr. Grove, and this of Poſiers, with Uigo, alias Gorts manor, became the property of Mr. Marſhall ſolely, who ſold it to Mr. Henry Wiſe, who reſides at Poſiers.

Laſt line but ſeven. The farm in Wood, or Hoad-ſtreet, formerly the Allen's, afterwards became the property of Mrs. Suſanna Hendreſs, of Rocheſter, after whoſe death it came to the Meſſrs. Sutherlands, who ſold it to Mr. John Vinſon, the preſent owner, who reſides at it.

PAGE 75, *line* 20. The eſtate of Wrens continued in the name of Allen, of Boley-hill, in Rocheſter, a different family from thoſe of Hoad-ſtreet, till Mr. Netter Lacy, who by will in 1756, gave it to his ſon-in-law Mr. Robert Lacy, of Maidſtone, and afterwards to his three daughters, from whom and their heirs it was ſold in 1788, to William Wiſe, gent. of Borden, who has ſince fitted up the houſe, and his ſon Mr. John Wiſe reſides at it.

PAGE 78, *line* 5. Borden-hall is now occupied by Mr. Robert Matſon, a deſcendant of the Seager family.

TUNSTALL.

PAGE 93, *line* 16. Weſt Hyde, eſq. was lieutenant-general in the army, and died in 1797, and his heirs now poſſeſs Ufton manor.

PAGE 94, *line* 18. Gore-court is at preſent occupied only by ſervants.

PAGE 96, *line* 21. Tunſtall-houſe now belongs to the Rev. Mr. Richard Bland's widow and his two ſons. Mr. Whitfield Breton at preſent reſides in it.

PAGE 98, *note* [z]. Mr. Pennington reſigned Kingſdown in 1786, and being patron of that rectory preſented his eldeſt ſon to it.

BREDGAR.

PAGE 98. The road through this pariſh to Sittingborne and Milton, which paſſes through this village, has a tolerable thoroughfare, and a conſiderable traffic is carried on through it by carriages of various deſcriptions, from below the hill to the keys of Milton and Sittingborne, loaded with corn,

corn, hops, wood, &c. for London and other parts; and coals, aſhes, coke, and other materials are conveyed back again in them to the different villages below Hollingborne-hill. The land in this pariſh is very much improved of late, by being laid down with various kinds of ſeeds, and ſpread with coal aſhes from London, as well as by the flocks of ſheep folded and fed on them.

PAGE 99, *line* 5. Mr. Samuel Wood now reſides in the houſe belonging to Mr. Pattiſon.

Line 7. After the Rev. Mr. Marſh, rector of Bicknor, *add* he greatly improved the houſe, and afterwards reſided in it. He died in 1797, and left his eſtate in fee to his only daughter Sarah Marſh.

PAGE 99, *line* 25. BEXON, or *Baxton*, is now called CROMPS, alias *Baxton*.

PAGE 100, *line* 12. CROMPS, alias *Baxton*, was ſold in 1797 by George Beſt, eſq to Mr. William Wiſe, ſenior, of Borden, the preſent owner of it.

THERE is *another manor* in this pariſh, ſtiled THE MANOR, or YOKE OF PETER DODSWELL, alias BAXON, which was formerly poſſeſſed by the Watts's, and afterwards by the Grayling's; it is now the property of Thomas Fagge and Mildred his wife.

THERE IS HERE likewiſe *a ſmall manor*, called BUTTERS, which formerly belonged to George Iſles, eſq. of Deptford, who deviſed it to admiral Evans, and he ſold it to Mr. Thomas Pye, the preſent owner of it.

PAGE 102, *line* 20. James Chapman, eſq. died at his eſtate called Petts, in Bredgar, in 1797, and deviſed this, among other eſtates, to truſtees, for the benefit of the ten children of Mr. William Dyne, of Milton, near Sittingborne, to be equally divided between them. See further of them under Eaſtchurch, p. 575.

PAGE 103, *line* 27. Edward Jeffery was ſucceeded in his intereſt as leſſee of the chantry, by his ſon Thomas Jeffery, who ſold it to Mr. Robert Matſon, of Borden, the preſent leſſee of it.

PAGE 106. *The Rev. James Downes* is *the preſent vicar* of Bredgar.

MILSTED.

PAGE 107, *line* 20. Mr. Tylden has much enlarged the houſe at Torry-hill, where he reſides.

PAGE

PAGE 110, *line* 12. Hogſhaws, the ſeat of Richard Tylden, eſq. is the court-lodge of the manor of Milſted.

KINGSDOWN.

PAGE 113, *line* 1. For *are wood* read *is wood.*

Line 10. For *i t* read *it.*

PAGE 116. *Thomas Pennington, the preſent rector* of Kingſdown, was in 1798 preſented to the rectory of Thorley, in Hertfordſhire, which he holds with this rectory.

TONG.

PAGE 134, *line* 19. Scuddington is now the property of Mr. John Stunt, and Mr. Edward Blaxland, jun.

PAGE 140, *line* 19 *and* 23. For *Huggeſſen* read *Hugeſſen.*

MURSTON.

PAGE 150. The preſent rector's name is *John Hargrave Standen.*

SITTINGBORNE.

PAGE 158, *line* 2. Mr. Drake left three ſurviving ſons and two daughters, in whom, and the daughters of his eldeſt ſon William Drake, eſq. jun. of Amerſham, deceaſed, the intereſt in his ſeveral Kentiſh eſtates is now veſted. See Preſton, near Faverſham.

After will, *add* to Mr. Valentine Simpſon, of this pariſh.

PAGE 163. *To note* [c] *add* he lies buried at Bromley, in this county.

MILTON.

PAGE 167, *line* 20. *Add* the Rev. Mr. J. Lough, perpetual curate of Iwade, but reſident in the town of Milton in 1782, eſtabliſhed a grammar-ſchool for young gentlemen here, and though the proſpect of ſucceſs was very hazardous, yet, by his attention and perſeverance, greatly to his praiſe, ſucceeded in it to the utmoſt of his wiſhes. His ſchool is now in ſuch good repute, that it conſiſts of between forty and fifty boarders, and as many day ſcholars, and is continually increaſing in number.

PAGE 190, *line* 5 *from the bottom.* The leaſe of the parſonage was ſold to Mr. George Rigden, of Wingham, whoſe executors are now poſſeſſed of it.

BOBBING.

PAGE 193, *line* 13. After houſe, *add*, which they have named GORE-HILL.

PAGE 202, *line* 7 *from the bottom*. *Add*, This *portion of tithes*, ariſing from a part only of this pariſh, including Bobbing-court, &c. and a farm belonging to it, called Parſonage-farm, was the property of the late Cockin Sole, eſq. and was ſold in purſuance of his will in 1796, to Mr. Valentine Simpſon, of Sittingborne, who is the preſent owner of them.

MINSTER.

PAGE 223, *line* 23. The repreſentatives of the late Savile Finch transferred their intereſt in it to Mr. John Swift, of this pariſh, the preſent leſſee of it.

PAGE 224, *line* 9 *from the bottom* The intereſt of this leaſe became veſted in Claude Creſpigny, eſq ſince whoſe deceaſe it is become veſted in his repreſentatives.

PAGE 228, *line* 9 *from the bottom*. The rectory or parſonage of Minſter has ſince been ſold to Mr. William Hopſon, who now owns it, but the advowſon ſtill remains as before.

EASTCHURCH.

PAGE 258, *line* 15. Mr. James Chapman, at his death in 1797, gave this eſtate, now called Little Shurland, alias the Parſonage, among others in this county, by will to truſtees, for the benefit of the ten children of Mr. William Dyne, of Milton, by his ſiſter Effield, deceaſed, viz. William, John, Chapman; Mary, wife of Nicholas Woolett; Effield, of the Rev. Joſeph Meſſeter; Eleanor, of William Caſtle; Margaret, Sophia, Jemima, and Amy.

WARDEN.

PAGE 262, *line* 10 *from the bottom*. The daughters of Richard Hart, afterwards married, Mary to John Briſtow, jun. gent. of Suſſex; Elizabeth to James Jell, gent. of the ſame county, and Diana-Hoſier to Thomas Bennett, eſq. of Faverſham; and on the diviſion of their eſtates, the patronage of this rectory was allotted to the two latter in right of their wives, and they now continue joint owners of it.

LEYSDOWN.

PAGE 266, *line* 1. After occupier of it, *add*, Mr. James Foord, of Whitehill, in Ofpringe.

PAGE 268, *line* 18. For *F. R. S.* read *F. S. A.*

Line 10 *from the bottom.* Mrs. Jacob is now poffeffed of this eftate.

EMLEY.

PAGE 274, *line* 8. *Read*, it was conveyed by fale by Sir Edward and his eldeft fon Edward Hales, efq. to George Gipps, efq.

HARTY.

PAGE 282, *line* 7. Thomas Buck, efq. is now of Acton, in Middlefex.

TENHAM.

PAGE 288, *line* 6 *from the bottom.* Frogenhall has been fince fold to Mr. William Fairman, the occupier, who is the prefent owner of it.

PAGE 292, *line* 19. Eaftward of Barrow-green, near the boundaries of this parifh, adjoining to Buckland, is a hamlet, called *Dearfon-ftreet.*

PAGE 295, *line* 2. *Tenham parfonage* has been fold by the Kempe's to Mr. Gillow, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, but Mr. Kempe ftill occupies it.

LINSTED.

PAGE 297, *line* 7 *from the bottom.* Mr. John Barling, fon of the late Mr. John Smith Barling, now refides at Nowdes.

PAGE 301, *line* 19. Filmer Honywood, efq. is *the prefent tenant* of Lodge houfe.

PAGE 305, *line* 10. Sir John Roper, the firft lord Teynham, who died in 1618, lies buried in the vault made by him under the fouth chancel. In the chancel is a noble altar tomb of marble, with the figures of him and his lady lying at full length on it. His fon Chriftopher, lord Teynham, lies buried in it likewife; and in the chancel is an handfome tomb of marble, with his effigies in armour on it, in full proportion, and that of his wife, who furvived him, both kneeling before

before an open book on a reading deſk. Several of the family of Greenſtreet lie buried in the middle iſle.

DODDINGTON.

PAGE 314. Mr. Duppa, of Hollingborne, reſides at Downe-court, during the rebuilding of his houſe at Hollingborne-hill.

FAVERSHAM.

PAGE 319, *line* 2. For *Lypyeatt* read *Lipyeatt*.

PAGE 335, *line* 12. After Lewis *add* Thomas.

PAGE 336, *line* 28. Mr. Stephen Gillow left three daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne. His widow Mrs. Gillow now reſides in it, who has ſince her huſband's death much improved the houſe of Cookſditch, by adding two handſome wings to it.

PAGE 338, *line* 6 *from the bottom*. Ewell manor, after the death of Mr. Thomas Gillow, of St. Nicholas, who had purchaſed it in 1723, deſcended jointly, among other eſtates, to Thomas Gillow, of St. Nicholas, and the Stephen Gillow, of Cookſditch; and on the diviſion of their property, it became the ſole property of the latter, whoſe widow Mrs. Gillow now poſſeſſes the whole of it.

PAGE 371. *The Rev. Mr. Halke*, the preſent vicar of Faverſham, holds the vicarage of Selling with it by diſpenſation.

DAVINGTON.

PAGE 372, *line* 6 *from the bottom*. After alderman of Canterbury, *add*, and late mayor of that city.

PAGE 376, *line* 10 *from the bottom*. For *Bennet* read *Bennett*.

PAGE 380, *line* 10 *from the bottom*. *Add*, from the Sherwins the church of Davington has ſince paſſed in like manner as the manor and priory, to Thomas Bennett, eſq. the preſent owner and patron of it.

LUDDENHAM.

PAGE 389, *line* 10 *from the bottom*. The Ham eſtate is divided into Great and Little Ham, of the former, which is freehold, part of it only lies in this pariſh, and the remainder, being the greateſt part of it, as well as all Little Ham, lies in the pariſh of Preſton. The latter belongs to the dean and

chapter of Canterbury, and was lately held, together with Copton, in Preſton, by the late James Jeffrys, eſq. who ſold his intereſt in the leaſe of it to John Waller, eſq. of Perry, who now poſſeſſes it.

STONE.

PAGE 393. There is no village in it, only nine houſes interſperſed in different parts of it, though there is ſome good corn land, there is yet ſome very light in it, Mrs. Brydges's farm is called *Little Buckland.*

PAGE 395, *line* 3. Mr. Waller now reſides at Perry, in Preſton.

BUCKLAND.

PAGE 396. It is a very ſmall pariſh, irregular in ſhape, about half a mile acroſs each way, and contains only about 150 acres.

NORTON.

PAGE 401. The pariſh is about a mile and an half acroſs each way, it contains between 7 and 800 acres of arable, and about 50 of woodland.

PAGE 402, *line* 16. RUSHITT now belongs to Mrs. Bennet's children.

Line 17. The eſtates of Loiterton and Stuppington both belong to lord Teynham.

PAGE 405, *line* 4. NORTON COURT is at preſent occupied by Captain Finlay.

NEWNHAM.

PAGE 413. The pariſh contains by computation near 1800 acres, one third of which is woodland and paſture. It extends from the valley towards Eaſling about half a mile, and towards Otterden about a mile and an half.

PAGE 418, *line* 22. After deviſees, *add*, who have ſince ſold it to Mr. Aſhbye, the preſent occupier of it.

PAGE 420. *After laſt line*, *add*, there is only one acre and an half of glebe belonging to the vicarage.

Eight acres of land in this pariſh, now part of Mr. Pinke's eſtate, claim an exemption from tithes, they are ſaid to have formerly belonged to the priory of Davington.

EASLING.

PAGE 426, *line* 4. Mr. William Jemmett and Mr. William Marſhall afterwards, in 1793, made a diviſion of theſe eſtates, in which this of North-court was allotted Mr. Marſhall, and he is now ſole owner of it.

PAGE 430, *line* 6. On the diviſion of their eſtates in 1793, this manor of Huntingfield, with its appendages in Ulcombe and Sheldwich, were allotted to Mr. Marſhall, who is now the ſole poſſeſſor of them.

BADLESMERE.

PAGE 479, *line* 10, I am informed that only thoſe manors and eſtates, which came by the will of the earl of Rockingham to the late Lewis, lord Sondes, deſcended to his eldeſt ſon the preſent Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, and that thoſe which the late lord had at any time purchaſed, were again bought by the preſent lord Sondes of the deviſees, under his father's will, and that the purchaſe money of them went to his younger brothers.

SHELDWICH.

PAGE 492, *line* 4. This eſtate of Copſole farm was purchaſed by the preſent lord Sondes, of the deviſees of his father's will.

PAGE 494, *line* 22. See additions above to Huntingfield, in Eaſling.

PAGE 496, *line* 6. Southouſe lands were purchaſed by the preſent lord Sondes, of the deviſees of his father's will.

OSPRINGE.

PAGE 511, *line* 18. Mr. P. Greenſtreet ſold the manſion only, with the demeſne lands, or farm of Plumpford, and the manor, with the demeſne lands or farm of Painters, to Sir Henry Furneſe, which deſcended down as there mentioned, to the Earl of Guildford, the preſent owner of them; but THE MANOR OF PLUMPFORD, with thoſe of DENTON and SCOOKS, alias SCROOKS, in this pariſh likewiſe, paſſed into the name of Grove, in which it continued till Rich. Grove, eſq. of London, dying *ſ. p.* in 1792, deviſed them to Mr. William Jemmett and Mr. William Marſhall, who next year made a partition of the eſtates left to them by Mr. Grove, in which

which theſe above-mentioned in Oſpringe, were allotted to Mr. William Jemmett, who is now the ſole poſſeſſor of them.

PAGE 512, *line* 21. BAVEIL, or *Bayfield farm*, was purchaſed of the aſſignees of Dewy Parker, eſq. by John Montreſor, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

PAGE 514, *line* 22. Mr. John Toker is now, in right of his wife, wholly entitled to this eſtate.

PAGE 526, *line* 6 *from the bottom.* Mrs. Marſh, of Boughton-ſtreet, widow of Terrey Marſh, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor of the leaſe of this parſonage, and occupies it herſelf.

PRESTON.

PAGE 537, *line* 27. After, as heirs to their father, *add*, and the daughters of William Drake, jun. deceaſed, *this manor and the reſt of his eſtates in this county are now veſted.*





Saunders Binder Tun Wells.


ME GUIDE
GRACE
LONACH